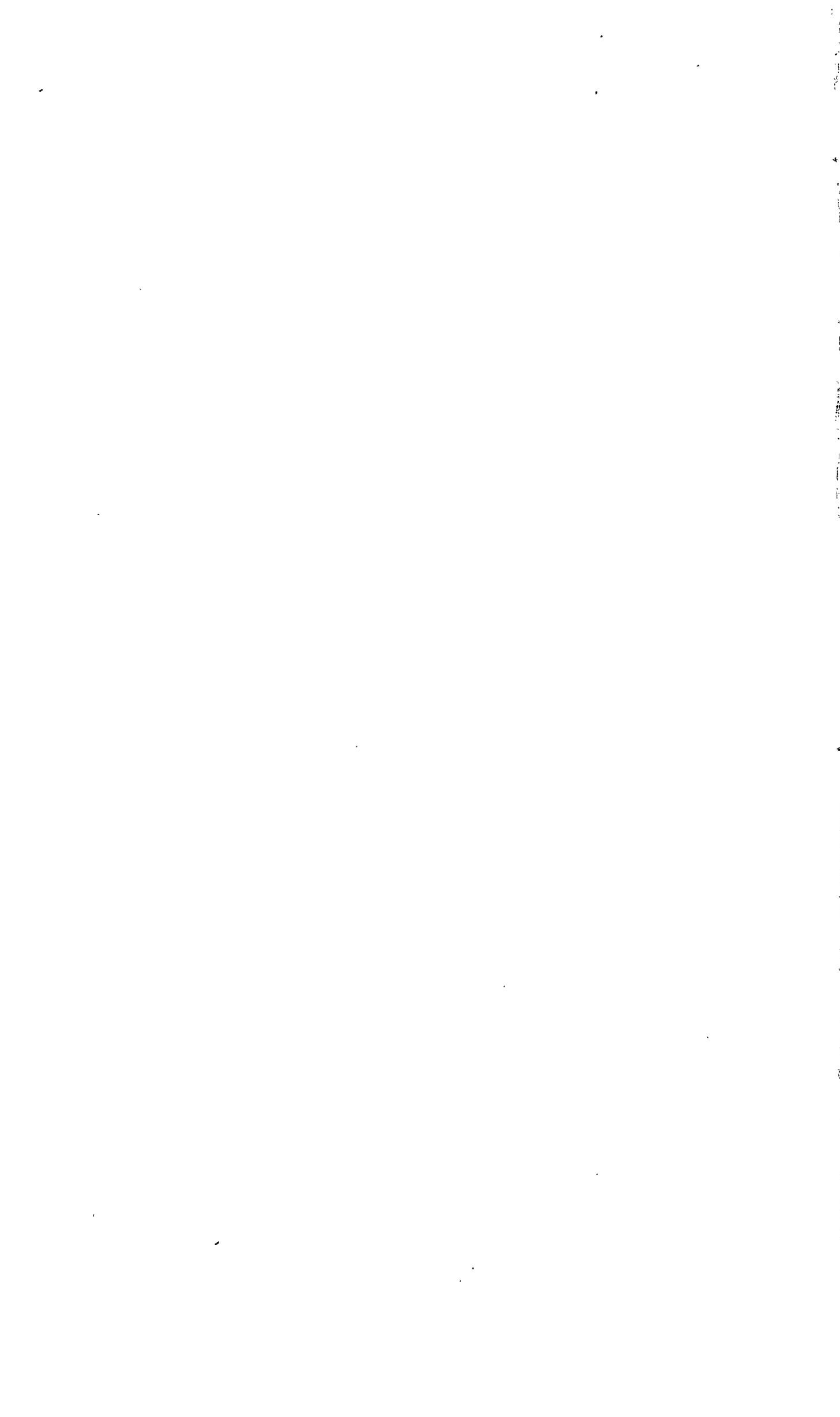


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21/5/19

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**MYSORE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT**
FOR THE YEAR 1918

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON



BANGALORE
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1919

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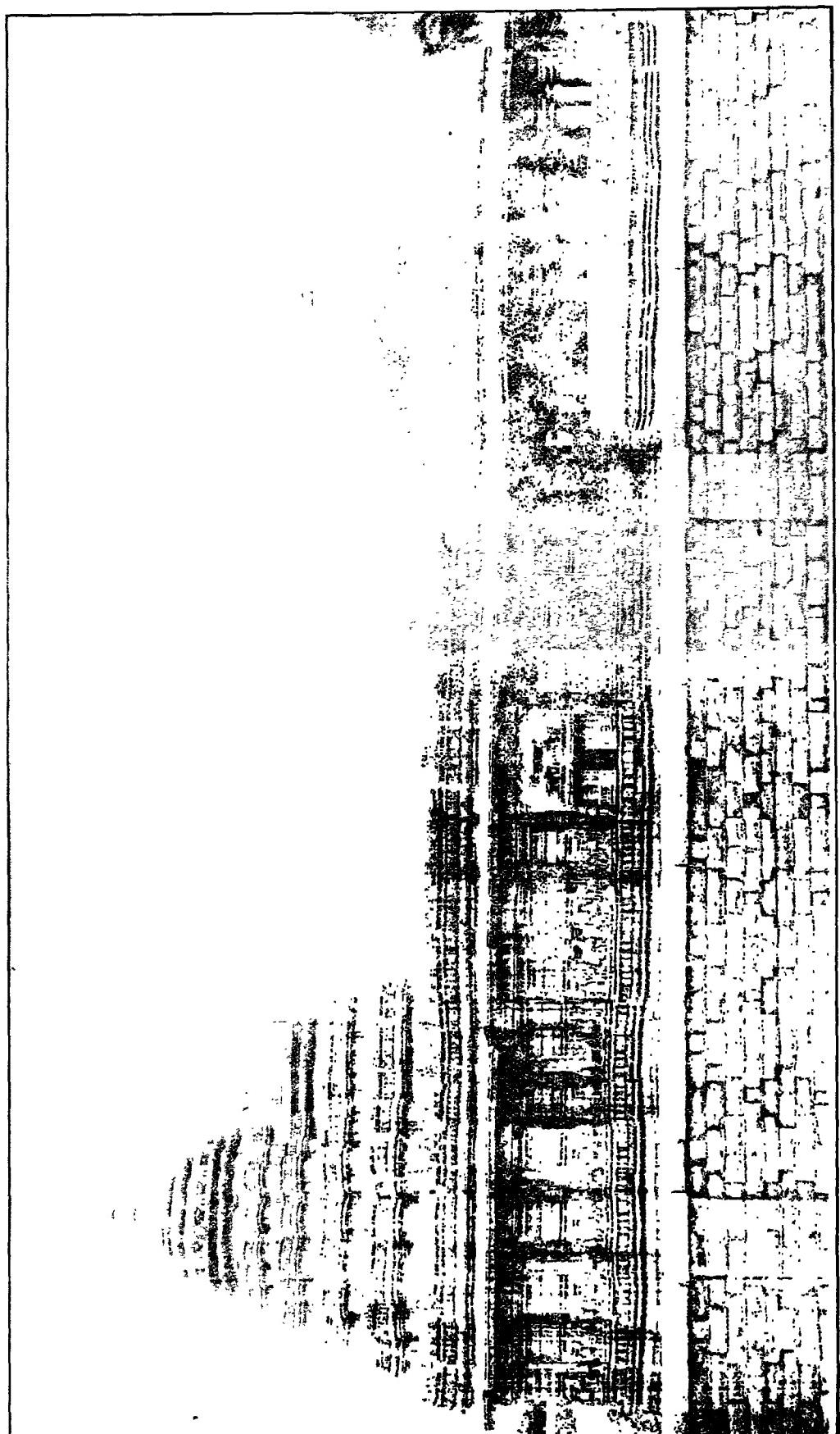
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SOUTHERN VIEW OF ISAVARATTEHDE AT ARSIWERI

PLATE I

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MYSORE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1918.

PART I.—WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Establishment.

In Government Order No. G. 17305-6—G. M. 177-17-16, dated the 13th June 1918, permission was accorded to Dr. A. Venkatasubbaiya, M.A., Assistant to the Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore, to resign the State service at the end of his period of probation.

2. In their Order No. G. 2839-42—G. M. 199-17-4, dated the 30th August 1917, Government transferred the work of the revision of the Mysore Gazetteer to the Revenue Secretary on special duty. The Gazetteer establishment attached to this office reported itself for duty to the above-mentioned officer in November 1917.

3. In Government Order No. G. 6890-906—G. M. 401-16-22, dated the 24th November 1917, Mr. R. Rama Rao, B.A., Assistant Master, Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, was appointed as Probationer in the Archæological Department. He joined the office on the 2nd January 1918.

4. In their Order No. G. 7848-9—G. M. 320-17-4, dated the 8th November 1917, Government sanctioned the continuance of the temporary establishment for the Archæological Office for a further period of one year from the 8th December 1917.

5. The term of appointment of two additional Pandits was extended for a further period of two years from the 1st July 1918 by Government Order No. G. 14547-8—G. M. 579-17-2, dated the 29th April 1918.

6. In Government Order No. G. 5875-6—G. M. 320-17-3, dated the 21st October 1917, sanction was accorded to the extension of the services of Pandit A. Anandalvar for a further period of one year from the 28th December 1917.

7. Dr. A. Venkatasubbaiya had privilege leave for nearly 2½ months. M. V. Srirangachar had leave without allowances for 12 months and K. V. Subrahmanyam for 21 days. M. C. Srinivasa Iyengar had privilege leave for 23 days and medical leave for 27 days. Pandit Anandalvar had privilege leave for 1 month and 9 days; N. Nanjunda Sastri for 1 month; Bommarasa Pandit for 25 days; H. Sesha Iyengar for 22 days; Gurusami Achari for 20 days; and Pandit Venkannachar and A. Srinivasarangachar for 15 days each.

Tours : Exploration, Inspection of Temples, etc.

8. In February, March and June 1918 tours were made in the Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Mysore and Hassan Districts with the object of making a resurvey of portions of these districts and of inspecting some temples of archæological interest. It is pleasing to note that the resurvey has brought to light nearly 300 new records, some of which appear to be of considerable historical value, and a number of artistic structures which had not been noticed before. I left Bangalore for Tumkur on the 14th February 1918.

9. In the Tumkûr District I toured through all the taluks except Gubbi and Kunigal. A brief account will now be given of the discoveries made, as also of anything noteworthy with regard to the villages surveyed. The Lakshmikânta temple at Tumkûr, which faces east, is a Dravidian structure consisting of a *garbhagriha* or adytum, a *sukhanasi* or vestibule, a *navaranga* or central hall, a *mukha-mântapa* or front hall and a *prâkâra* or enclosure. The *navaranga* has a second entrance on the north. The god

Lakshmikānta is a seated figure, about 4½ feet high, with the goddess seated on his left thigh. The temple appears to be older than 1560, as evidenced by an inscription on the wall to the right of the *navaranga* entrance (E C, XII, Tumkūr 4), which records a grant to it in that year by Jagannāthadēva-mahā-arasu, a subordinate of the Vijayanagar king Sadāśiva-Rāya. The pillar bearing the inscription Tumkūr 3, which was at the Basava temple, has been removed and set up opposite the vegetable market.

10. The Rāmēdēvaru temple at Maralūr has for the object of worship a good stone panel, measuring 2' by 1½', sculptured with a horseman holding a spear in the uplifted right hand.

Places in Tumkūr Taluk. Maralūr

In front of the horseman stand five female figures, representing perhaps his wives, and behind him two male figures, probably his servants. The semi-circular top of the panel is artistically executed with scroll work.

Kaidāla temples. The Chennakēśava temple at Kaidāla is a large Dravidian building with a *mahādvāra* or outer gate surrounded by a *gopura* or tower. The god, about 5 feet high with *prabhā* or glory, faces west and stands on a pedestal, about 3 feet high, flanked by consorts. The *navaranga* has two entrances on the north and south, the former facing the *mahādvāra*. The outer walls of the *mahādvāra*, which is supported by four well executed pillars with lions and riders, are carved with rows of elephants, horses and *yalis*. On a pillar to the right in the *mahādvāra* is a figure of Chemakēśava,

Tradition about Jakanāchāri. similar to the one inside the temple, with consorts on the side panels. The pillar opposite to it has a fine figure, about 1½ feet high, standing with folded hands wearing an *uttariyam* or upper cloth and a dagger, which is said to represent the celebrated sculptor Jakanāchāri who, according to tradition, was a native of this village and had his right hand, which he had cut off owing to the defect pointed out to him by his son in his handiwork the image of Kappe-Chennigarāya at Belur, restored to him after completing this temple. It is also stated that the village got the name *Kai-dāla*, "the restored hand", from this incident. But this tradition does not appear to be worthy of credence. The existence of a sculptor named Jakanāchāri, who is supposed to have built all the artistic structures in Mysore and elsewhere, is itself doubtful, seeing that no such name has been met with in any of the ornate buildings so far examined, though the names of numerous other sculptors have been noticed. Further, the expression Kaidāla does not by any means convey the sense of "a restored hand" in Kannada, though both the words *kai* and *dāla* mean "a hand." Again, the name of the village being Kaidāla with a long *a*, the supposed meaning of Kaidāla, even if correct, cannot be attached to it. It is very likely that the figure on the pillar, referred to above, represents a chief who caused the temple or the *mahādvāra* to be erected. The Gangādharaśvara temple, situated to the east of the Chennakēśava, also appears to be a Dravidian structure, though the *navaranga* has four beautifully sculptured black stone pillars decorated with bead work like the ones found in Hoysala buildings, supporting a ceiling, about 1½ feet deep, carved with a lotus. The pillars are sculptured on the bottom panels on all the four sides with fine figures such as Śiva, Brahma, Vishnu, Bhairava, Krishna, Gaṇapati, Virabhadra and so forth. In the *navaranga* is the inscription Tumkur 9, engraved on two slabs, one having a *linga* at the top and the other a standing figure of Vishnu with a figure of Jina under a *mukkōde* or triple umbrella seated to its right, which tells us that the temple was built in 1151 by Sāmantabāchi, a subordinate of the Hoysala king Nārasimha I, in memory of his father Sāmantagangayya. We also learn that Bāchi built besides Vishnu and Jina temples at the village and endowed them. The Vishnu temple is no doubt the Chennakēśava noticed above and the figure on the pillar of its *mahādvāra* probably represents Bāchi. The inscription thus bears testimony to the cosmopolitanism of Sāmantabāchi. A new epigraph was copied at the village.

11. Dēvarāyadurga is a fortified hill situated in the midst of picturesque scenery. It consists of three elevations and has 7 gates. Dēvarāyadurga. On the lowest elevation are situated the village Malapatṭaya and the Lakshmi-narasimha temple. The latter is a Dravidian structure facing east. From the inscriptions Tumkur 41 and 42 we learn that the enclosure and tower were repaired in 1858 by the Mysore king Krishna-Rāja-Odeyar III. An annual *jātre* or great festival takes place in the month of Chaitra (April) at

which thousands of people collect together, and there are many cells and *māṇṭapas* built for accommodating them. The temple has large vessels presented by the *śrāmis* of the Vyāsarāya and Kundūr *mathas*. There is also another temple, said to be older than the Lakshminarasimha, dedicated to Hanumān, also known as Sanjīvarāya, who stands with folded hands. On the wall of what is known as the Penugonda Gate is sculptured a figure holding a *vīṇā* or lute in the right hand with a label (Tumkur 40) in characters of about the 15th century stating that the figure represents the musician Virupanā, son of Sukumāradēva. Near Ane-dōne or the Elephant spring are seen the remains of the tomb of an elephant, said to have been built by a former chief. The place was originally known as Ānebiddasari or "the Precipice where the elephant fell", then as Jadakanadurga after a chief named Jadaka, and finally as Dēvarāyadurga after its capture by the Mysore king Chikka-Dēva-Rāja-Odeyar. On the slope of the hill is a pond which is said to be the source of the stream Mangali. Higher up is a small spring named Jaya-tīrtha which represents the source of another stream Jaya. Both the streams unite at Irukasandra at the foot of the hill and form the Jayamangali. A small shrine in the jungle has a seated figure, about 1 foot high, of Rāmānujāchārya, locally known as Kannappadēvaru or Kattēmanedēvaru, which is the tutelary deity of the Nāyakamakkalu or hunters. On the intermediate elevation are situated the Government Travellers' Bungalow and another bungalow owned by the missionaries. Here are a well and two *dōnes* or springs, the latter known as Rāma-tīrtha and Dhanus-tīrtha. Near at hand is a large cave with figures of Rāma, Sītā and Lakshmana. There are also remains of dwelling houses and offices which once stood here. On the third elevation stands, facing east, a temple of Lakshminarasimha, known as the Kumbhi (summit) Narasimha temple, which consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi*, a *navaranga*, a *mukha-māṇṭapa* and a porch and is similar in plan to the temple below. To the left in the *navaranga* are kept stone figures of almost all the Śrīvaishṇava saints (*ālvārs*) and sages (*āchāryas*). In the *prākāra* or enclosure is the shrine of the goddess as in the lower temple, which also contains a fine, but mutilated, figure of another goddess known as Maḍapalli-Nāchchiyār (or the Kitchen goddess). In the kitchens of Vishṇu temples it is usual to keep a figure of Lakshmi known under this name. Near the temple is a large *dōne* to the south of which is a narrow cave with a flight of steps leading to a reservoir at the bottom known as Pâda-tīrtha, which is said to issue from the foot of the god. Higher up above the temple is a small shrine of Garuda near which is a big boulder known as Divige-gundū (or the lamp boulder) on which an iron lamp with a long shaft is fixed. This lamp, lighted occasionally by devotees in fulfilment of vows, is said to be visible to Bangalore and other distant places. It appears that some years ago the figure of Garuda was mutilated by some Christian boys who were punished for their vandalism. In the rampart on the hill a hole is pointed out as having been caused by a gun-shot from the opposite hill known as Parangi-bettā. In the *sthala-purāṇa* the hill is named Karigiri (or the elephant mountain) and is said to present the appearance of an elephant, a snake, a lion and Garuda when viewed from the four directions. A new inscription was found at the temple.

At some distance from Dēvarāyadurga is situated by the side of the Tumkur road the Forest Lodge near which is a tiny spring of Nāmada-tīrtha. pellucid water known as Nāmada-tīrtha which issues from the living rock and fills and overflows a mortar cut in the rock. Tradition has it that the spring was brought into existence by the god Narasimha when he scratched the ground with his nail for procuring *nāmam* (white earth with which Vaishṇavas mark their forehead). It appears that sometime back with the object of increasing the supply of water the rock was blasted, whereupon the flow instantly ceased to the great consternation of the inhabitants of the surrounding parts, and that after the performance of special worship and services in the Narasimha temple water again issued from the rock.

12. The Koratigere hill was once fortified, the remains of the fort wall being visible here and there. At about the middle portion of Koratigere the hill is situated the Gangādharēśvara temple consisting of three cells standing in a line with a hall in front. The cells enshrine Gangādharēśvara, Pārvati, and Śrinivāsa flanked by consorts. In front of the Śrinivāsa cell at some distance are kept on a raised platform figures of the *Nara-*

grahas (or nine planets) in three rows with the sun in the centre facing east, while the others face all directions. Near the temple is a large *dove* or spring, and a structure newly built for the accommodation of visitors. The summit has a shrine of Basava, to which the ascent is rather steep. A spot near one of the gates is pointed out as the *Tankagile* or mint of one of the former chiefs. It appears that once gold coins used to be picked up here. Government have now prevented the removal of earth from the place. Some boulders behind the hill known as Daļavāyi-gūṇḍu are said to represent the heads of a Daļavāyi or general and his followers who turned traitors to a Pālegār princess named Bayyamma. A pond near the Gōkulada-Ānjanēya temple in the town, known as Bayyamma's pond, is said to have been built by this princess. Near this temple are also to be found a few good *māstikals* (or memorials of *satis*). While at Koratigere, I examined a few *sanads* and manuscripts in the possession of a goldsmith named Nāgalingachāri. One of the *sanads* with him is printed as Tumkūr 31. Another has now been transcribed.

the works contained in the manuscripts, two bear on
Manuscripts. architecture and the sinking of wells and one on medi-
cine. There is also a Telugu commentary on Jayadēva's *Gitagōrinda*. When I was at Koratigere (in February) a *jātṛe* on a grand scale was going on in honor of Ānjanēya at Kēmēnhalli, about 4 miles from the town.

13. Agrahāra has a small Vīrabhadra temple and some *linga-mudre* stones without inscriptions. The latter are boundary stones Places in Koratigere Taluk, marked with a linga to indicate that the land bounded Agrahāra by them was granted to a Śiva temple or a Śaiva institution. Similarly, stones marked with a discus indicate a grant to a Vishṇu temple, while those marked with a *mukkode* or triple umbrella, a grant to a Jaina temple. The aromatic water-plant *baje* (*Acorus calamus*) is largely cultivated in this village, more than 50 acres of land being under this crop. The yield per acre is said to be from 150 to 250 maunds. The root sells at about Rs. 2-8 per maund and is exported to Bangalore and other places. While at this village, I examined the library of

Patel Isvarayya, containing nearly one hundred palm-leaf manuscripts, and found in them several unpublished Kannada and Sanskrit works bearing mostly on the Vīraśaiva religion and hagiology. There were also a few Kannada and Telugu poems, works treating of medicine and Kannada commentaries on Sanskrit works. The temple of Mallappa to the north of Nāgēnhalli, known as Gutte-Mallappa, is situated in a cave. To

Nāgēnhalli. the west of it stands in the open a slab, measuring 9' × 6' × 1', carved with a fine figure of Hanumān called Bail-Hanumanta. Two small monkeys at the sides are represented as eagerly eating some fruit. To the north of Navilkuriki is a Navilkuriki. fine *māstikal* containing figures of husband and wife standing side by side, the latter holding a mirror in the left hand and a lime between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. In some cases flames are shown as issuing from the head of the female figure, and the couple are represented as dancing as an indication of their joy after coming together in heaven.

Hanchihalli. Hanchihalli has a ruined fort, as also the hill near it known as Īrugutte. At some distance to the north of the village is a *māstikal* of another type, showing an arm and hand projecting from an upright post, with figures of the couple sculptured below. The villagers believe that the stone represents Vyāsana-tōlu (or Vyāsa's arm). When only one hand projects from the post, the stone is known as Okkai-māsti; when two hands project, it is known as Ikkai-māsti, the number of hands representing the number of wives who became *satis*. A new epigraph was discovered at the village. A well

Hālikunte. executed *māstikal* was also found in Nanjappa's back-yard at Hālikunte. It had been walled up, leaving just the linga at the top visible. After dismantling the wall, the slab was found to consist of three panels. The top panel has between the sun and moon two rearing cobras with a male figure standing to the left bearing a mace in the right hand and lifting up something with the left. The middle panel has a linga in the centre flanked on both sides by couples with folded hands, one of the male figures being armed with bow and arrow and the female figure of the couple to the right showing flames issuing from the head. The bottom panel has in the centre a standing couple with an intervening sword, the female figure holding a mirror in the left

hand and a lime between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. On both sides of the couple is a female figure on horse-back holding a mirror and a lime. This is very peculiar : the women too seem to have taken part in fight. Both must have become *satis*. A new inscription was found on the slab. The hill known as Mukundarangana-gudda has on the top a small temple adorned with a *gopura* or tower, the object of worship being a round stone in the shape of a linga (*lingakara*). An old *ciragal* of the Ganga period was found at Buruganhalli.

14. The Venkataramaṇa temple at Rāmpura is a large Dravidian structure with a *gopura* and *prakāra* which present some features of the Saracenic style. It is said to have been renovated

during Hyder's time. To the left of the outer entrance is sculptured a standing male figure, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, wearing a cloak and leaning on a staff, resembling the Kempe-Gauda figures noticed at Māgaḍi (Report for 1915, para 3) and other places. The god is known as Kari-Timmappa. There is likewise a figure of Paravāsudēva kept in the *navaranga*, as also figures of Vishvaksēna, Rāmānujāchārya and Nāminālāvār. Three new records were copied at the temple. The pedestal of Anantanātha in the Anantanātha-basti at the village bears an inscription of three lines. As we are not allowed to go in, I gave special instructions to the *pūjāri* to prepare an impression ; but the impression was not satisfactory, only a few words of the first line being legible in it. The *basti* does not appear to be an old one. A new inscription was discovered at Mallekāvu. Close to the village

Siddhara-bettā. flows a small stream known as Siddhara-bettāda-hallā (the stream of the Siddhas' hill). This hill, about three miles

to the west of the village, is largely visited by pilgrims from the surrounding parts, especially on Tuesdays and Fridays. It has a cave temple enshrining a linga at the foot of which is a perennial spring in the form of a well, one yard square and four feet deep, which is said to be the source of the above-mentioned stream.

Chennarāyadurga. Chennarāyadurga is a fine mass of rock beautifully fortified by the Maddagiri chief Chennappa-Gauda

about the middle of the 17th century. It has two elevations. On the lower are situated the Chennigarāya and Īśvara temples, as also a fine semi-circular *doye* with clear water. There are besides granaries and powder magazines. There are several gates leading to the higher elevation, which is also fortified with brick walls raised over stone walls. The ascent is very steep and there is no flight of steps. The village at the foot of the hill has also a few temples. A fine cave temple, rather large and neatly kept, is known as the *matha* of Murāri-svāmi, who is said to have been a great ascetic and is believed to have gone to heaven with his body. The object of worship here is a pair of sandals. The cave has also some *yoga-maṇṭpas* and cells. A *sumādhi* or tomb near the cave is said to be that of Vaikunṭhappa, a disciple of Murāri. There is also lower down another *sumādhi*, said to be of Annapūrnāmma, a female disciple of Murāri, who was so nained by her guru because she fed a large number of people with half a seer of rice. An

Tumbādi. inscription at Tumbādi (Maddagiri 27) gives the name of the village as Tumbevādi. It is evidently identical

with Tumbepādi mentioned in Bangalore 83, of about A.D. 900, as the place where by order of the Ganga king Ereyappa Nāgattara fought with the Nolāmbas and fell.

15. The fort of Maddagiri is one of the finest in Mysore. Portions of it are roofed and converted into Government offices. The

Maddagiri. Mallēśvara and Venkataramaṇa temples, which are

similar in plan and stand in a line facing east, are large Dravidian structures with lofty towers. The lamp-pillar in front of the Mallēśvara temple, about 20 feet high, has a pavilion on the top for placing lamps. The porch of the temple has two niches, the one to the left containing a figure of Harihara and the other, a figure of Ganapati. In the *prakhāra* are shrines of Pārvati, Mahishāsuramardini, Subrahmaṇya, Tāṇḍavēśvara and Krishna, the last a fine figure, and rows of linga cells on the north and south. On the pedestal of Pārvati is a label giving the names of two women who may have set up the image. In this shrine is also kept the metallic figure of Chaudēsvari, whose temple has gone to ruin. This is a seated figure, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, with 8 hands, 5 of them bearing a bell, a shield, a cup, an axe and a sword, one holding the head of a demon, the remaining two being in

the fear-removing (*abhaya*) and dancing (*natya*) attitudes. The *kalyāṇa-maṇṭapa* is a good structure supported by 4 pillars, the front portions of which are carved into figures of Nārada, Tumburu and two other *rishis* or sages. A new epigraph was found at the temple. In the Venkata-rāmaṇa temple the god is about 6 feet high and there are two goddesses named Sridēvi and Bhūdēvi in separate shrines in the *prakāra*. The porch has two cells, the one to the right enshrining Garuḍa and the other, Hanumān. The temple has also stone and metallic figures of several Śrīvaishṇava saints and sages. The Mallinātha-basti adjoining the fort wall has in front a good *mānastambha*, about 15 feet high, with a pavilion on the top but without the usual Jina figure. Besides Jina figures, the *basti* has two seated stone figures of Brahma and metallic figures of Sarasvatī and Padmāvatī. A new inscription was discovered here and another at the Kālamina temple. The lofty west gate of the town, about 20 feet high, is known as Dāṇḍūru-bāgilu. There are several fine wells at Maddagiri such as Jānaiyana-bāvi, Arasana-bāvi, Pradhānara-bāvi, etc., stepped all round and adorned with sculptures here and there. Of these, the first situated to the north of the Travellers' Bungalow is perhaps the best. It has a beautiful gateway and well carved figures of Rāma, Lakshmana, Sītā, and Hanumān trampling on a demon. The second well, situated to the east of the Travellers' Bungalow, has figures of Hanumān, Gaṇapati and Bhairava, as also an inscription (E C, XII, Maddagiri 16) which tells us that it was built in 1699 by order of the Mysore king Chikka-Dēva-Rāja-Ödeyar and named Dēvarāya-samudra after him. From another inscription (Maddagiri 15) on a rock at some distance to the south of the Travellers' Bungalow, we learn that the same king built in 1690 a *maṇṭapa*, a *bṛindīvana* and a pond known as Gopālasarassu, and that Gauramanna of Talakādu, his queen, built a pond. The *bṛindīvana* is a good structure with a canopy; but it is not known why it was built. Close to it stand 4 beautifully carved pillars, about 12 feet high, decorated with scroll work on all the sides. These are said to have once belonged to the sluice of a tank which is no longer in existence. At some distance to the town is a Lingāyat *matha* known as Gurramanna-maṭha, close to which is a *gaddige* or tomb of a Lingāyat guru named Sivalingasvāmi. To the south-east of the *matha* are some caves at the foot of Maddagiridurga, named Sādhū-gavi, Mēke-gavi, Pāṭtaladammana-gavi and Siddhēśvara-gavi. An inscription was found at the third cave, which records a grant by the wife of the Maddagiri chief Chikkappa-Gauda.

16. The Maddagiri hill is one mass of rock strongly fortified. It has several *dōnes* or springs, such as Navilādi-dōne on the north slope, Bhimana-dōne on the south slope, Ittīge-dōne

Maddagiridurga. on the hill, Chandra-dōne higher up, and Navil-dōne on the top. Several of these are stepped with bricks. Above Chandra-dōne the ascent is very steep for some distance. It is said that the palace of the Pālegār was situated near this *dōne*. There are several gates leading to the top, such as the Antarālāda-bāgilu, Diddi-bāgilu, etc. The Mysore gate is to the south. On the top is situated the Gopāla-kṛishṇa temple, which is now empty. Near it are the granary of *rāgi* and the treasury. Grains of *rāgi* are even now available for examination. The treasury appears to have had rows of big pots buried up to the neck close to the walls. There are likewise dome-like masonry structures with circular openings at the top for storing ghee and oil. Similar structures are also found lower down. They are called *kapajas* in Kannada. The view from the top defies description; any number of hills and tanks meet our gaze on every side, the hills looking like little mounds and the tanks like small pools of water. A risky descent of some distance on the almost perpendicular south slope of the hill takes us to Bhimana-dōne. Here is a fine figure of Hanumān with an inscription to its left telling us that the figure was consecrated and the *dōne* made by the Maddagiri chief Mummadī Chikkappa-Gauda in 1646. He is identified in inscriptions and literature with Bijavara, a village about 3 miles to the east of Maddagiri, which was apparently his capital. A descendant of his is now living in poor circumstances at Sambuvanhalli, about 4 miles from Maddagiri. At some distance above the foot of the hill is a square basin with a small hole on blowing into which a sound as of moving water is heard. This is probably a secret arrangement for the water-supply of the fortress. A stroke of lightning has split the mass of rock to a considerable distance causing a narrow crack all through. It has also thrown down the brick parapet in some places.

While I was at Maddagiri, Kāji Muhammad Imam, the caretaker of the Travellers' Bungalow, and his brother Kāji Muhammad *sunads*.

Jamaluddin produced a bundle of papers consisting of *sanads* and letters dated from 1786 to 1890. Most of them relate to the office of Kāji held by the family for more than a century. Five *sanads*, 3 issued by Tippu and 2 by Divan Purnaiya, were selected and taken for examination. Dodda Rangegauda, the Patel of Maddagiri, and his brother Putta Rangegauda likewise produced some *sanads* which were also taken for examination. According to these records the Patel seems to be a lineal descendant of one of the minor local chiefs.

17. Siddāpura, about a mile to the north-west of Maddagiri, has a fort which, according to an inscription at the village (Maddagiri *Places in Maddagiri Taluk, 21*), was built in 1593 by the *mahā-nādu-prabhu* Siddāpura.

Chikkappa Gauda of Bijjvara (see para 15) during the reign of the Vijayanagar king Venkatapati-Rāya I. The village has a well built Lingāyat *matha* known as Bālārādhya-māṭha. Bālārādhya was probably the guru of Chikkappa-Gauda. Kuḍuvatti, situated at the foot of a hill of the same name, is a *bēchirākh* or uninhabited village enclosed by Kuḍuvatti.

a lofty mud wall. No person now enters the enclosure lest he should lose his life; because sometime back some one who dug the site for money vomited blood and died instantly. Close to the village are three temples known as the Gōpālakrishna, the Lakshmiñdēvi and the Kambadarāya, and five old *viragals* without any writing. The objects of worship in the Kambadarāya temple are two pillars standing side by side. The porch has on the right wall sculptures representing the coronation of Rāma and on the left Ranganātha attended by Tumburu and Nārada. The sculptures on the pillars supporting the porch show some ingenious combinations of female figures and *yālis*. Near the Gōpālakrishna temple is a small pond, known as Majjanada-bāvi, on the door-post of which is carved a standing female figure, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, said to represent one Jirale-Mallamma who built the Gōpālakrishna and Lakshmiñdēvi temples, as well as this pond. Tradition says that she made a large sum of money by selling butter and that she utilised the money in carrying out these pious and useful works. The villagers make an offering of butter to the image and bathe it with three handfuls of water. An old inscription (Plate XIII, 2), probably of the period of the

Srāvāṇḍanahalli. Nolaamba king Ponnēra (close of the 8th century) was discovered at Srāvāṇḍanahalli. The engraver's name is

given as Dhanapati-āchāri. An uninscribed *viragal* by the side of this epigraph has a prostrate figure lying at the bottom with the left hand severed, the cut off hand being placed at the side. The meaning of this is not clear. At Hampasamudra, about 2 miles to the east, a new inscription was copied, as also one at Tingalūru. The god in the Ānjanēya temple at Hale-Īṭakalōti is a good figure

Hale-Īṭakalōti. with a small monkey shown to the left as eating something. To the left of the temple is a stone sculptured

with a female figure seated with the right hand seizing on what looks like a pole fastened with ropes. The figure is said to represent Dombara-Chinni (or Chinni of the sect of Dombas or tumblers) who fell from the pole and died. It appears that even now when Dombas visit the village, they do not as usual fix a pole but perform on the ground after praying to the image. A new record was copied here.

Dodda-Dālivatṭa. The Lakshmiñarasimha temple of Dodda-Dālivatṭa is one of the largest Dravidian structures with an exten-

sive *prākāra*, measuring 125 yards by 70 yards, and a lofty *mahādvāra* surmounted by a *gopura*. To the right in the *prākāra* is a *satru* or choultry for accommodating and feeding pilgrims during the car-festival which takes place on a grand scale in the month of Āshāḍha (July). Bullock carts can go inside the *mahādvāra* and stand in the enclosure. There is a fine pond near the outer gate. The god, said to be *ubhava-mūrti*, is a small round stone standing a few inches above the ground level and adorned with a crown. The metallic figure of the god, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is Lakshmiñarasimha, which bears on the pedestal a label giving its name. There is a separate shrine of the goddess standing in a line with that of the god. A new inscription in Nāgari characters was found at the temple, as also a few modern ones on the temple bells and vehicles. In the open *navaranga* of the Īśvara temple to the north, is kept a well carved Gajalakshmi panel, which evidently belongs to some other temple. A new epigraph, also in Nāgari, was

discovered here. While at the village, I also examined
 Manuscripts. a few palm leaf manuscripts in the possession of
 Nanjunda Sastri. They were found to contain works bearing chiefly on medicine,
 astrology, mantra-sâstra and ritual. A new record was copied at a place known as
 Elusuttinakôte (a fort of seven enclosures) near
 Elusuttinakôte. Itakadibbanahalli. According to tradition the
 Pândavas lived here for some time in a fort of seven walls built by them, and the
 inscription names them along with Abhimanyu. Sravanagudi has a number of old
 Sravanagudi. *ciragals* (Maddagiri 92-101) standing near one another.
 which is worthy of notice. It has in the upper portion a hero in the arms of
 celestial nymphs, while in the lower portion is seen a tiger pouncing on a bull.
 Probably the man fell fighting with the tiger.

18. Midigési is said to have been so named by a local chief, Nâgareddi, after
 his wife Midigési, who was so called because her hair
 Midigési. (*kêsa*) was so long that it touched her heel (*midî*).
 The Venkataramana temple which is similar in plan to the temple of the same
 name at Maddagiri (para 14), is said to have been built by the chief Nâgareddi.
 His palace was situated to the south of the temple, and an entrance in the south
 wall of the *prâkâra*, now closed, is said to have been the gate through which the
 palace people went into the temple. A figure on this wall, about 1½ feet high,
 standing with folded hands, is said to represent Nâgareddi. There is also sculptured
 on the same wall a five-hooded snake, about 5 feet long, lying horizontally
 with a small figure of Krishna dancing on it. In the Garûda shrine in front of the
 temple is a square hole through which the rays of the rising sun are said to fall on
 the feet of the god. The *navaranga* entrance has at the sides two niches containing
 figures of Gañapati and Virabhadra. The Garudagamba is a fine pillar, about
 40 feet high, decorated with scroll work on all the sides; but unfortunately
 it has been broken in the middle by a stroke of lightning, the upper portion
 lying below. The Malléśvara temple is said to have been built by
 Okkaligas of the Settenôru sect, the god being their tutelary deity.
 Tradition has it that a beautiful damsel of this sect, named Chikka-Mallainna, was
 during an attack by the Muhammadans seized by them and confined in the fortress
 on the Midigési hill; and that on her prayer to God for her release, the rock split
 and made way for her, whereupon she descended the hill and entered fire in front
 of the god Malléśvara. Her figure, about 2 feet high, is sculptured on the rock to
 the right of the flight of steps leading to the top about the middle of the hill. It
 is in a walking posture holding a sword in the right hand and what looks like a
 lance in the left. The Okkaligas referred to above were of three classes: Settenôru,
 Alpenôru and Gônôru. A copper plate inscription in the possession of the *pûjâri*
 of the Malléśvara temple, of which only the last plate was shown to me, mentions
 these classes of Okkaligas and refers to the *agni-pravêsha* (entering fire) of the
 damsel. The god in the Jibi-Ânjanêya temple is a huge figure, about 9 feet high.
 The Midigési hill is said to have been fortified by Nâgareddi mentioned above.

Midigésidurga Here also we have the usual granaries of râgi and
 powder magazines and *dones*. Grains of old râgi can even now be had for examination,
 but the paddy-kauaja has only a quantity of husk. Two of the *dones* are
 named Musare-done and Kannêrammanna-done, the former situated on the top and
 the latter on the north slope. There is a fine mosque on the summit with two
 minarets at the sides and an ornamental parapet all round the roof. It has also
 flights of steps on both the sides. Close to the mosque stands a shrine dedicated
 to Hanumân. There are several gates leading to the top of the hill.

19. Both the town of Pâvugada and the hill near it are beautifully fortified.
 Pâvugada. The hill is not one mass of rock like those at Maddagiri
 and Midigési, but is made up in the higher portion of a
 number of gigantic boulders, some of them being nearly 100 feet high. There are
 10 gates leading to the top. At some distance from the foot is the Kammâra-maṇ-
 tâpa; higher up, Bettada (or the hill) Ânjanêya, a good figure, about 7 feet high,
 with a well carved *uttariyam* or upper cloth and a little monkey seated to the left
 eating something; further up, a circular *dome* called Kônéri and a maṇtâpa known as
 Kônéri-maṇtâpa, near which stands a dome-like structure for storing ghee (*tuppada-*

kanaja). Going further, we see a rock with some small holes which are believed to be the hoof marks of a horse which leapt from the top. Near by is a well, now closed, from which water is said to have been drawn to the top of a boulder, about 80 feet high. On the top is the Sultân-battêri (battery), occupying the highest point, and to its west, Subbarâya's *battêri*. Besides the one already mentioned, the hill has several more *dônes* known as Akkammana-dône, Bâbaiyana-kere, Blîmanna-dône and so forth. The last is a fine reservoir with clear and deep water, situated between two huge boulders. We have to descend some 70 steps to reach the water. This *dône* is said to be connected with another at the foot of the hill known as Kelaganâ-dône. A square slab containing a defaced Persian inscription, which was fitted into a cavity in the boulder to the right, is now kept in the Archæological Office. A spot is shown on the hill wherefrom undesirables were once hurled down to the bottom of the precipice. We have here also the usual granaries of râgi and paddy and powder magazines. The summit has an incomplete mosque which is said to have been built with the materials of a Gôpalakrishna temple which once stood there. A Persian inscription was found here. There is a small shrine at the foot of the hill called the Gôpalakrishna in which the metallic image of the Gôpalakrishna temple used to be kept when that temple was on the hill. We have now a Gôpalakrishna temple in the town itself. From an inscription newly discovered on the hill we learn that the fortress was built in 1405 by Gôpanna, a general under the Vijayanagar king Dêva-Râya I.

20. Two new inscriptions were found at Naligânhalli and one at Chiknâya-
Places in Pâvugada Taluk, kanhalli. The top slab of the fine sluice of Doddakere
Gundâlhalli. at Gundâlhalli has a discus and a conch made of black
stone fixed at the sides. On a rough boulder on the

bund of the tank are engraved the inscriptions Pâvugada 11-13. The date assigned to these records in the Tumkur volume, *viz.*, c. 1530, is evidently a mistake, seeing that the characters are unquestionably of the 8th century as evidenced by the square form of *ba* used in them. The cyclic year Jaya given in one of the records most probably corresponds to A. D. 754. The tank is named Akale-samudra after a lady Akaleti who built it. It is thus one of the oldest tanks in the State, though Panamankere at Tâlgunda, Shikârpur Taluk, is older still by about two centuries. In the *prâkâra* of the Îsvara temple on the bund of Chikkakere at the same village, stands a stone, about 9 feet high, with several curves in the form of a snake, and the villagers firmly believe that there is treasure below it. No such stone has been met with elsewhere. At the Râmâdêva shrine, which is a large cave containing some small stones daubed with white earth and red ochre, two new records were copied. The Ânjanêya temple has a very large figure, about 10 feet high, of the god. The Rangasvâmi temple at Béchirâkh Rangâpura has a

Béchirâkh Rangâpura. round stone (*udbhara-mûrti*) for the object of worship.

In the *prâkâra* are several small shrines containing figures with folded hands. In one of them is sculptured a couple seated with folded hands with an inscription on the side slab stating that the figures were consecrated by their son. Another slab just outside the *prâkâra*, measuring 6 feet by 5 feet, represents Hanumân and Garûda as contesting the possession of a fruit which is split in the middle. There is a similar panel at Belur, but the object of dispute there is said to be a linga. Three new epigraphs were discovered here. In the

Bhangâranâyakana-bet . Kambadarâya shrine at Bhangâranâyakana-bet  the object of worship is a pillar, about 13 feet high, marked with a discus and a conch on the sides. The pillar has an iron lamp fixed on the top which is occasionally lighted by the villagers. No ladder is to be used for this purpose. The villagers have to bathe and fast, and then, standing over the shoulders of one another without allowing their feet to come in contact with the pillar, they light the lamp. The hill near the village, which was once fortified, contains the ruins of several buildings. Near Rangasamudra was noticed a big

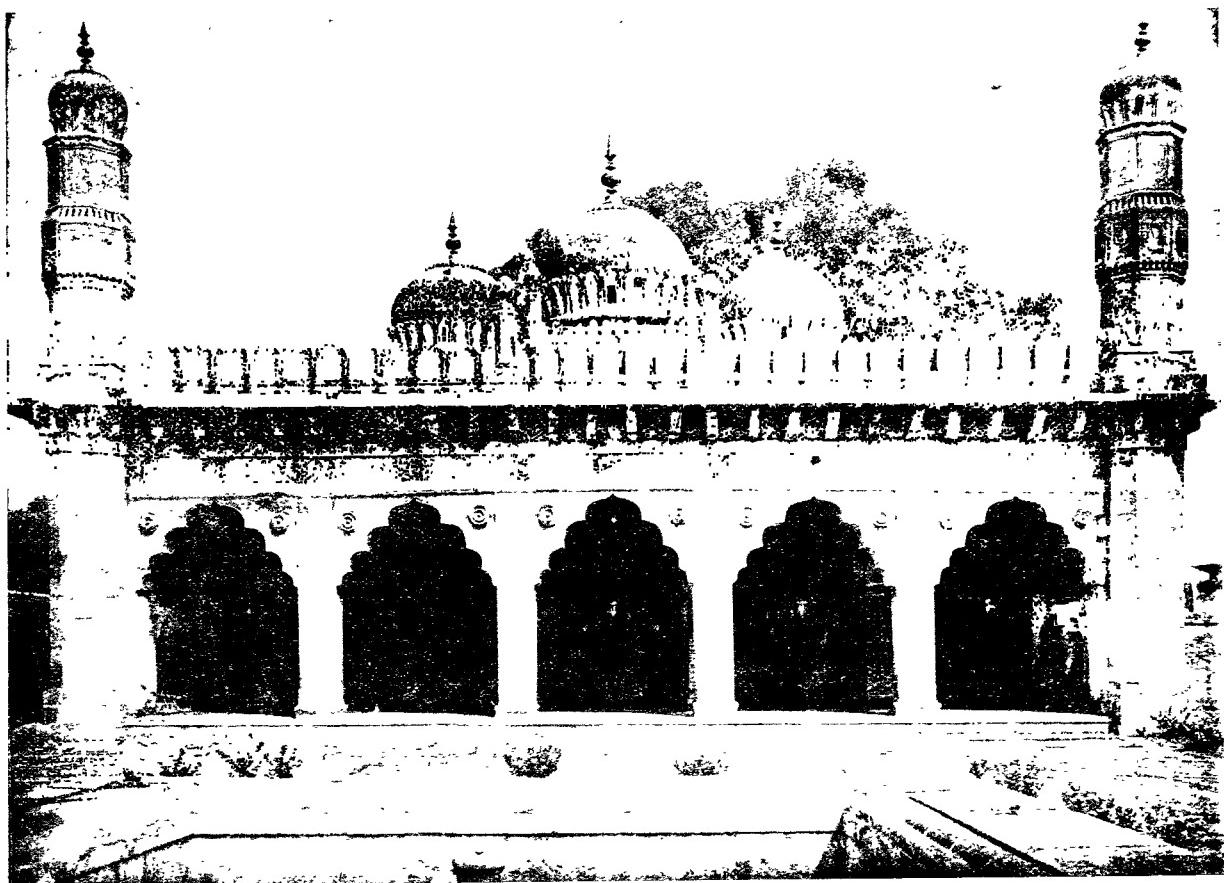
Rangasamudra. heap of *moras* or winnows below a tree, and on enquiry Goddess Morâlamma. we were told that these were the offerings of the village to the goddess Morâlamma (the goddess of winnows) who was being carried from village to village, and that they had to be removed to the next village along with the goddess. The village has a small elegant shrine surmounted by a tower, which is called Mallêsvâra's *mantapa*, though there is nothing inside. A new inscription was copied at Rangasamudradapâlya.

21. Niḍugal, once a prosperous city, is now a small unhealthy village containing about half a dozen houses. There is also a larger Niḍugal village of the same name on the first elevation of the

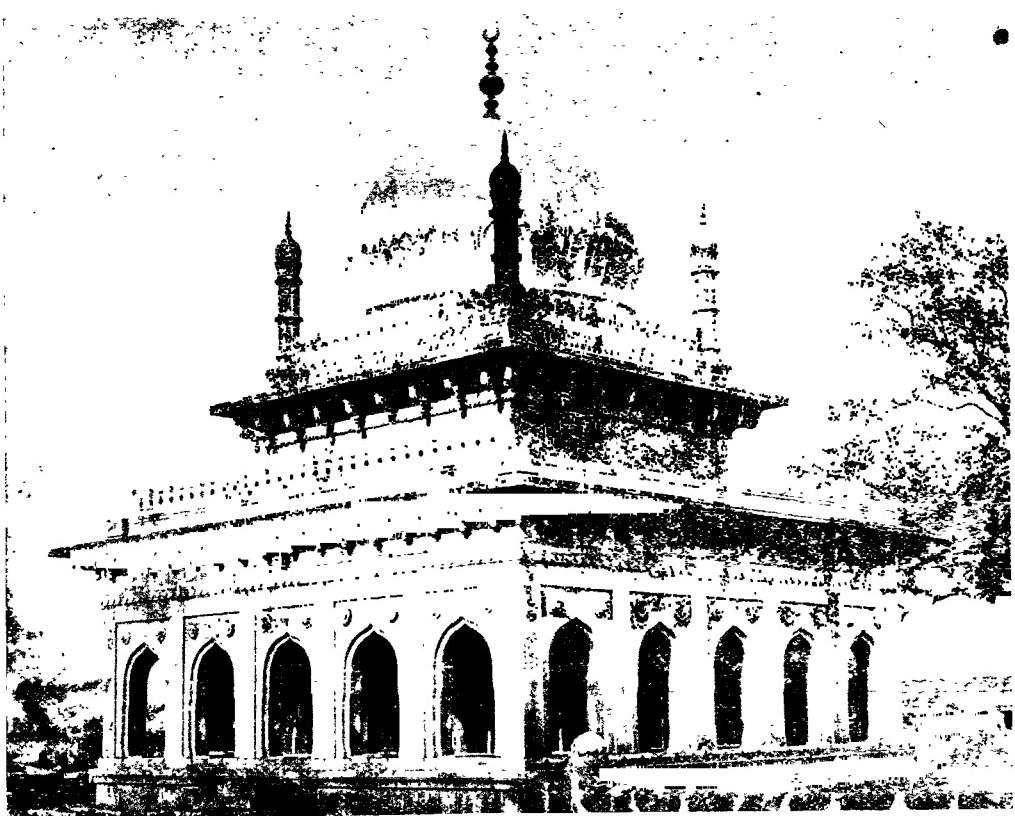
adjacent Niḍugal hill. There are numerous temples both at the foot and on the hill, but most of them are in ruins. Of those at the foot, which seem to be comparatively modern, the Sāravādēśvara temple, also called the Hoṭṭēśvara after the Harati chief Hoṭṭenṇa-Nāyaka, was built in 1681 (Pāvugada 59). The god is named Sāravādēśvara after Sāravād, a village in the Bijapur country, which is said to be the birthplace of the progenitor of the Harati family. The Rāma temple has a boulder carved with the figures of Rāma, Sītā, Lakshmaṇa and Sugrīva, with Hanūmān and Garuḍa at the sides. To the right of this composition on the same boulder is a big figure of Hanūmān, and to the left a figure of Mahiṣhāsuramardini. The Kāśivisvēśvara temple is a small neat structure with three cells in a line and a common *navaranga*. The central cell has a linga, the right cell Gaṇapati and the left Pārvati. The last is a seated figure, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, holding a ladle horizontally with both the hands. Such a figure of Pārvati is known as Annapūrnā. On the back wall of the Gaṇapati cell is carved a linga worshipped by an elephant on the right and by Vyāghrapāda on the left. To the left in the Ājanāyēya temple stands a *rishi* or sage bearing a rosary in the right hand which rests in the fear-removing (*abhaya*) pose on a staff, and holding what looks like a book in the left. The village has also a *kabar* or tomb, said to be of Mirza Husēni Vali who came from Hyderabad, in honor of which a *jātre* or *urs* is held every year. A new record was copied at the village. The Niḍugal hill has two or three distinct

Niḍugaldurga elevations. But the ascent is very steep and difficult, there being no steps at all to help the climber. It

takes nearly an hour and a half to reach the top, that is, without any stoppages on the way. But when once there, you forget all your fatigue and enjoy one of the grandest views of the surrounding landscape: you see any number of hills and lakes as far as the eyes can reach. The inscription Pāvugada 52, of 1232, says that the hill was named Niḍugal (lofty rock) because it touched the skies with its formidable peak; and Pāvugada 54, of 1487, tells us that it was the most impregnable of all the hill fortresses in the Karnāṭa country. It is also called Kālānjana in the inscriptions. There are several lines of fortifications known as Kālēśvara-kōṭe, Bhairavaṇa-kōṭe, Are-kōṭe, Nagareśvara-kōṭe, etc., and a number of gates known as Māṭā-nūru-bāgilu, Singārada-bāgilu, Sīmalayana-diddi and so on. The hill has likewise the usual granaries, powder magazines, *doues*, palace ruins, etc. On the top the chief Hoṭṭenṇa-Nāyaka built a small Basāva shrine in 1653 (Pāvugada 42) and had an inscription engraved. The shrine is now in ruins. A new inscription was discovered on the pillar in front of it. By the side of the shrine is an iron lamp with a shaft, about 6 feet high, fixed on the rock, which is lighted once a year or oftener by the people of the surrounding villages in fulfilment of their vows. A little lower down is the Kālahastiśvara temple which, according to Pāvugada 46, had its linga set up by Rāma, and was renovated by the Harati chief Timmaṇṇa-Nāyaka in 1670. This seems to be one of the oldest temples on the hill. The people of the surrounding parts visit the temple on the Sivarātri day, stop there the whole night and go away the next morning after meals. At some distance are lying three pieces of old cannon, one of which, about 18 feet long, is known as Ēlu-makkaḷa-tāyi or "the mother of seven children." The palace has only a few walls now left. A portion scooped out at the top of a huge boulder with holes for steps is said to have served as a seat for the chief during *darbārs*. The palace garden has a pair of ornamental black stone pillars known as *bāvikallu* or "well stones" with holes for the cross bar, surmounted by figures of bulls and curved at the top. There is also a dark underground cell (*nelamālīge*) attached to a boulder. The ruined Nāgēśvara temple near a pond known as Hokkaraṇe is a Hoysala building which, according to Pāvugada 53, of about 1150, was founded during the reign of the Chālukya king Jagadékamalla II. The *navaranga* has 5 niches on both sides, as also figures of Subrahmaṇya and Sūrya, a beautifully carved but headless female figure and a fine Nāgakanyakā with a female figure at the side. The Nāgēśvara appears to be the oldest of the existing temples on the hill, though mention is made of a temple founded by Bidichorarasa of the Pallava family in an inscription of the 8th century (Pāvugada 45) built into the left wall of the porch of the Kālahastiśvara temple. There is an underground canal supplying water to the Hokkraṇe mentioned above. The



1 FRONT VIEW OF JUMA MASJID



2 NORTH-EAST VIEW OF MALIK RIHAN DARGA

god of the Chennakēśava temple has been removed and set up in a new temple at the village Bellibaṭṭalu. Near this temple is a small shrine containing an elegantly carved seated figure, about 3 feet high, of Bhairava with 10 hands. There is also a buried Śiva temple here of good workmanship. The ruined Lakshmanēśvara temple at the Maṭanūru gate was built in 1487 (Pāvugada 54) by the Harati chief Chika-Tippa-Nāyaka in memory of his deceased wife Lakshminādēvi. Pāvugada 54 also tells us that there were shrines of Durgā, Bhairava and Gaṇapati in each of the 8 directions on the hill. The above mentioned Bhairava shrine may be one of these. At the village on the first elevation is a temple of Durgā and a small shrine sur-

Other temples near about the village on the first elevation. mounted by a tower known as Rangadhāmaṇa-maṇṭapa which is now empty. Two modern inscriptions on bells were copied at the Durgā temple. Two more

"well stones", similar to those noticed in the palace garden, are also to be found near the village. At some distance from the village are the Vīrabhadra, Pārśvanātha, Ādinārāyaṇa, Lakshmiṇarasimha, Nagarēśvara, Maṭe-Mallikārjuna and Sōmēśvara temples scattered in different directions. In the Vīrabhadra temple the god, about 5 feet high, is a two-armed figure holding a sword and a shield. The Pārśvanātha-basti probably came into existence in 1232 according to Pāvugada 52 in which it is named Jōgavat̄tigeya-basadi. The god, about 5 feet high, faces east, while his Yakshi, Padnāvati, a seated figure, about 2 feet high, is enshrined in a cell facing south. There is also a figure of Brahma on horseback, which was once over the pillar in front. Two inscriptions were found on the pedestals of images, as also two modern ones on a bell and a gong. Ādinārāyaṇa is a good figure, about 5 feet high. In the *nararanga* of the Lakshmiṇarasimha temple are kept a figure of Sūrya and a panel depicting the coronation of Rāma. On both sides of the outer entrance are cells containing big figures of Hanumān. The Nagarēśvara temple has two cells enshrining lingas named Nagarēśvara and Gauriśvara, and the *navaranga* has figures of Vishṇu, Mahishāsuramardini and Saptamātrikāḥ together with a few well carved Nāgakanyakās. The inscriptions Pāvugada 47-50, which are wrongly stated in the Tumkur volume to be in the Kālahastiśvara temple, are here. This temple goes back to 1248 (Pāvagada 50). Two new *viragals* were found in the *prākāra*. The Sōmēśvara temple, probably founded in 1292 (Pāvugada 53), seems to be the finest Dravidian structure on the hill. It has an elegantly carved *navaranga* doorway of black stone with jambs consisting of four fascias—the innermost adorned with scroll work, the next with figures in every convolution of the scroll, the third carved into an ornamental pilaster and the last sculptured with spirited lions and *yālis* in all postures. The pediment has Tāṇḍvēśvara with attendant musicians, the lintel Gajalakhsmi and the bottom of the jambs *drārapālakas* or doorkeepers and female figures holding a lotus and a *kalaṣa* or water vessel. The *sukhanāsi* doorway is also of black stone, but plain. The *navaranga* has besides Mahishāsuramardini two seated female figures, about 1½ feet high, one holding a child in the left hand and a fruit in the right, the other holding a fruit in the left hand and some indistinct object (? a short staff) in the right. It is not clear what these two figures are intended to represent. Two new inscriptions were discovered at this temple.

22. The Jumā Masjid (Plate II, 1) and the Dargā of Malik Rihān (Plate II, 2)

Sira at Sira are fine structures of the Saracenic style. The Muhammadan buildings. former is said to have been built by Shaik Farid Sāheb, whose tomb together with that of his brother Shaik Kabir Sāheb, is pointed out in the enclosure of the mosque. The date of construction is indicated in the chronogram *baitul mokaddas*, A. H. 1108 (A. D. 1696). Two new Persian inscriptions were found here. The Dargā is a square building with a big dome with 4 black stone minarets, about 8 feet high, at the corners over the roof. Inside is the tomb of Malik Rihān, who was Subadār of Sira from 1637 to 1651. The Dargā seems to have been erected in 1651. Its plan is given on Plate III. Behind the building is an old mosque in which Malik Rihān is said to have prayed, and to the north-east a rectangular structure known as Diddi with 4 minarets on the roof, the front two taller than the hind ones, which he is said to have used as a study. To the south-east a tomb under a canopy is shown as that of a seven-year-old daughter of Aurangazebe. An inscription on it simply names Allah and Muhammad. Another new Persian inscription was found here, as also one on the outer wall of the outhouse attached to Chikka Masidi or the little mosque. The Baraki mosque

containing the inscription Sîra 71 is in a dilapidated condition. Near it is the tomb of Mahâmûd Khân, a fine stone structure with minarets, battlements and an ornamental plinth. At some distance to the north is a Dargâ popularly known as Chinnadagôri owing to the dome having a gold *kalâsa* or finial, containing the tomb of a Fakir named Farid-ullâ Shâh Husêni, who is said to have come from Bijâpur and performed severe penance here till ant-hills grew around him. He is held in great respect by all classes of Muhammadans, his *makâñ* being looked upon as a Chaukhândî-mâtha. An annual *urs* takes place in his honor. The Dargâ is a small square stone building with a large dome and minarets. It was presented with the gold *kalâsa*, it is said, by a Pâlegâr of the place in fulfilment of a vow. Its custodian, Saiyad Kâssim, who is about 80 years old, said that he was the 7th in descent from Farid-ullâ and gave his pedigree thus:—Farid-ullâ, his disciple Mâsum Shâh, his disciple Mâguli Shâh, his disciple Lutpullâ Shâh, his disciple Yadullâ Shâh, his great grandson Saiyad Kâssim. According to him Fakîrs are of 4 classes: Khâdri, Chishtyâ, Sarvardiyâ and Mujaddadiyâ. The first class may wear either *dhôti* or trousers; but the second only *dhôti* and they have to get clean-shaved. Saiyad Kâssim has in his possession a good number of *sanads* relating to the *makâñ* issued by Aurangazebe, Alamgir II, the Nizam, the *Sanads*.

Muhâminadan Governors of Sîra, Hyder and the Mahrâtâs.

Of these, 4 in Kannâla were transcribed—1 of Hyder, 1 of the Mahrâtâs, 1 of Pradhân Venkappaiya of Mysore and 1 of Navâb Lâl Muhammad Khân. There was no time to examine the Persian and Mahrâthi *sanads* with him. The town is said to have once possessed 90 mosques, and it is studded all over with Muhâminadan tombs.

23. The god of the Gôpâlakrishna temple has been removed to the newly built Nârâyâna temple in the town and a good figure of Hanumân, brought from some other place, has been set up instead. A new epigraph was found here. The object of worship in the Durgâ temple is an ant-hill. In the *mañtapa* to the south of it was found a new inscription. There is also an inscription on a tomb situated in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow, which tells us that a European lady named Ellen died of cholera in 1846 in Sîra. To the north of the town is said to be situated the site of an ancient city called Lâtapuri, that portion occupied by a few mean-looking houses being even now known as Lâtapuri-hatî. Recently a broken cannon was unearthed in the quarter of the town known as Kumbâra-hatî to the north of the fort. It is lying there even now. The fort is a fine stone structure with a moat all round. It once had two more enclosing mud walls also with, moats, traces of which exist. The inner fort is almost intact, but not inhabited though traces of former houses and offices are visible. There are two fine gates on the north with a side doorway in each case. A hall is attached to each, the first supported by 6 black stone pillars and the second by 4 sculptured granite pillars, though the sculptures are deliberately mutilated or chiselled out. The side doorway of the first gate is of carved black stone. There is a ruined mosque in the fort and a stepped well in which the wives of the Pâlegâr are said to have drowned themselves when the fort was invested by the Muhammadans. To the south-west of the Travellers' Bungalow is a spacious cave divided into two compartments to the right and left. A new inscription was discovered at each of the villages Nâdûru, Kercyârahalli and Kallukôte and two at Halkûru. One of the latter has to

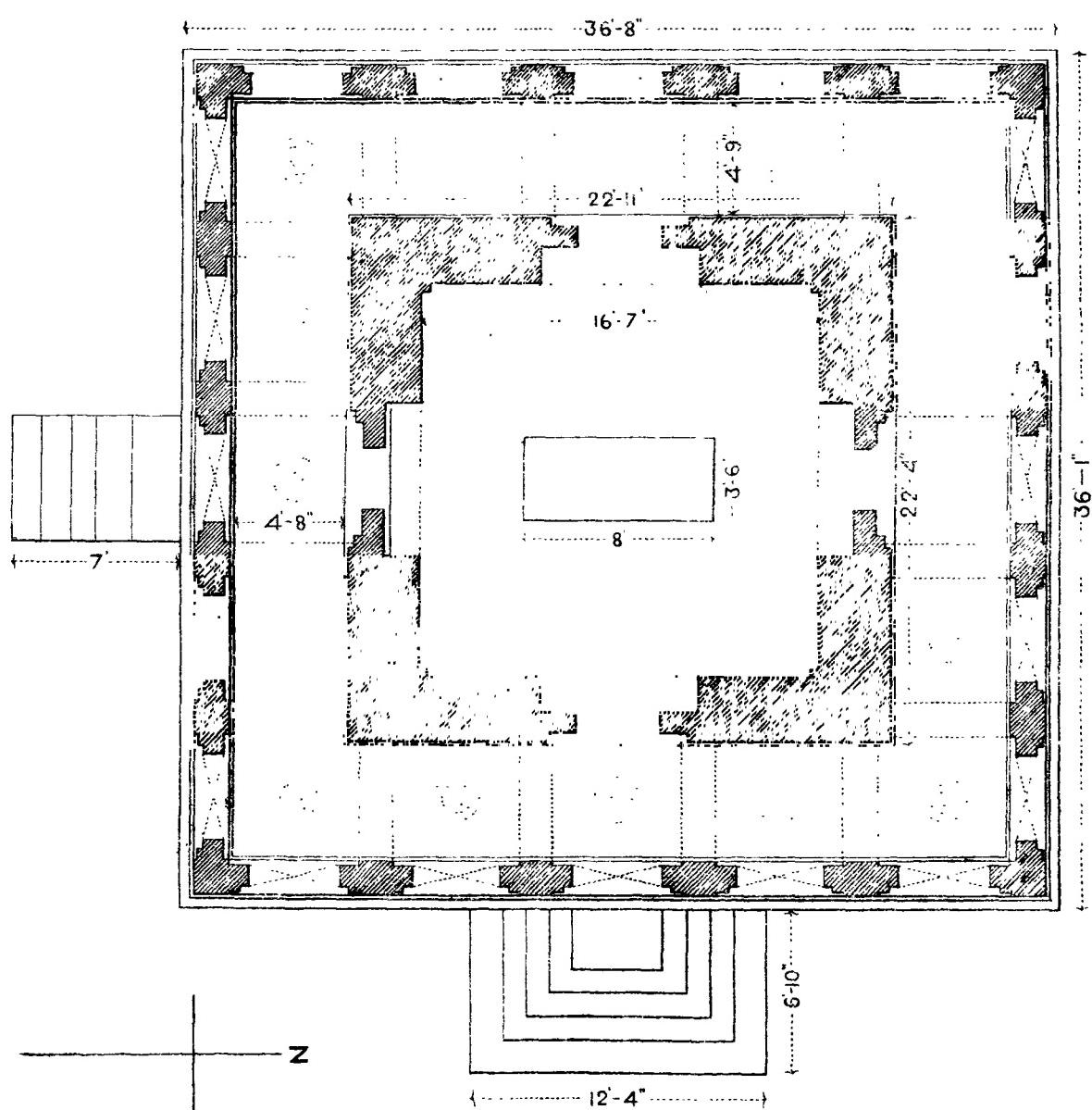
be looked upon as a find of some historical importance, A lithic record of Sripurusha as it happens to be the only lithic record so far discovered with a date.

covered of the Ganga king Sripurusha with a date in the Śaka era (Plate XIII, 1). This inscription is on a big pillar-like black stone which was immersed in water, and even with the help of a large number of men it took nearly three hours to get it out of water for examination. It is pleasing to note that the trouble taken had its reward.

24. From Sîra a visit was paid to Hiriyûr, Chitaldrug District, and a few villages in that taluk surveyed. The Têrumalléśvara

temple at Hiriyûr is a large Dravidian structure with a *mahâdcâra* surmounted by a lofty *gôpura*. In front of it is a lofty *nyyâle-kamba* with stout iron chains hanging from the top intended for swinging the god. On the inner sides of the pillars are sculptured two male figures with folded hands armed with a sword and a shield. The open *mukha-mañtapa* or front hall has entrances in three directions. In front of it stands on a high pedestal a fine *dipa-*

Pl. III.



PLAN OF MALIK RIHAN DARGA, SIRA.

SCALE 5 0 5 10 15 20 FEET

stambha or lamp-pillar, about 45 feet high, with a pavilion at the top enshrining a Basava or bull, and 8 lamps in the form of huge iron cups, two in each direction, each capable of holding about 10 seers of oil. The lamps are lighted once a year. The pillar has slight projections on the sides which serve as steps to go to the top. Its front face has a male figure with folded hands, representing perhaps the chief who built the temple. The ceilings of the *mukha-maṇṭapa* are painted with scenes from the Saiva-purānas and the front central ceiling has a chain of stone rings. The east outer wall of the *nararanga* has two rows of figures representing the *ashtu-dikpālakas* or regents of the directions and illustrating the story of the fight between Śiva as a *kirātā* or hunter and Arjuna. Though the *gopura* faces east, the god faces south. In the *navaranga* are kept three sets of metallic figures—large images of Śiva and Pārvati, small images of the same, and Umāmāhēśvara seated on Nandi—which are taken out in procession in three separate cars during the car festival which takes place in the month of Māgha (February). This circumstance probably accounts for the name Tēru(car)-mallēśvara. The ruined Virabhadra temple has figures of Virabhadra and his consort Bhadrakāli, the latter holding in the right lower hand a lotus instead of the usual sword, and Daksha's cut

off head being shown at the side. The Kannada poet
Babbūra.

Babbūra, author of *Ambikāvijaya* and *Paraśurāma-Rāmāyaṇa*, was a native of this town and a devotee of the god Ranganātha of Babbūru, a village about 2 miles from Hiriyūr. He mentions in his works the god Tērumallēśvara. Rangadāsappa, the present Shanbhog of Hiriyūr, who is about 65 years old, said that he was the great-grandson of Babbūra. It is not clear whether

the Kannada poet Mādhava, author of a Kannada
Mādhava.

version of the *Kāryādarśa* of Dandī, who styles himself "ruler (*prabhu*) of Hiriyūr," belonged to this place.

25. The god Ranganātha of Babbūru was, as stated in the previous para, the tutelary deity of the Kannada poet Babbūra. The slab containing the inscription EC, XI, Hiriyūr 49 at this village has a horseman riding to right with a sword

held in the uplifted right hand; behind him is a child standing with folded hands; and behind the child stands a female figure, perhaps the wife of the horseman, with uplifted right hand. It is not clear what the composition is intended to represent. The inscription merely names a number of *gaudas*. Masakal was once fortified: two lofty gateways with wooden ceilings bear evidence to the importance

of the village at one time. Two new epigraphs were copied here. The original copper plates of Hiriyūr 88,

which is printed from an unsatisfactory copy, were procured from Siddaramaiya, Abbinahole Shanbhog of the village. The Ranganātha temple at

An ordeal. Abbinahole has a round stone (*ubhara-mūrti*) for the object of worship.

In front of it was found a new inscription, dated 1664, which is of some interest as it refers to the establishment of a claim to the office of Shanbhog through success in an ordeal of dipping the hand in boiling ghee in the presence of a large number of people. Another discovery was a *viragal* of the time of the Nolamba king Ayyapa, dated 923. A few modern inscriptions were also found on the bells and gong of the Ranganātha temple. Bharmagiri, so named

after the Pālegār Bharmāṇa-Nāyaka, is situated on a fortified low hill. It has a shrine in which the *utsava-*

rigrāha or processional image of Kapiveya-Mārāmmā, the goddess after whom Mārīkanive is named, is kept. The image consists of a wooden box which, decorated with hands and other limbs and an umbrella, is taken out in a car once a year. A modern inscription was copied here. The Mārīkanive dam, which may be looked

upon as a great feat of engineering skill, was commenced in August 1898 and completed in August 1907.

There are two fine *maṇṭapas* in the Saracenic style built at the ends of the dam. The east *maṇṭapa* has a tablet giving the dates of the commencement and completion of the dam. In the west *maṇṭapa* is set up an inscription in Sanskrit and Kannada verses composed by me, giving an account of the dam and of the progressive administration of Mysore, and the date Śaka 1828 (1907) in which the reservoir was opened for public use. Close to the reservoir is situated a shrine of Mārī known as Kanive Mārāmmā, from whom the village derives its name. The shrine which was a wooden structure, has recently been built of dressed stone by one Ka-

nuvappa of Mysore. It has a stone panel sculptured with three figures, Pârvati in the middle, Lakshmi to the right and Mâri to the left. To the right of the shrine, on a lower level, is a cell containing a broken *vîragal* which is known as Bhûtappa. As at Bharmagiri, there is a shrine at Arasinagundi dedicated to Mâri, here known as Kanuvamma, which contains the processional image Arasinagundi.

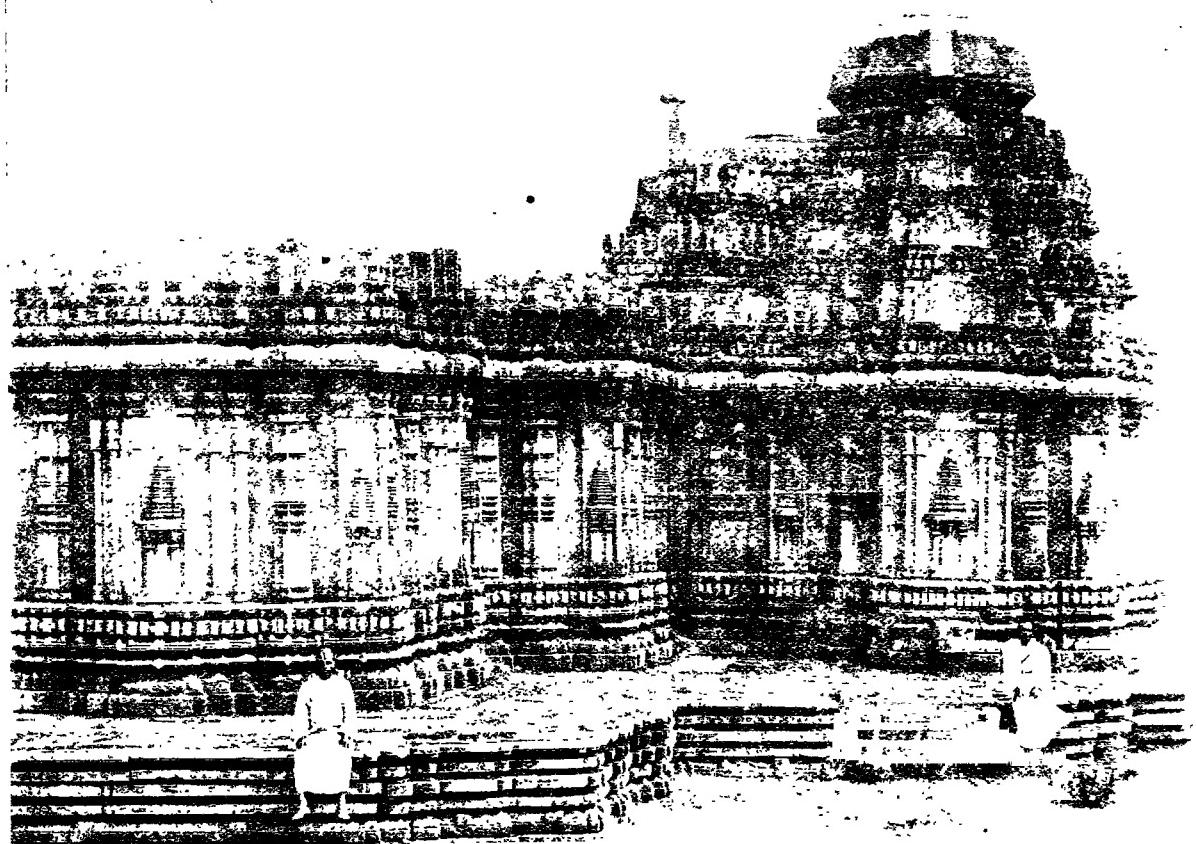
in the shape of a box of the goddess at Mârikañive. In front of it is an iron lamp on a shaft about 8 feet high, which is lighted once a year. At some distance from the shrine stands in a field a *mâstikal* carved with a fine female figure, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with its right hand raised and open and the left hand hanging by the side holding a lime, flames being shown around the head.

26. The Venkâtarâmaṇa temple at Chikkanâyakanhalli is the largest and finest of the Dravidian structures in the town. It stands on a raised terrace like Hoysala buildings and is enclosed by a large *prâkâra* of which only the plinth is now left. The god, about 4 feet high, is a good figure, and behind it is an underground cell with a flight of steps. The pillars of the *navaranga* are sculptured on all sides, some of the sculptures being ingenious combinations of animals such as an elephant and a bull with one head, and so on. One of the pillars shows a chief seated on a throne holding a lotus in the right hand, the panel above having the figure of a seated *sanyâsi* holding the triple staff (*tridânya*). The metallic image of the god, about 3 feet high, is taken out in procession only once a year on the Rathasaptami day. On two pillars of the porch facing each other are sculptured figures of Râma and Lâkshmâna. The town has two Ânjanêya temples—the Haleyûr Ânjanêya and the Brahmapuri Ânjanêya, the latter so called because it is situated in the Brâhma street. The former is a big temple richly endowed and visited by a large number of devotees. Two new inscriptions were copied here. In the other Ânjanêya temple are also kept stone and metallic figures of Śrînivâsa. The Râmêśvara temple is also a large Dravidian structure said to have been built by a Hâgalvâdi chief. The *sukhanâsi* entrance has a figure of Gaṇapati to the right and Bhairava to the left. The left pillar in front of this entrance has a well carved seated figure, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, in the attitude of meditation, wearing a snake-earring. Judging from the ornaments on the feet, hands and neck, it does not look like a *rishi*. The opposite pillar has a standing male figure, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with folded hands, which is supposed to represent the chief who built the temple. There is also a similar figure on one of the pillars of the porch. Other sculptures worthy of notice are Vyâghrapâda worshipping a linga and the hunter Kaṇṇappa piercing his eye with an arrow and kicking a linga. Two modern inscriptions were found on the temple vessels. The Rudrê'svara temple has a figure of Vîrabhadra flanked by Bhadrakâli and Daksha with a modern inscription on the brass plate of the pedestal. The Kêśava temple bears an inscription stating that it was built to commemorate the installation of the Mysore king Châmarâjêndra-Odeyar in 1881. The Kaṇṇappa shrine has an old wooden doorway elegantly carved with human and animal figures (Plate IV, 3). To its left is a linga cell on the back wall of which is carved a figure of Kaṇṇappa armed with a bow worshipping a linga. The village

Village goddess. goddess (*grâma-dévote*), Hirimâvarada Yallamma, is a

wooden figure, also known as Rênukâdêvi, with a stone head set up in front. The processional image is a wooden figure of Paraśurâma, son of Rênukâ. To the right of Yallamma is a seated stone figure, about 1 foot high, of Jamadagni, husband of Rênukâ, with two hands, the right in the *abhaya* pose and the left placed on the thigh. Outside the temple are two small shrines containing round stones said to represent Mâtangi and her son Pâtappa. It is stated that once a year a member of a certain family in the town is made to sit on a diagram drawn in front of Pâtappa and that soon after, possessed by the goddess, he runs unconsciously to the particular house where the victim kid is kept, brings it to the temple and tears it to pieces with his teeth. A new inscription was discovered in a field to the south of the town, and a copper plate in the possession of Venkannachar was procured and transcribed. A large number of palm leaf manuscripts in the library of Handanakere Sama Jois was examined. They are written mostly in Nâgari characters. Most of the works contained in them are printed,

Manuscripts. e.g., Rigvêda-samhitâ with *padapâṭha*, Prâtiśâkhya, Grîhyasûtras, Purânas, poems and dramas. The rest



1. SIDE VIEW OF YOGAMADHAVA TEMPLE AT SETTIKERE



2. METALLIC FIGURE OF WARRIOR
AT SETTIKERE



3. WOODEN DOORWAY OF KANNAPPA TEMPLE
AT CHIKKANAYAKANHALLI

were found to bear on astrology, poetics, ritual and *sthala-purāṇa*. There are also some commentaries in Sanskrit and Kannada on well-known Sanskrit works.

27. The Mahālingēśvara temple at Dabbegatṭa, a brick structure of the 13th century, has three cells with lingas. In one of the two inscriptions discovered

Places in Chikkanāyakan-
halli Taluk : Dabbegatṭa. near it, the lingas are named Hoysalēśvara, Brahmēś-

vara and Māchēśvara. The Marūlasiddhēśvara temple has a panel carved with two standing male figures, about 1½ feet high, wearing long coats, with an intervening head. The figure to the left is Marūlasiddha, that to the right Rēvaṇasiddha, and the head Allama. All the three were Vīraśaiva teachers of about the time of Basava. The processional god is a bull which is taken out in a car once a year. The temple has a Bilvavṛiksha-vāhana, that is, a vehicle in the shape of a *bilva* or Bael tree. There are also in the village a number of *samādhis* or tombs of bulls dedicated to

Honnebāgi. temples. EC, XII, Chikkanāyakanhalli 1 at Daļavāyi-
katte near Jōgihalli was completely copied. Two new epi-

graphs were discovered at Honnebāgi. At some distance from the village is a hill on which is situated a temple dedicated to Ranganātha. It is of some interest to note that the *pūjāri* of the god is a Lingāyat and that the Lingāyats of the village conduct the annual car festival of the god. The Timmappa temple at Duguḍihalli has a good figure, about 1½ feet high, of Vishṇu which is likewise worshipped by Lingāyats. To the north-west of Odḍarhalli is an important temple situated on

Odḍarhalli. an eminence dedicated to Henjērappa. Henjērappa is a form of Bhairava worshipped at Henjeru or Hēmāvati in

the Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapur District, and it is not clear why the god at Odḍarhalli is known by this name. As far as my knowledge goes, there are no other places in Mysore where Bhairava is so named. The god of the Henjērappa temple at this village is a well carved figure, about 3 feet high with *prabhā* or glory, seated in *lalitasana* with the right leg dangling, bearing a trident, a drum, a sword and a skull and wearing sandals and a necklace of skulls. His emblem, the scorpion, is shown on the pedestal. To the right in the *navaranga* is another seated figure, about 2 feet high, of Bhairava, which is known as Chēlu (scorpion) Bhairava, and woe to him who offends the god: his house will be full of scorpions in every direction. The *sukhanāsi* has to the right a linga known as Siddharāmēśvara set up on an embankment which is said to have been the seat of penance of the Vīraśaiva teacher Siddharāma. The temple is said to have been built or renovated by a Hāgalvādi chief. It has also a Bilvavṛiksha-vāhana. Two modern inscriptions were found on bells. Behind the temple are two mud platforms enclosing the roots of a country fig-tree and a banian tree, which are worshipped as Attimāradamma (goddess of the fig tree) and Aladamaradamma (goddess of the banian tree.)

Odērballi. The Sāntainallappa temple at Odērballi has in front a fine lamp-pillar, about 2 feet square at the bottom and

40 feet high, with a lamp in the form of a stone cup on the top. The pillar has on the east face a linga, on the south the three-legged Bhringi bearing a *vīṇā* or lute and dancing, on the west Vyāghrapāda with a censer in the right hand and a bell in the left, and on the north Nandi. Near the temple are the *samādhis* or tombs of the Lingāyat *śrāmis* of the Kullu-māṭha at Šetṭikere.

28. The Yōgamādhava temple at Šetṭikere (Plate IV, I), which faces east, is a trikūṭachala or three-celled Hoysala structure, with a Šetṭikere temples. stone tower over the main cell. It consists of three

cells, a common *navaranga* and a porch, the main cell alone having a *sukhanāsi*. Latterly, however, a *mukha-maṇṭapa* or front hall in the Dravidian style has been built with the materials of a ruined Śiva temple now submerged in the tank. The goddess of this Śiva temple, a good four-armed figure, about 3 feet high, is now kept in a cell to the right in the front hall. The *sukhanāsi* doorway and that of the *navaranga* and its pillars are well executed. The ceilings, about 2 feet deep, are 14 in number, 3 in the 3 cells, 1 each in the *sukhanāsi* and porch and 9 in the *navaranga*, and all have lotus buds surrounded by rows of petals. The one in front of the north cell shows crossbars and that of the porch painted petals. At the sides of the *sukhanāsi* entrance are beautifully carved figures of Gaṇapati and Mahishāsuramardini. The god in the main cell, known as Yōga-Mādhava, is a seated figure, about 5 feet high with *prabhāvalī* or glory, with 4 hands, the upper ones bearing a discus and a conch, the lower placed palm over palm exactly like those of a Jaina

Tirthankara, without the *dhyānamudrā* or meditative pose noticed in the figure of Yôga-Nârâyana in Plate V of last year's *Report*. Such a figure does not seem to be found elsewhere. The north cell has Lakshminârâyana and the south Vêṇugôpâla, both about 5 feet high. The latter stands under a *hone* tree flanked by consorts. There are also, as usual, cows, cowherds, cowherdesses and sages sculptured at the sides. All the three images are well executed and their *prabhârajis* sculptured with the ten incarnations of Vishnu. The outer walls have no figure sculpture, but only pilasters and miniature turrets. From the inscription in the *navaranga* (Chikkanâyakanahalli 2) we learn that the temple was built in 1261 by Gôpâla-dandanâyaka during the reign of the Hoysala king Nârasimha III. It names the village Bharitaprakâsapura and the god Yôganâtha. At the top of the slab is a small figure of Yôga-Mâdhava resembling the image in the main cell. The temple, which is in a state of disrepair, deserves conservation. The roof has to be waterproofed and some arrangement made to let in light to the dark interior. Krishnamacharya, the *archaka* of the temple, presented to my office a metallic figure, about 9½ high, of a warrior armed with a sword and shield (Plate IV, 2), which he said he had picked up on the road from Birur to Kadur about 2 years ago. The image attracted my particular attention because I had noticed similar stone figures, about 1½ feet high, in a shrine at the entrance to the village. The present figure may be looked upon as the processional image of that shrine, though it is not clear what these figures are intended to represent. The Ranganâtha temple, which is said to be older than the Yôgamâdhava, has a standing figure, about 3 feet high, of Vishnu, holding a discus and a conch in the upper hands and a bow and an arrow in the lower ones. A similar figure found at Chennagiri is called Bête (or hunting) Ranganâtha. There are two goddesses named Sridêvi and Bhûdêvi, both in *lalitasana*, in two cells at the sides of the *garbhagriha*.

29. At the entrance to Ballekâtta stands a panel containing a horseman holding, the reins in the left hand and a sword in the right hand attended by an umbrella-bearer. Such figures are known as Râme-dêvaru in other parts of the country. The ruined Mâsti-gudi near the Pochakatte. Bhairava shrine at Pochakatte has a slab carved with a couple. The wife has her right hand raised at right angles to the arm and wears two fillets round the head resembling the lower part of a crown. The Isvara temple at Dodda-Bidare has in the *navaranga* several figures such a Sarasvati, Mahishâsurainardini, Umâmahâsvara, Doddla-Bidare. etc., among which a two-armed Durgâ with a sword in the right hand and a cup in the left and a fine Nâga stone deserve notice. The Pâte-linga temple has for objects of worship 101 small stones of irregular shape placed on the ground, known as Nûrondu (101)-linga. In front of it is an open *mantapa* containing a rough stone called Pâte (for Pâtâla)-linga. In the porch of the Anjanêya temple at Chikka-Bidare are set up against the wall figures of Ganapati, Bhairava and Vishnu and two fine Nâga stones, which apparently belonged to some Siva temple. Chikka-Bidare. Kandikere has a ruined fort surrounded by a moat. The Gôpalakrishna temple has a fine figure of the god, about 5 feet high with *prabhâ*, with cows, etc., carved at the sides. The processional image of some ruined Siva temple is also kept near the god. In the *navaranga* are kept figures of Vishnu and Sûrya, the latter flanked by female archers as usual. There is also a *basti* here dedicated to Santinâtha, a standing figure about 4 feet high. At some distance to the north-west of the village is a good structure on an eminence, named Kalyânadêvara-mâtha, and a Siva temple, both of which have gone to ruin. The buildings seem to have been deliberately dismantled, the architectural members such as pillars, beams and jambis, and lingas and Nandis lying pell-mell about the place. It is said that a large number of stones was removed and utilised for the construction of the Bôrankanîve dam. Near Kandikere are also to be found a number of tombs of temple bulls (see para 27). Barkanhâlu. In the *navaranga* of the Siva temple at Barkanhâlu are several well carved figures such as Virabhadra, Sarasvati, Vishnu, Sûrya flanked by female figures without bows, and two free Saiva *dvârapâlakas* about 1½ feet high. Four new epigraphs were copied here. In the veranda of the Anjanêya temple at Kere-Suragonâdhalli is a round stone marked

Kere-Suragonhalli. with *nāimam*, which is worshipped under the name of Bhūtappa. Such stones are generally set up at or near Anjanēya temples in these parts. The Siddharāmēśvara temple at Elanaḍu is a large Dravidian building with two *mahādvāras* on the east and south. The ceilings of the south porch were once painted with figures, most of which have now gone. The Vīraśaiva teacher Siddharāma is said to have performed penance here. The god worshipped in the temple is an ant-hill which is decorated and given the appearance of a linga. The processional god is also a silver linga. The temple appears to be a rich one, judging from the silver-plated doors, doorways and palankeens, and silver staves, *chauris*, vessels and other paraphernalia. It has also a fine Bilvavriksha-vāhana in the shape of a car, adorned with painted images, etc. The car-maṇṭapa surrounded by a tower is a neat structure with a flight of steps. The village has also a Lingāyat *matha*, which is a branch of the *matha* at Gōdekere in the same taluk. Two modern inscriptions were found on bells.

30. The Virabhadra temple at Yagachehalli has a spirited figure of the god with only two hands, the right hand holding a sword and the left a shield. Mārule has some fine *māstikals*. In one of them the husband

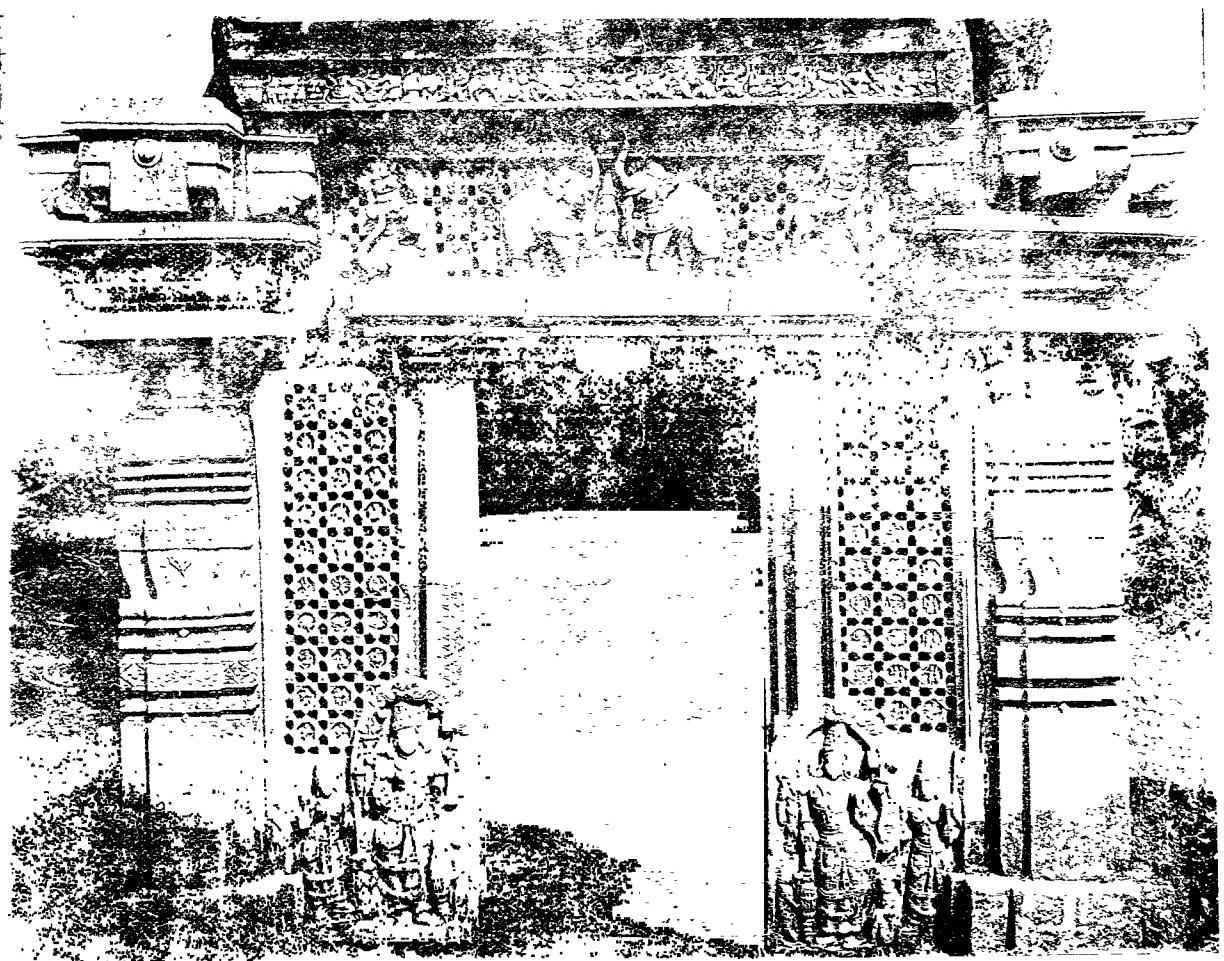
Mārule holds a sword in the right hand with the point turned towards the ground, the left hand being placed on the waist. His wife wears a crown surrounded by flames, her right hand with a lime on the palm hanging by the side and her left hand holding a mirror to the front. Another shows a well carved and richly ornamented couple, of whom the husband, adorned with an *uttariyam* or upper cloth, bears a sword under the right arm-pit, the hand being placed on the breast. The left hand hangs by the side. The wife has her right hand raised and open showing a lime on the palm, the left hand dangling with a mirror. A new inscription was copied at the village. Also one each at Setṭihalli and Bēdarhalli. The Mallikārjuna temple at Pankajanhalli, vulgarly known as

Pankajanhalli. Kangasanhalli, is a fine Dravidian structure of large proportions, consisting of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi*, a *pradakṣiṇa*, a *nararanya*, a porch, a *pāṭalāñkana* or hall on a lower level, a Nandi-maṇṭapa with a tower, a *mahādrāra* and a *prākāra*. It faces east and has an open veranda attached to it all round. The linga in it is a conglomeration of pebbles, said to represent 101 lingas. Near it are two metallic images of Umāmahēśvara, one larger than the other. In the *pradakṣiṇa* are kept figures of Vishṇu, Bhairava and Ganapati, as also another nude figure of Bhairava which is wrongly supposed by the villagers to represent a Jina. The *mahādrāra*, about 12 feet high, is a good piece of work, the pillars and doorways being well executed. To the right of the inner doorway, i.e., the one facing the temple, is a figure of Śiva and a figure of Sūrya flanked by female figures holding a lotus in the left hand; and to the left, a figure of Śiva, a female figure with the right hand raised holding what looks like a fruit in the palm and the left hand dangling pecked by a parrot, and a smaller female figure with a similar right hand but with the left hand placed on the waist. The meaning of these figures is not clear. The outer doorway has at its sides Ganapati and Bhairava. On both sides of the two doorways are pairs of well carved elephants, some facing each other with their trunks intertwined. In a line with these the north and south walls also have four elephants each. Among the sculptures on the pillars may be mentioned Kaṇṇappa armed with a bow, piercing his eye with an arrow and kicking a linga canopied by a three-hooded snake; Sakti-Ganapati, i.e., Ganapati with his consort seated on the thigh; and a tall linga, representing the form of Śiva known as Lingōdbhavamūrti, with a boar (Vishṇu) at the bottom and a swan (Brahma) at the top. There is a fine lamp-pillar in front, about 2 feet square at the bottom and 40 feet high, with a pavilion at the top. To the left of the temple is the shrine of the goddess, a pretty large building with a prostrating figure, about 5 feet long, in the middle of the *pāṭalāñkana*. The goddess, about 4 feet high, is a standing figure with 4 hands, the upper holding a noose and an elephant-goad, the lower being in the fear-removing (*abhaya*) and boon-conferring (*varada*) attitudes. It may be compared with the figure of Ādhāraśakti given on Plate IV of last year's *Report*. The Virabhadra temple to the south has a figure, about 5 feet high, of that god with 6 hands, the attributes being a sword, a shield, a trident, a drum, a bow and an arrow. Bhadrakāli to the left has a lotus for her attribute. To the north of the temple is a large pond with a small neat maṇṭapa

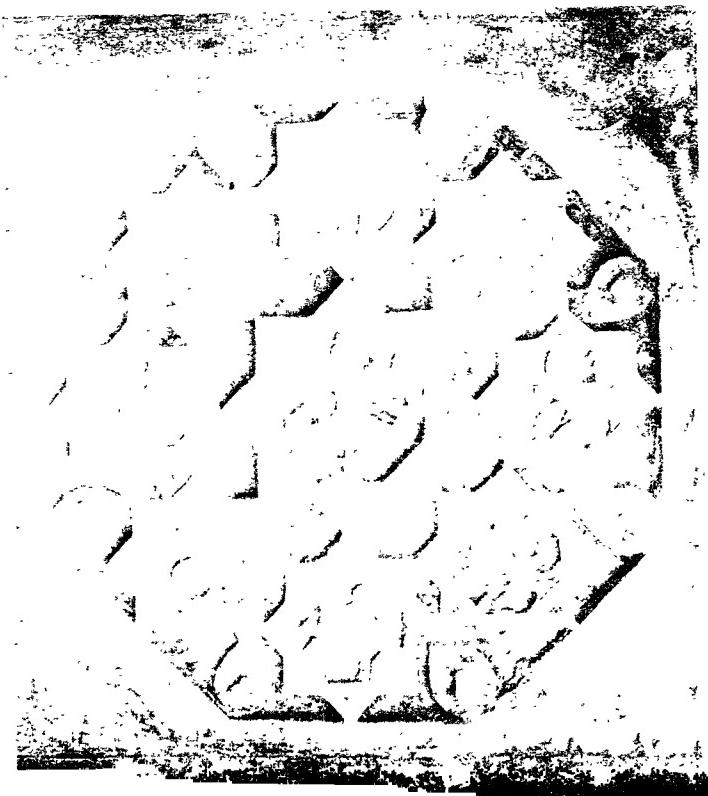
in the centre. The Ranganâtha temple has a standing figure, about 3 feet high, of Vishnu flanked by consorts, and two figures of Âlvârs in the *sukhanâsi*, but the *pûjâri* is a Lingâyat. Near it is a shrine with a huge figure, about 8 feet high, of Hanumân. Two new inscriptions were found at the village, as also two modern ones on the temple vessels.

31. The Ranganâtha temple at Huliyâr must have been a good Hoysala Huliyâr temples. structure, judging from the *garbhagriha*, which is the only portion now left of the original building, the other portions being modern additions. The god, about 5 feet long, is a well carved figure reclining on Âdiśesha, with Brahma seated on the navel lotus and Śridêvi and Bhûdêvi seated with folded hands at the head and feet respectively. Above the god is the *prabhâvali* carved with the ten incarnations of Vishnu, Buddha being shown as the 9th incarnation. The ceiling of the *garbhagriha*, about 2 feet deep is carved with a lotus. In the *sukhanâsi* are kept a figure of an Âlvâr and a small figure of Dakshinâmûrti with the hand in the *dhyâna-mudrâ*, flanked on the right by a female figure offering something and on the left by a male figure blowing some instrument. The processional image is also kept here on a stone pedestal which once belonged to a Jaina temple as is evidenced by an inscription discovered on it which states that it was the pedestal of a Jina figure set up by Śriyâdêvi, consort of Sâmantâ-Gôva. This image, as the inscription on its pedestal informs us, was prepared quite recently, in 1903, the old image having been stolen. The Gaṇapati shrine close by has a well carved image, about 5 feet high, of the god with a spirited rat on the pedestal. The right lower hand bears a broken tusk and the left lower a fruit whose stalk is held by the trunk. The Malléśvara temple is a small neat Hoysala building with the tower and walls recently restored, the former with sculptured pieces of granite and the latter with brick and chunam. At the sides of the *sukhanâsi* entrance are perforated screens and figures of Gaṇapati. The *navaranga* has besides well carved figures of Saptamâtrikâ and Sarasvati to the right and of Nârâyaṇa flanked by consorts, Umâmahâśvara with the emblems Nandi and mongoose on the base and Sûrya flanked by female figures without bows, to the left. The ceilings, though mostly flat, are exquisitely carved with lotuses having three concentric rows of petals. They are large square panels adorned with knobs all round. The *garbhagriha*, *sukhanâsi* and *navaranga* central ceilings, about 2 feet deep, have blown lotuses; the west ceiling has 9 blown lotuses, and the one in the south-west, perhaps the finest of all, has a swan carved on the under surface of the lotus bud. Among the figures kept in the veranda of the temple may be noticed a *rishi* standing with a staff in the right hand, and a man wearing a *gouḍe* (knot of hair) and *uttariyam* and holding an elephant-goad in the right hand and a fruit in the left. It is not clear whom the second figure represents. The village is strewn over with the architectural members and carvings of Hoysala buildings. A copper plate received from the Virakta-mâṭha was transcribed, and a new inscription was discovered at Olagerehalli.

32. From Huliyâr a few villages in Hosdurga Taluk, Chitaldrug District, Heggere temples. were visited. Heggere, about 7 miles from Huliyâr, has 4 buildings in the Hoysala style—3 Śiva temples and a *basti*. Of the former, situated near one another and in a dilapidated condition, the middle one, known as the Kalléśvara, is the largest, consisting of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanâsi* and a *navaranga*, the other two, situated to its right and left, having only a *garbhagriha* and a *sukhanâsi*. It faces south, though the linga in it faces east, the east wall having a perforated window opposite to it. The *sukhanâsi* doorway has perforated screens at the sides and Gajalakshmi on the lintel. The *navaranga* has only one ceiling, about 2 feet deep, in the centre, which has a lotus bud with three concentric rows of painted petals. The *garbhagriha* and *sukhanâsi* have also similar ceilings. It is worthy of note that the paint is not gone though the temple goes back to at least 1232 (Chikkanâyakanhalli 27), if not to an earlier period. The *navaranga* has a good figure of Sarasvati and a few fine Nâga stones, besides two pedestals, one of Vishnu and the other probably of Mahishâsuramardini. An inscription was found on Sarasvati. The temple to the left, known as the Galagêśvara, is the most ornate of the three. The *sukhanâsi* has an exquisitely carved doorway (Plate V, 1) with beautiful perforated screens at the sides, the lintel having a well carved Gajalakshmi in the middle and lions pouncing upon elephants at the ends. The pediment has rows of minutely carved figures illustrating scenes



1. DOORWAY OF GALAGESVARA TEMPLE

2. SUKHANASI CEILING OF GALAGESVARA TEMPLE
Mysore Archaeological Survey

3. MASTIKAL

from the Rāmāyaṇa, while every square of the screens has tiny figures representing the ten incarnations of Vishnu, the regents of the eight directions and so forth. The *sukhanāsi* ceiling, again, shows excellent workmanship (Plate V, 2). It is about 2 feet deep and has in the middle panel Tāndavēśvara flanked by Ganapati and Subrahmaṇya, in the upper Pārvati flanked by Sarasvati and Lakshmi, and in the lower Nandi flanked by Brahma and Vishnu. All the figures are represented as dancing. In the interstices in the 8 directions 8 snake hoods are shown. The *garbhagriha* ceiling has a lotus bud. The temple to the right has a tower over the *garbhagriha* resembling those of the Lakshminidēvi temple at Dodda-Gaddavalli (see Plate III of last year's Report). The *garbhagriha* and *sukhanāsi* have domed ceilings, about 2 feet deep, with lotus buds. The lingas have been displaced in all the three temples. These buildings deserve conservation: the roofs have to be made water-tight, the walls repaired and new doors set up; and the cost will not be heavy. The Pārśvanātha-basti, built of black stone, is a fine specimen of Hoysala architecture, consisting of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi* and a *nararanga*. It is an elegant structure possessing considerable architectural merit, being perhaps the only *basti* of its kind in the State. The *sukhanāsi* entrance has perforated screens at the sides, its pediment too being a perforated screen. The *nararanga* is supported by four good black stone pillars and its central ceiling, about 2 feet deep, has a lotus bud, and is similar to those of the *garbhagriha* and *sukhanāsi*, the other ceilings being square and flat adorned with lotuses of three concentric rows of petals surrounded by knobs, except the one at the entrance which has 9 blown lotuses. The original Jina image is gone and in its place there is now a small figure of Anantanātha. The outer walls have no figure sculpture, but only a row of fine flowers of various patterns all round. The *basti* was built in 1160 (Chikkanāyakanhalli 21) during the reign of the Hoysala king Nārasimha I by the *mahā-sāmantā* Gōvidēva in memory of his deceased consort Mahadēvi-nāyakiti and appears to form a fit memorial to the lady by its simplicity and elegance. The building richly deserves conservation. Fortunately it is in a tolerable state of preservation. The roof has to be waterproofed and the walls underpinned. Near the Śiva temples stands a good *māstikal* (Plate V, 3) having a female figure, about 3 feet high, with the right hand raised and open holding a lime between the thumb and forefinger and the left hand dangling at the side with a mirror. Flames are shown around the head and a *gīḍi* or water-vessel with a spout is carved to the right

at the bottom. At the entrance to Chikka-Byāladakere.

is a *gīḍal* or cattle-stone with an unintelligible Telugu inscription on it. There are also a few sculptures here, of which may be mentioned a panel with two female figures standing side by side holding something in both the hands; and a fine *māstikal* containing a female figure holding a lime in the right hand and a mirror in the left, both arms akimbo, a *gīḍi* being carved to the right at the bottom as at Heggere. A worn inscription was found at Dodda-Byāladakere.

33. The Chennakēśava temple at Araḷaguppe (Plate VI, 1), about 4 miles from the Bāṇasandra Railway Station, is a fine building in the Hoysala style, consisting

of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi* and a *nararanga* to
Places in Tiptūr Taluk,
Araḷaguppe temples. which is attached an entrance porch with verandas on both sides. Its plan is given on Plate VII.

The temple stands on a high terrace facing east and has at the sides of the entrance two empty pavilions on a lower level, the upper ones having disappeared. On both sides of the entrance runs around the entrance porch a *jagati* or railed parapet consisting of these friezes—(1) elephants, (2) horsemen, (3) scroll work, (4) Purānic scenes, (5) seated Yakshas in niches surmounted by miniature turrets with intervening lions, and (6) a rail divided into panels by double columns containing figures, mostly warriors armed with sword and shield, between two beautiful bands, the lower of bead work and the upper of geometrical patterns. Beyond the *jagati* on both sides runs a row of large images of which, omitting those concealed by the Narasimha temple attached to the south wall, the number now visible is 90. Of these, 47 are male and the rest female. Of the friezes below the row of large images, the first four are the same as those on the *jagati*, but the fifth and the sixth consist of *yālis* and swans respectively. The frieze of horses has camels in some places. Of the 47 male figures, 44 represent Vishnu and his forms such as Yōga-Nārāyaṇa, Lakshminarasimha, Vēnugōpāla, Paravāsudēva, Lakshminārāyaṇa and

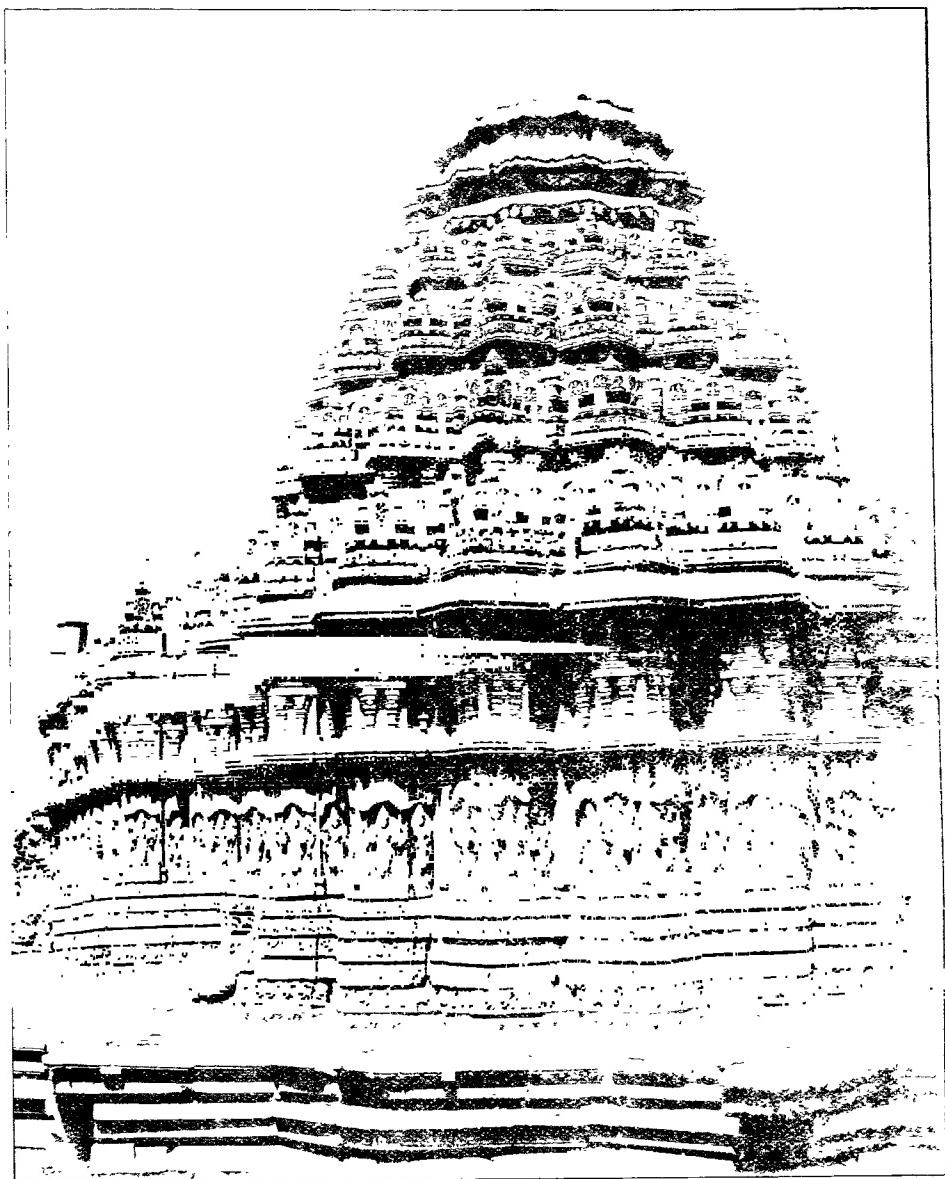
Kāliyamardana, the rest representing Gaṇapati, Garuḍa, etc. Some of the Viṣṇu figures are made to bear unusual attributes such as a noose, a shield, a rosary, an elephant-goad, a lute, an arrow, a bow, a trident, a sword, a snake, a book and a sugarcane. Among the female figures may be mentioned dancing Sarasvatī 2 and Mōhini 3, as also one having for its attributes a discus, a conch, a noose, an elephant-goad, a fruit and a flower, and another with the same attributes except the last two instead of which it has a cup and a staff, the remaining figures representing attendants, etc. It is interesting to note that about

Signed images.

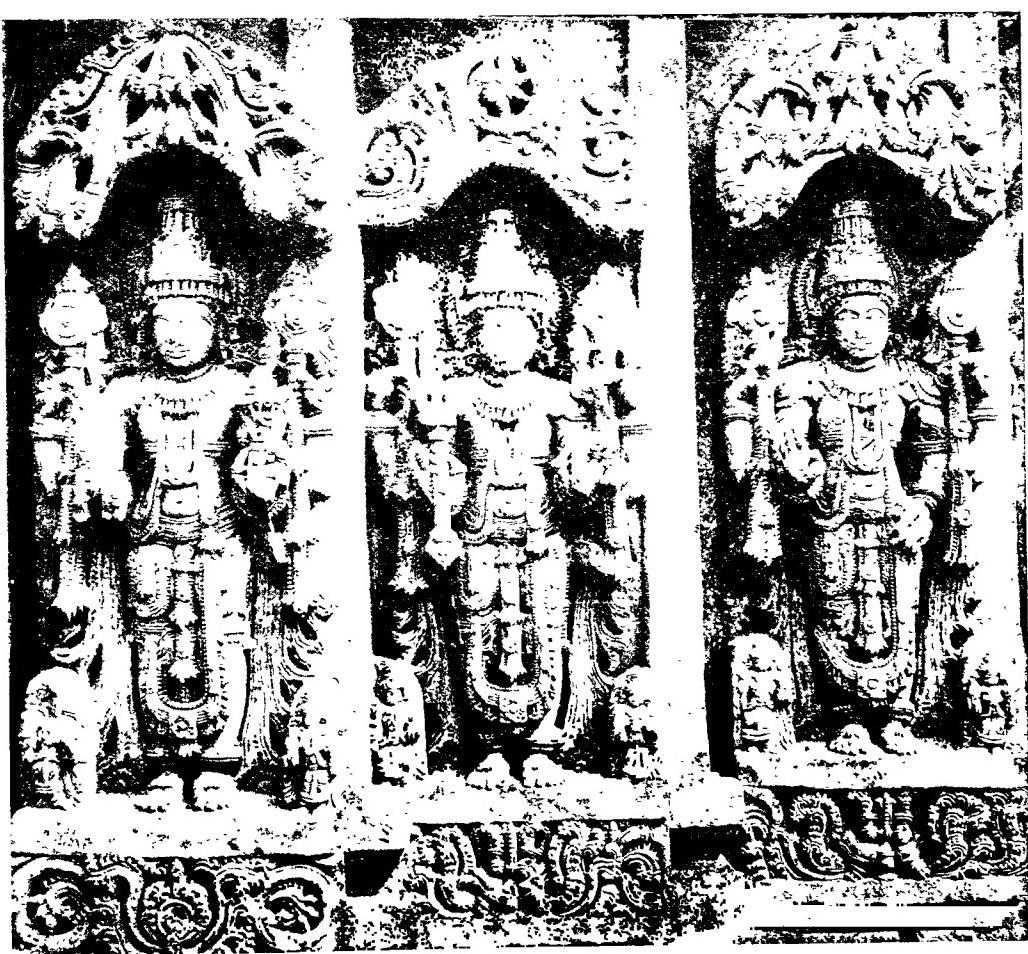
15 images bear on their pedestals the signature of the artist Honōja, a name that has not been met with hitherto. About 12 more bear only his initial *Ho*. The signed images are almost all of them figures of Viṣṇu. Three of these are shown on Plate VI. Above the row of large images runs a cornice and above this again a row of turrets and occasional female figures holding lotuses, surmounted by the eaves. Even over the roof are some fine figures and carvings. Above the outer doorway is a figure of dancing Sarasvatī. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a well carved tower. The god appears to have been newly set up, the original image, about 5 feet high, lying mutilated to the right in the *navaranga*. All the doorways are well executed. The *sukhanāsi* doorway has at the sides perforated screens and two elegantly carved niches containing, as usual, Gaṇapati and Mahiṣāsuramardini. Of the ceilings, which are 12 in number, that of the *garbhagriha* and the one in front of the *sukhanāsi* entrance are one foot deep and have 9 blown lotuses. The remaining 10, including those of the *sukhanāsi* and porch, which are about 3 feet deep, have lotus buds. They are of different designs and artistically executed. The four pillars of the *navaranga* with their capitals are exquisitely carved with bead and scroll work. Above the abacus are lions at the corners. There are four more such pillars on the varandas of the porch. The pilasters built into the walls, 12 in number, are also well carved. Above the verandas of the porch are perforated screens on both sides. There seems to be a narrow store-room over the roof with a secret passage leading to it. Judging from the palaeography of the labels giving the artist's name, the temple appears to have come into existence about the middle of the 13th century. Attached to the south wall and concealing its sculptures, stands a temple of Narasiṁha which is evidently a later structure. The god, known as Ugra (fierce) Narasiṁha, is a seated figure, about 2 feet high, killing the demon Hiranyakāśipu. The concealed figures can be seen from the *garbhagriha* of this temple. It is very necessary that the *garbhagriha* of this temple should be shifted further south so that the south wall of the Čhernakēśava temple with its beautiful sculptures might become visible. The latter ought to be conserved. The vegetation on the structure has to be destroyed, and the roof, which is said to be leaky, has to be waterproofed. The north wall, which is somewhat out of plumb, has to be set right.

The Kallēśvara temple at the village is an old Dravidian building facing east. The *navaranga* has a well carved doorway with Gajalakshmi on the lintel and a row of dwarfs on the pediment, and a fine ceiling, measuring 6' by 6', of *ashta-dikpālakas*, supported by 4 good pillars, with an elegantly carved Tāṇḍavēśvara in the middle and 4 doubled up hanging figures in the 4 directions believed to be *rishis* in difficult postures of penance. On the north and south walls are two fine pierced windows of scroll work. Behind the big Nandi in front is a shrine containing a figure, about 5 feet high, of Sūrya flanked by female archers. Opposite the north entrance is another shrine having a large figure, about 6 feet high, of Umā-mahēśvara with a band above serving for *prabhā*, from which depend two Gandharvas. Opposite the Umā-mahēśvara shrine stands outside a well carved but mutilated figure, about 6 feet high, of Viṣṇu with his ten incarnations sculptured on the *prabhā*. Close to the temple are several linga shrines in different directions. A manṭapa in the village, known as Pālegār's *chāraḍi*, is said to have been the darbār hall of a former chief.

34. Nonavinkere is one of the *pancha-grāmas* or five settlements of the Nonavinkere. Hebbār Śrivaishṇavas, the others being Kadaba, Māya-sandra, Nuggihalli and Biṇḍiganavile. The Bēterāya temple here is a large Dravidian structure enshrining a fine figure, about 4½ feet high, of Śrinivāsa. The god is said to have been set up by Prasanna-Kōnēri-ayyangār, whose figure, wearing a beard and a cap, stands with folded hands on a pillar of the *navaranga*. He was a great devotee of the god Śrinivāsa of Tirupati



1. WEST VIEW OF TOWER OF CHENNAKESAVA TEMPLE

2. SIGNED IMAGES OF VISHNU IN THE SAME TEMPLE, EXECUTED BY HONOLA
Mysore Archaeological Survey¹

and used to go on pilgrimage to that holy place every year. When he was unable to undertake the annual trip owing to old age, the god appeared to him in the guise of a Vaishnava mendicant and disappeared after telling him that he would take up his abode in that village. The managers of the temple and the *archaka* are said to be his lineal descendants. The processional image is a very handsome figure. There are also stone and metallic figures of some Alvars and sages. The Gopala-krishna temple, said to be older than the Beteraya, is also a Dravidian building with three cells, the main cell having Keshava, the north cell Yoga-Narasimha and the south Venugopala. The last is an elegantly carved figure standing under a *honne*

A *trikutachala* in Dravidian style. tree flanked by consorts with figures of cows, etc., at the sides. The temple is named after this deity. This building has to be looked upon as a rare instance of a

trikutachala in the Dravidian style, this feature being very common in Hoysala structures. Here too the processional image is a very handsome figure. Two modern inscriptions were copied here. According to the *sthala-purana* the place was once a jungle, and the presence of the image of Gopakrishna which had been buried under an ant-hill was revealed by a cow dropping milk on the spot every day. There are also five Siva temples in the village—the Santesvara, the Nonabesvara, the Chaudesvara, the Kalllesvara and the Gaurisvara. To the south of the compound of the Nonabesvara temple are lying mutilated figures of Durgâ, Bhairava and Saptamatrikâh, and Nandis. The village goddess, named Udasalamma, is a seated stucco figure with the usual attributes, namely, a trident, a drum, a sword and a cup. No victims are sacrificed to her. On the occasion of the annual festival she is worshipped by a Brahman. In a small shrine on the tank bund is the goddess Gollamma, a standing figure, about 3 feet high, with 4 hands, the upper holding lotuses, the right lower in the *abhaya* attitude, and the left lower placed on the waist. A small four-pillared manâpâ is pointed out as the *gaddige* or tomb of the last Pâlegâr of the place. His palace is said to have once stood on the site opposite to the tomb and his pleasure garden behind it. A gold coin of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana with the legend *Noñambavâdi-gonâ* (see last year's

A coin of Vishnuvardhana. Report, Plate XV), which had been converted into a ring, was shown to me by a merchant of the place, who believed that it was a coin issued by a Lingayat Pâlegâr, that the emblem on the obverse—a *sârdûla* with a standing figure of Vishnu—represented Umâ-mahesvara seated on Nandi, and that the legend named the village Nonavinkere. Close to the pond at Hindasagere is a figure, about 3 feet high, of Bhairava,

Hindasagere. seated in *lulitisana* like Henjérappa at Oddarhalli (para 27). A new epigraph was discovered here. From an inscription found on the pedestal of the Jina image in the Nakara-Jinalaya at Hañna we learn that the present name of the village is Hañna. a contraction of Belgere-paṭṭana and that the image was set up by Mariyâne-dandanâyaka along with some *nakara* or merchants. As we know from inscriptions that Mariyâne-dandanâyaka was the father-in-law of the Hoysala king Ballala I, the *basti* seems to go back to the beginning of the 12th century. A new inscription was copied at Kibbanhalli.

35. The Lakshminarasimha temple at Vignasante is a good building in the Hoysala style. It is a *trikutachala* or three-celled structure facing north. The main cell, which alone has a *sukhanâsi* and is surmounted by a tower, enshrines Keshava, the left cell Lakshminarasimha, and the right Venugopala. All the figures are well carved, their *vrabhis* being sculptured with the ten incarnations of Vishnu. The door-lintels of the *garbhagriha* and *sukhanâsi* of the main cell have Gajalakshmi and Lakshminârâyaña respectively; that of the left cell Yoga-Narasimha and that of the right cell Venugopala. At the sides of the *sukhanâsi* doorway are figures of Ganapati and Mahishâsuramardini. The temple has a small porch and the remains of a *mukha-manâpâ* at some interval. The *navaranga* pillars together with the beams over them are elegantly carved with bead and scroll work. The ceiling of the porch and the central ceiling of the *navaranga*, about 3 feet deep, are domed and adorned with fine lotus buds; while the others, about 1½ feet deep, are square with small lotus buds. The porch is supported by two beautifully carved pillars, the capitals too being sculptured and adorned at the corners over them with lions attacking elephants. The inscription stone (Tiptur 40) in the porch has at the

top miniature figures of Kēśava in the middle, Vēṇugopāla to the right and Narasimha to the left, the last standing like the others, though inside the god is a seated figure. The outer walls have no figure sculpture, but only a row of flowers of various patterns as in the *basti* at Heggere (para 32) with here and there a few turrets and elegant pilasters. The plinth has several mouldings with rows of lions, bead work, etc. There are some figures and carvings over the eaves all round. The tower is carved from top to bottom and has rows of four figures one over the other in the four directions and rows of *kalasas* or finials at the angles. From the inscription referred to above we learn that the temple was built in 1286 during the reign of the Hoysala king Nārasimha III by his generals Appayya, Gopāla and Mādhava, who were brothers and sons of the general Mallidēva. The village is named Igganasante. The temple deserves conservation. There is a crack in the south wall of the Kēśava cell which demands immediate attention. The Bālalingēśvara temple is a plain Hoysala building with a stone tower adorned with four figures one over the other in the four directions and a Hoysala crest in front. The *navaranga* has only one ceiling in the centre with a lotus bud. The *garbhagriha* and *sukhanāsi* have also similar ceilings. The front hall appears to be a later addition. The Banaśankari temple has a well carved, though mutilated, figure, about 3 feet high, of the goddess, seated in *lalitāsana* with eight hands, several of which are broken, the attributes now visible being a trident, a drum, a sword and a shield. The Bhairava shrine has a panel carved with two goddesses, one larger than the other, seated in *lalitāsana* and bearing the usual attributes, a trident, a drum, a sword and a cup. Three new records were found at the village. Albūru has several records which are all printed (Tiptur 42-49). Of these, two artistically executed

Albūru.

viragals deserve some notice. One of them near the

Siva temple, Tiptur 44, dated 1395, is not only beauti-

fully engraved but also beautifully sculptured with caparisoned horses, elephants, etc. The other in a field to the north-west, Tiptur 47, which is 7 feet high and may be assigned to the close of the 9th century, is adorned with sculptures in several panels, among which may be mentioned two elephants bathing the hero seated on a throne at the top.

36. The temples at Turuvēkere were described in paras 8 and 9 of my *Report* for 1916. The Bēterāya temple has an old ornamental

Turuvēkere.

wooden cot used for the repose (*sayanōtsava*) of the god,

which is said to have been presented to the temple by Katti Gopalarāja-arasu, a Mysore general who lived about the middle of the 18th century. Tradition has it that the general was using the cot when encamped at Turuvēkere, that on trying to remove it when he was about to leave the place it could not be moved, and that on being told by the god in a dream that it was required for his use the general gladly left it behind and went his way. The processional image of the Kēśava temple in the fort is kept here. The car festival takes place in the month of Phālguna (March). The Mūle-Sankarēśvara temple is mostly similar to the Sadāśiva temple at Nuggihalli (last year's *Report*, para 26) in the formation of its tower and outer walls. There is a tradition that the interior of the temple was once set on fire by the Muhammadans, which appears to derive some support from the injured state of the pillars and beams, now replaced by rough ones. The Kallēśvara temple

Hosahalli.

at Hosahalli is a Hoysala building consisting of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi* and a *navaranga*. The last

has only one ceiling in the centre with a fine lotus bud, the others too having similar ceilings. The *navaranga* doorway is well carved and that of the *sukhanāsi* has perforated screens at the sides. The village goddess, named Hosahalliyamma, is a colored stucco figure. In the shrine of Bēvinamaradamma at Biganēhalli are two

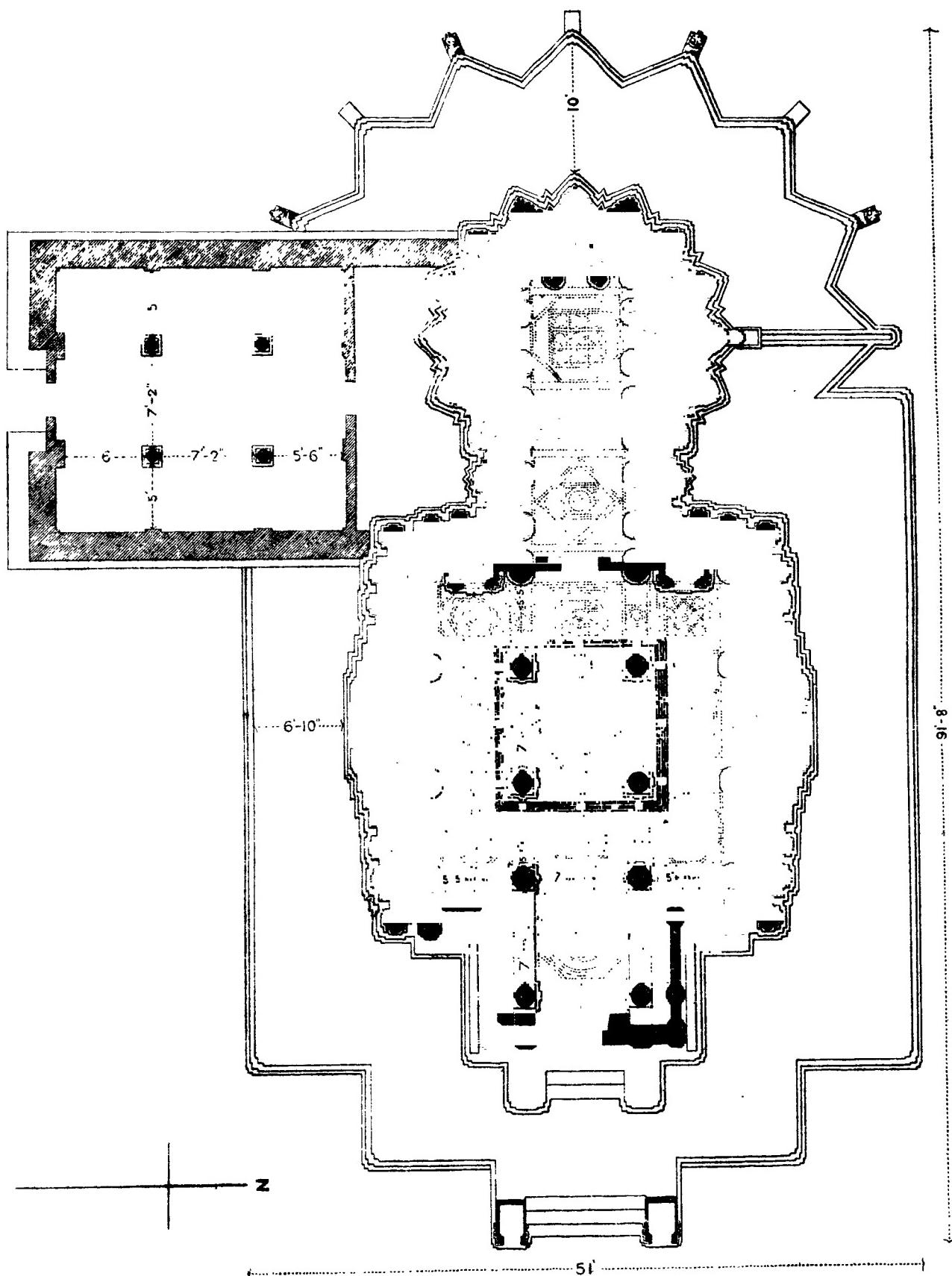
Biganēhalli.

female figures, one a little bigger than the other, seated side by side in *lalitāsana*, known as Dodḍamma and

Chikkamma, holding the usual attributes in their four hands. A new inscription was found at the village. Other discoveries were two records at Nađuvanhalli and one each at Araļikere, Benakankere and Dabbegatṭa.

37. About the middle of June 1918 a tour was made to Nanjangūd, Mysore District, and a number of villages in the taluk surveyed.

Nanjangūd. The Śrikanthēśvara temple at Nanjangūd was described in para 37 of my *Report* for 1912. The top parapet of the *prākara* around the temple has well executed stucco figures with labels below giving their names.



Mysore Archaeological Survey.

PLAN OF KESAVA TEMPLE, ARALGUPPE.

SCALE : 5 10 15 20 25 FEET.

Though not of great historical importance, these labels possess some value from a religious and iconographic point of view, as they furnish the names of different kinds of Bhairava, Gaṇapati, Subrahmaṇya, Dakṣināmūrti, etc. The labels below some figures are gone, the figures themselves being damaged in some places. The object of worship in the Paraśurāma temple is an inscribed slab, measuring 3' by 2', containing the inscription E C, III, Nanjangūd 17. The middle of the stone is rendered black by smearing oil. The temple has many devotees including Lingāyats, who are said to receive *tirtha* or holy water here. According to the *sthata-purāṇa* a visit to the holy place Nanjangūd without a visit to the Paraśurāma temple is perfectly useless. There is a silver *vajrāngi* or mask, measuring 3½' by 2', kept in the *archaka*'s house, which has a figure of Paraśurāma holding an axe in the right hand, the left hand hanging by the side. An inscription at the bottom tells us that the mask was presented to the temple in 1861. Three new epigraphs were discovered in the town. Besides, an examination of the jewels and vessels belonging to temples kept in the taluk treasury and of the valuable articles in the treasury of the Srikanṭhēśvara temple, brought to light more than a dozen inscriptions nearly 100

Temple jewels and vessels. years old. Of the silver vessels, etc., in the taluk treasury, one was a present from the Mysore king Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III to the Onkārēśvara temple at Sinduvalli; three from Biga-Mallarājaiya, Mallājammanṇi and Hampe-arasu to the Mallikārjuna temple at Hura; three from Lakshmaṇīmāṇi to the Kaivalyadēvi temple near Kalale; and two from Daļavāyi Nanja-Rāja to the Lakshmīkānta temple at Kalale. The temple treasury has, besides numerous silver articles, a number of gold vehicles, vessels, and ornaments set with precious stones. Among these may be noticed a gold *kolaga* or mask (for the linga) weighing 1½ maunds; 2 large gold plates and 11 cups; jewelled gold *vajrāngis* for the processional image and its consort; gold ornaments for the goddess such as bracelets, anklets, crown, *jadebhāṅgāra* (worn over plaited hair) and *sire-kuchchu* (folds of cloth) and gold, pearl and emerald necklaces with jewelled pendants. From the inscriptions on them we learn that a gold snake vehicle (*Sēsha-vāhana*), 2 gold plates, 3 silver vessels and a silver lampstand were the gifts of Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III, and 2 gold ornaments, of the Śringēri guru Narasimha-Bhārati. Among other donors are Jahagirdār Nanjappa, Venkātalakshamma and Marinanjavve. It is interesting to note that a silver cup set with five kinds of precious stones at the bottom was a present from Tippu. There is also a tradition that an emerald necklace in the temple was presented by Hyder as a thankoffering for the cure effected by the god of the eye-disease, pronounced incurable, of a favorite elephant of his. A temple vehicle, known as Rudrākṣimanṭapa, was the gift of Lingājammanṇi of Krishnavilāsa-Sannidhāna, queen of Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III. A large number of coins, consisting of silver and copper pieces, kept in the taluk treasury, were examined. They were found to be mostly coins of Mysore and the British East India Company. There were also a few belonging to Hyderabad and Burma.

38. A new inscription was found at each of the villages Basavanpura, Hejjige

Places in Nanjangūd Taluk, Toremāvu and Immāvu. The last village has a temple of Rāma containing four-armed figures of Rāma and Lakshmaṇa. Rāma with four arms is occasionally met

with; but not Lakshmaṇa. A Brahman of the village expressed his sorrow that a copper plate inscription in the possession of his family was lately melted and made into a vessel. It is not unlikely that the same fate has overtaken many more copper plates. Another Brahman of the same place said that he had a copy of a stone inscription at Hulimāvu recording the grant of that village to one of his ancestors by the Mysore king Rāja-Odeyar. But no such record was found at Hulimāvu. Hadināru is a village of considerable antiquity, judging from the number of Ganga

Hadināru. records found in it. The progenitors of the Mysore royal family, Yadu-Rāya and Krishṇa-Rāya, are said to

have taken up their residence here. It appears that some remains of a fort wall to the south of the village existed some years ago. The village is named Adirāru in the inscriptions (see Nanjangūd 21 and 129-132) and was the headquarters of a small district consisting of 12 villages. So, the present name is clearly a corruption of the old name, and the suggestion that it stands for Hadinādu has no basis to stand upon. In the Virara-gudi or hero-shrine near the tank bund is a four-armed,

richly ornamented standing figure, about 3 feet high, wearing sandals, and bearing a discus in the right upper hand, a bow in the left upper, the right lower holding the hilt of a dagger stuck in the waist band and the left lower resting on a mace. To the right stands an attendant holding an umbrella with a very long shaft. The figure is said to represent Siddhēśvara but it is more probable that it represents a chief who fell in fight. Around the shrine are set up several small panels sculptured with a horse bearing a couple on the back with an umbrella-bearer behind. There are besides a few panels carved with a male figure, seated or standing on a two wheeled cart drawn by two bullocks, holding a whip in the right hand and the ropes of the bullocks in the left. It is not clear what these figures are meant to represent. A new inscription was discovered at the village. It may be stated here that the inscriptions Nanjangūd 129-133, which are wrongly printed as belonging to Mūḍahalli, are at this village. Two new records were copied at Kupparvalli and one at Mūḍahalli. The Mahādevī shrine at this village has a number of panels carved with riders on horses and drivers of bullock-carts as at Hadināru. Suttūr is

Suttūr temples.

called Śrōtriyyūr in a Chōla inscription of 1032, and

Sottiyūr in a Hoysala record of 1169. The present form of the name occurs in the records of the Vijayanagar period. In 1169 it was the headquarters of Lakmayya, general of the Hoysala king Nārasimha I. The Sōmēśvara temple is a three-celled Hoysala structure facing east, comprising, besides the cells, a central hall and a front hall. The last, which appears to be a later addition, was built in 1264; the other portions are apparently older. Here we

Hoysala temples built of
granite.

have a rather rare instance of a Hoysala temple built of granite with a carved tower built of potstone. The main cell has a linga and the south cell a good figure of

Harihara, the north cell being empty. Harihara, about 5 feet high, is a fine figure with 4 hands, the right upper bearing a trident, the left upper a discus, the left lower a conch and the right lower in the *abhaya* pose with a rosary. The image is flanked by Pārvati and Lakshmi and has on the pedestal the emblems Nandi and Garuda. The *navaranga* pillars, though made of granite, are elegantly carved. To the left in the *navaranga* is the figure, about 3½ feet high, of the goddess, standing on two mungooses and holding in the upper hands a discus and a conch and in the left lower a fruit, the right lower being in the *abhaya* pose with a rosary. The outer walls of the main cell have no figure sculpture, but only pilasters. The temple is going to ruin. The Nārāyana temple is also a Hoysala building with a brick tower, the *navaranga* and porch being built of granite. The god, about 3½ feet high, has no *prabhā*. The attributes in the upper hands are a discus and a conch, which are quite natural, the lower hands being in the *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes. The *garbhagriha* and *sukkanasi* have ceilings of lotus buds surrounded by rows of petals, and their outer walls have pilasters and elegant turrets over double pilasters with a hanging lotus bud between the latter. According to the inscription Nanjangūd 175 here, the temple was built by Lakmayya, referred to above, in 1169 during the reign of the Hoysala king Nārasimha I. The god is named Nāga-Kēśava in the epigraph. The temple is in ruins. The village has a Lingāyat *mathā* which appears to go back to the 15th century, judging from the references made to it in the inscriptions. Its *śāmis* were once learned men and authors of some important works. One of the famous *śāmis* of the *mathā* was Śivarātri-odeyar. His *gaddige* or tomb together with those of some others is contained in a building to the left of the road from Kupparvalli. A new epigraph was copied at the village. The inscriptions Nanjangūd 160 and 161, as well as 164 and 165, were found to form together only one record. Both of them refer themselves to the reign of the Chōla king Rājēndra-Chōla, and it is worthy of note that one of them is in the Tamil language written in Kannada characters. I was told that the stones containing Nanjangūd 162 and 163 were buried in the *jagali* or raised seat newly built at the entrance to the *mathā*.

39. The Durgā-Paramēśvari temple at Nagarle has a four-armed figure, about 3 feet high, of Durgā seated on a lion, trampling on a Nagarle. decapitated buffalo and holding in the upper hands a

discus and a conch, the left lower holding a demon and the right lower piercing him with a trident. The village goddess Mālgarasi is a seated stucco figure, about 3½ feet high, bearing in the upper hands a discus and a conch, and in the lower a sword and a cup. There is also a ruined Pārvanātha-basti here of some

architectural merit. The god, about 5 feet high, is canopied by the seven hoods of a snake, whose coils are well shown on the back. The front hall has a well carved large ceiling of a square shape. A new epigraph of the time of the Chôla king Râjendradêva was copied here. Another new record was found at Sargûr. This village has two figures resembling the so-called Siddhêsvâra at Hadinâru (see previous para), as also two Okkai-mâstis (see para 13) at

Dodda Kaulande. the entrance. Dodda-Kaulande has also a number of

Okkai-mâstis; one of them near the Bhairava shrine has a lotus flower sculptured above the arm. There is also lying here a mutilated figure of the so-called Siddhêsvâra. A new inscription was found on the back of Nanjangûd 108 and another in front of the Musâfirkhâna. Two new records were copied at Chikka-Kaulande, one at Viradêvanpura and three at Dêvanûr. The last village has

several small temples. The Nârâyâna temple has a good figure, about 3 feet high, of Nambi-Nârâyâna flanked by consorts. The Puradayya temple to the south of the village has a bull seated on a pillar (*upparige basava*). This portion of the village is said to be the site on which an old village named Pura once stood. Similarly the site near the Mallésvâra temple is said to have once been occupied by a village named Bâgûru.

The Virabhadra temple has metallic figures of Sîva and Pârvati together with a brass plate carved with Virabhadra, all being kept on a *gadâdige*, said to be of Viśvâvarâdhya, who is supposed to have founded the village. A fine Lingâyat *mathâ* known as Gurusvâmi-mâtha was being built at the time of my visit by a non-English knowing craftsman from Coimbatore. The Virabhadra temple at Nê-

Nêrale. rale has a four-armed figure, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of the god with the usual attributes, the shield resting on the

cut off head of a demon. In the *navaranga* is kept a *Nandi-kôlu* or Nandi pole, about 20 feet long, consisting of a bambu pole on which are strung alternately 12 each of what are called *harades* (protuberant pieces) and *chandragodâs* (discs) with a larger *chandragoda* at the top and a pavilion containing a Nandi at the bottom, all made of brass. The village is named Nirili in the inscriptions. A number of

sanads in the possession of Chennabasavadevaru, a descendant of Chikkayya, the builder of the *chatra* or choultry known as Chikkayyana

Sanads. *chatra* near Nanjangûd, was examined, and a few transcribed. Chikkayya was a contemporary of Hyder. He built besides the choultry a temple and a *mathâ*, making endowments for the upkeep of all. Of the *sanads* examined, 3 were issued by the Mysore king Krishna-Râja-Odeyar II, 2 by Hyder and 1 by Kalale Nanja-Râja. The Gôpâlakrishna temple at Hemmaragâla is a

Hemmaragâla temple. Hoysala structure with a later *navaranga* added on to it. The god, about 4 feet high with *prabhâ*, stands

below a *honne* tree with a discus and a conch sculptured at the sides. The processional image, known as Janârdana, is a good figure. In the *navaranga* are two modern cells enshrining the goddesses Rukmini and Satyabhâmâ. In the *prâkâra* is kept a stone cot, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with four ornamental legs, decorated with a large lotus flower in the centre, lotus buds at the four corners and a two lined border all round. In the Birêdêva shrine are two lingas, one known as Sîva and the other, marked with *nâmam*, as Vishnu. Near them is kept a figure, said to be of Kumârasvâmi of Ajjigere, who built the shrine. In the *prâkâra* is a shrine of Balumankâli, a standing figure, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, holding in the upper hands a trident and a drum and in the right lower a sword, the left lower being placed on the waist. Two new inscriptions were found at the village.

40. The Lakshmîkânta temple at Hedatale, which faces east, is a three-celled

Heđatale temples. structure built of granite in the Hoysala style. It comprises besides the three cells a *navaranga*, a porch and a *mukha-mântapa*. The main cell, which alone has a *sukhandasi* and a stone tower, enshrines Lakshmîkânta in the form of Nambi-Nârâyâna, the north cell Lakshminarasimha and the south cell Vêñugôpala. The pillars in the *navaranga* are well moulded, and the ceilings, except the central one, are about 1 foot deep and carved with blown lotuses. The central ceiling, about 3 feet deep, is beautifully carved with a long pendant lotus bud. The porch has a large flat ceiling of nine lotuses. At an interval of a few feet from the porch stands the front hall, a grand structure supported by 24 pillars, of which the central four are elegantly carved, and adorned with 11 ceilings, about 3 feet deep, of hanging lotus buds. It has a varanda

all round and three entrances on the east, south and west. The northern portion is said to have served as the seat of a former chief who could see from there the faces of all his sixteen sons-in-law seated on different portions of the varanda leaning against the rounded back stones. Hence the hall is known as *Hatināru-mukhada chīvadi* or the darbār hall with sixteen faces or openings. Here we have a rare instance of a Hoysala temple with all its parts built of granite. The building deserves conservation. From the inscription Nanjangūd 92 here, we learn that the temple existed before 1292. A new Tamil epigraph was copied here. The Nagarēśvara temple, situated on the bank of the Guṇḍal (Kaunḍini), is also a Hoysala building in granite with a stone tower. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanisi*, a *navaranga*, a *mukha-maṇṭapa* and a porch, the last two looking like later additions. The *navaranga* ceilings are similar to those of the Lakshmikānta temple described above. The temple is in a dilapidated condition. Several stones of the *garbhagriha* wall have been washed away by the river. A new Tamil inscription was discovered near the temple. A good Viṣṇu figure, about 4 feet high, was found standing near a hedge to the west of Gaurimāda Ranganayaka's field at some distance to the village. At Badanālu is lying mutilated a Jina figure,

about 3½ feet high, with a well carved *prabhā*, adorned
Badanālu. with a *mukkōle* or triple umbrella and flanked by male

chauri-bearers. Near the Siddappa temple to the west is also lying a figure, about 3½ feet high, of Naambi-Nārāyaṇa. These figures bear evidence to the existence at one time of a Viṣṇu temple and a *basti* here. Two new records were copied at the village.

41. Towards the end of June 1918 I made a short tour to Jagalūr Taluk, Chitaldrug District, with the object of inspecting a pond named Daḷavāyi-honḍa near Bistuvalli, about whose repair there had been some correspondence. Daḷavāyi-honḍa, about 2 miles to the west of Bistuvalli, is a symmetrically built pond, about 30 yards square, with flights of steps on all the four sides. There is

some ornamental work in the middle of the parapet
Daḷavāyi-honḍa. all round. The pond is mostly buried. According to

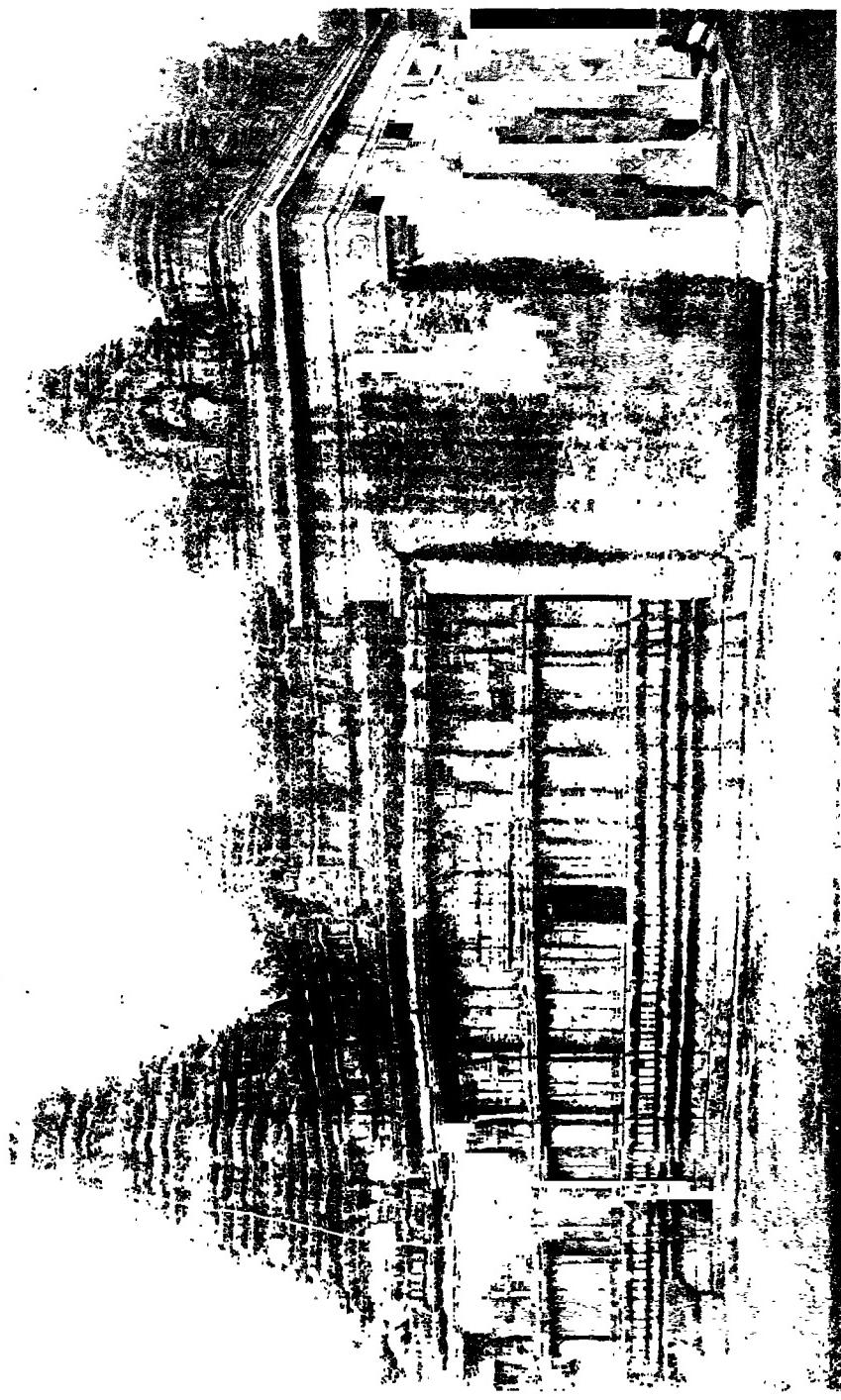
a chronicle in the possession of the Patēl of Bistuvalli, which gives an account of the Chitaldrug chiefs, it was built by Muddanṇa, the *daḷavāyi* or general of Hiri-Medakēri-Nāyaka at the close of the 17th century. He also built to the north a fine *maṇṭapa* of dressed stone supported by sculptured pillars for the use of the god Ranganātha of the adjacent hill known as Konachagal-guḍḍa. One of the sculptures is an ingenious combination of three cows with one body and three heads in different postures. To the north-west of the *maṇṭapa* is the shrine of Urekonḍappa, a round stone marked with *nāmam*, which is said to be the original god of the place, older than Ranganātha. The Ranganātha temple on Konachagal-guḍḍa has

Konachagal-guḍḍa. its *garbhagriha* in a cave, and the god is in the form of a
round stone (*ubhavat-miṛti*) marked with *nāmam*. In

an adjoining cave to the right is the goddess named Lakkamma or Tolāsamma, a small figure, about 1½ feet high, standing half-buried with a lotus in the right hand, the left hand hanging by the side. At the *garbhagriha* entrance are kept a few old swords and other weapons which are said to be used for performing *pavāḍa* or miracles during the annual festival in the month of Chaitra (April) when thousands of people collect together. At the foot of the hill is a rough stone to the right, known as Chēlappa, to which offerings of scorpions made of silver, jaggery, etc., are made to escape from scorpion stings. Higher up stands a boulder called Talebōlu-guṇḍu against which those who have undergone tonsure in fulfilment of vows are required to knock their heads thrice. Further up is a conical stone, about three feet high, known as Arine-guṇḍu, near which potters and others keep the pots (*ariṇe*) which are thence removed by the *pūjāri* to the temple. Marriage parties also leave their *ariṇes* and *bāsingas* (marriage fillets) here and then enter the temple. The *pūjāri* of the temple is a nāyaka or a man of the hunter caste. A

Jagalūr. modern inscription was found on a bell. The Jōgappa

high, of a *rishi*, holding a trident in the right hand and a *kamaṇḍalu* or water-vessel in the left. A small shrine below a margosa tree has a goddess known as Keimnavva, a seated figure, about 1½ feet high, bearing a trident and a drum in the upper hands, whose worship is believed to cure any kind of cough. The goddess in the Udasalānuma shrine is a two-armed seated figure, about 2 feet high,



SIDE VIEW OF THE SHRINE OF GODDESS IN VARAHASWAMI TEMPLE AT MYSORE.

Mysore Archaeological Survey]

with neither pedestal nor attributes—she looks as if hanging in the air. The Lingāyat Kallu-matha has the *gaddige* of Tōtada-svāmi, said to have been one of the *svāmis* of the Muragi-matha.

42. About two miles from Chitaldrug is situated near a tank the Muragi-matha, a grand building in two storeys with a lofty

mahādvāra or outer gate known as Āne-bāgilu, which

has also an upper floor where the *svāmi* receives European and other visitors. The chief object of worship in the *matha* is the *gaddige* of Immadi-Muragi-svāmi, who is said to be the founder of the institution. Only bachelors can become the

svāmis of the *matha*. Two new inscriptions were found at the Ankli-matha near Chitaldrug. The Chan-

dravalli site was inspected and a few pieces of old pottery and a roofing tile were procured. The temple jewels and vessels kept in the Taluk Treasury were inspected and the inscriptions on some of them noted. A few *sanads* in the

Sanads. possession of Saiyad Mohiyaddin Huseni, the Town Kāji, were examined. Three of them, issued by the

Mysore king Krishna-Rāja-Odeyar III in 1814, were transcribed. The Bail-

Gaṇapati at Holalkere is a huge figure, about 9 feet

high, seated on a high pedestal marked with the rat emblem in the open ground enclosed by a low compound.

43. On my way back from Chitaldrug I halted at Arsikere and surveyed a few villages of the taluk. The Īśvara temple at Arsikere, which faces east, is a remarkable building in the

Hoysala style of architecture (Plate I). It consists of a *garbhagriha*, an open *sukhanāsi*, an open *navaranga*, a small rectangular inner porch, a square outer porch and a circular *mukha-maṇṭapa* which may have once enshrined a Nandi. The *garbhagriha* doorway is beautifully carved: each architrave has 5 fascias—the

innermost carved with geometrical patterns, the next with scroll work, the next in the form of ornamental pilasters, the next carved with lions standing one over another and the last with scroll work again. The projecting panel below the door-lintel has Gajalakshmi and the pediment, standing over a fine cornice, has in the centre

a standing figure of Śiva flanked by rearing lions as well as standing figures of Gaṇapati and Brahma on the right and of Subrahmanyā and Vishṇu on the left. The ceilings of the *garbhagriha*, *sukhanāsi* and the square porch, about 2 feet deep,

are flat with 9 projecting circular panels containing Tāṇḍavēśvara in the centre and attendant musicians around. The *navaranga* has 8 elegantly carved niches with *dvārapālakas* at the sides; two of them are at the sides of the *sukhanāsi* entrance and the rest opposite to one another on the north and south. All the beams of the temple are adorned with bead and scroll work. The *navaranga* pillars

are well executed with bead work and sculptured on all the four faces at the bottom with figures of Vishṇu, Bhairava, Durgā and so forth. The ceilings, except the one in the centre which is about 5 feet deep, are about 3½ feet deep and have lotus buds.

Each of the four beams below the central ceiling, which has likewise a lotus bud, is carved with twelve standing figures on the inner face. The ceiling of the inner porch, about 1 foot deep, is carved with a lotus. All the ceilings show elegant workmanship. The square porch has two entrances on the north and south.

The *mukha-maṇṭapa*, unique in design and execution, is a grand circular structure supported by 21 pillars, of which 8, adorned with bead work, are in the middle, and the remaining 13, which are rather plain, stand on the veranda all round. Below

each plain pillar the veranda has 2 standing elephants facing different directions, the number of such elephants being 26 in all. The *maṇṭapa* has a beautiful dome-like ceiling with five rows of carvings: the bottom row has figures all round the beams; the next row has 8 small niches, mostly empty, with intervening lions;

and the remaining three rows consist of lotus buds or knobs of gradually decreasing size. The centre is adorned with a big lotus bud. The outer walls of the temple

have only a row of large images, numbering in all 120, of which 58 are male and the rest female. Of the male figures, nearly 30 represent Vishṇu and 19 Garuḍa

standing with folded hands near Vishṇu figures. There are also a few figures of Śiva. It is worthy of note that 22 of the Vishṇu figures bear labels giving their names. Among female figures, 7 represent the seven mothers, Saptamātrikāḥ, and a large number the consorts of Vishṇu figures, the rest being attendants, etc. The

outer walls of the *navaranga* have a niche on the north and south. The number

of figures from the entrance to the niche on either side is 15, those beyond being 90. The images are mostly on pilasters between miniature turrets. The pilasters stand on well carved plinths and have seated Yakshas on three sides at the top and swans and turrets on the capitals. There are also some turreted pilasters here and there. The *garbhagriha* is surmounted by a carved stone tower. The embankment in front of it has Tāṇḍavēśvara on the front face and a modern Nandi in mortar in place of the usual Hoysala crest. Outside the *mukha-maṇṭapa* runs all round above a moulded plinth a railed parapet carved with two friezes and a rail. The first frieze has seated Yakshas in niches and the second miniature turrets with intervening figures. The rail, which is mostly gone, is divided into panels by double columns containing figures or flowers with lions at the corners. From EC, V, Arsikere 70 we may perhaps infer that the god was known as Kattamēśvara and that the period of the temple was about 1220.

To the left of the temple stands a double temple with an intervening niche as at Halebid, though of small proportions and devoid of high ornamentation. It seems to be known as Halavukallu-dévasthāna. Both the shrines have a *garbhagriha* with a linga and an open *sukhanāsi* with a common hall in front supported by 24 pillars of a red color and adorned with 21 ceilings, about 1 foot deep, of lotuses and a veranda all round. The jambs of the doorway of the south shrine have at the bottom figures of Mamatha, *dvārapālakas* and female chauri-bearers canopied by a snake-hood, those of the north shrine, however, having male figures in place of chauri-bearers. Both have flights of steps leading to them flanked by elephants. The hall is in a dilapidated condition. There is lying in it a mutilated figure, about 5 feet high, of a standing Ganapati. From Arsikere 84 we may infer that one of the lingas was known as Ballēśvara and that the double temple was in existence in about 1220. The compound is strewn over with mutilated figures of Durgā, Gaṇapati, Mahishāsuramardini, etc., along with the architectural members of some temple which is no longer in existence.

The Sahasrakūṭa-Jinālaya, recently restored by a private individual, is also a Hoysala building founded in 1220 by Vasudhaikabāndhava Rēcharasa, a minister of the Hoysala king Ballāla II. The ceilings are deep and well executed. The object of worship is a mountain containing 1000 Jina figures. The outer walls have no figure sculpture. The front of the *basti* is disfigured by a low tiled roof.

44. The Śambhulinga temple to the north-west of Gījihalli is a small Hoysala building in ruins. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi* and a *navaranga*, and has perforated screens and ceilings adorned with lotuses. Three new inscriptions were discovered here, as also one at the entrance to the village. Arsikere 118, standing in Nanjanna's backyard at Bommēnhalli, is one of the largest inscription stones, being more than 10 feet high and 3 feet wide. The materials of the Hoysala temple mentioned in it are scattered about the place. A new inscription was found on the sluice of the tank here. Aggunda has two ruined Hoysala temples dedicated to Śiva and Vishṇu. The Śiva temple, consisting of only a *garbhagriha* and a *sukhanāsi*, has perforated screens and lotus ceilings. The *sukhanāsi* door-lintel has in the centre Tāṇḍavēśvara flanked by Nandis, the right one seated and the left one standing on a pedestal, and *makaras* with Varuṇa seated on them. Below the seated Nandi is a drummer and below the other a female figure. The Vishṇu temple, known as the Lakshmikānta, consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi* and a *navaranga* adorned with lotus ceilings. The god, about 4 feet high, is badly mutilated. At the entrance to the village is a slab sculptured with a pretty large cow, intended perhaps for a *gōkal* or cattle-stone which generally has some diagrams on it without any figure. The village appears to have been a place of some importance at one time. It is stated that in parts of the village digging exposes ash-pits, bones and old pottery. Two new inscriptions were copied at Gollarahatti to the north of the village.

One of them is above a small figure seated in a niche on a pillar of the *navaranga* of the Kallēśvara temple. The figure, adorned with necklaces of *rudrākshi*, holds a rosary in the left hand and something indistinct in the right; and the inscription says that whoever adores it will have good fortune. It may not be out of place to state here that in several parts of the country the *gollas* or cowherds and goatherds live at some distance from the village.

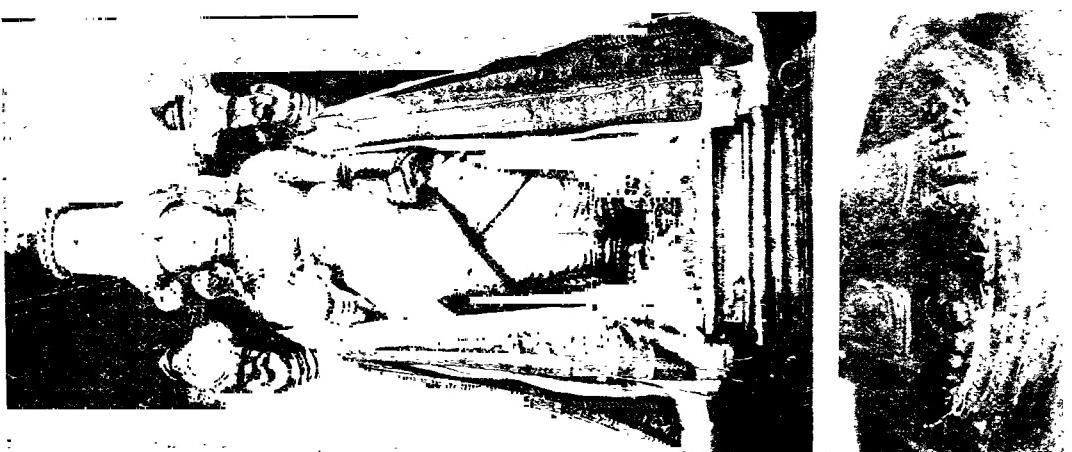
INSCRIBED METALLIC FIGURES IN VARAHASVAMI TEMPLE AT MYSORE

PLATE IX

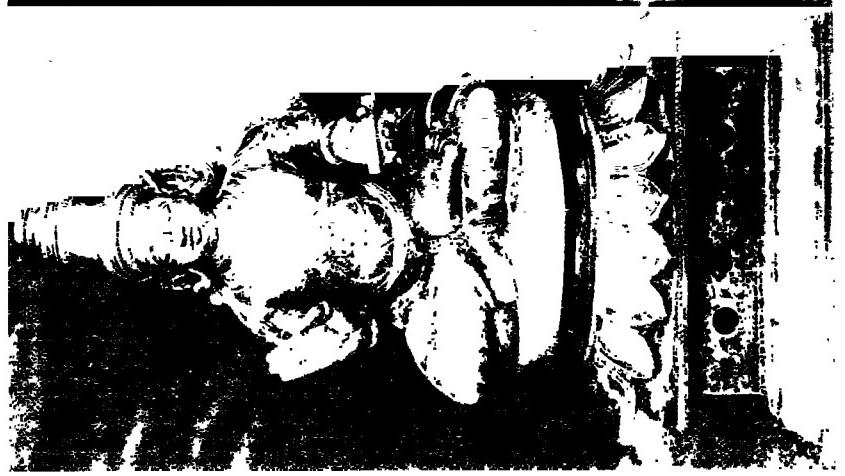


1. JIVAR

Mysore Archaeological Survey



2. PROCESSIONAL IMAGE



3. PROCESSIONAL IMAGE

Mysore Archaeological Survey

in separate quarters known as Gollarabatti. This is no doubt a good arrangement from a sanitary point of view; but it is said that some peculiar domestic customs of the *gollas*, such as keeping women in confinement in *roppas* or sheds outside the house for a period of 3 months, are responsible for this aloofness.

45. While at Mysore during the Birthday Festivities in June 1918, I inspected the Varâhasvâmi temple and the Sântisvara-basti at Mysore. The former is a fine Hoysala structure, especially the shrine of the goddess (Plate VIII), which has an elegantly carved doorway, well executed pillars and a good tower. The processional image of the temple (Plate IX, 2) has an inscription around the feet on the pedestal (Plate IX, 3) stating that the image was a present from the Mysore king Chikka-Dêva-Râja-Odeyar (1672-1704). This king is said to have procured the stone image of Śveta-Varâhasvâmi from Śrinushnâm and set up the god in a newly built temple at Seringapatam, but as the temple was demolished by Tippu, the god was removed to Mysore and set up in this temple in 1809. It is stated that Divan Pûrnaiya had this temple built with the materials of a Hoysala building in the Shimoga District. In the temple are kept two inscribed images representing the *âchâryas* (or sages) Dêśikar and Jîyar (Plate IX, 4 and 1). The former, also known as Vêdântâchârya, was a Śrivaishnava teacher and author, who flourished in the 13th and 14th centuries, while the latter, also known as Varavara-muni and Maṇavâla-mânumuni, who was likewise a Śrivaishnava teacher and author, flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries. The inscriptions on the figures not only give their names but also state that they were presented by the Mysore king Krishnâ-Râja-Odeyar III to the Prasanna-Krishnâsvâmi temple at Mysore which he built in 1829. It is not clear why the figures are found in the Varâhasvâmi temple. The Sântisvara-basti has also a few inscriptions on the pedestals of images and on vessels, etc., which are nearly 100 years old. Some of the latter were presents from Dévîrammaṇi, queen of the Mysore king Châma-Râja-Odeyar IX (1776-1796). My thanks are due to Mr. Padmaraja Pandit, late Pandit of the Archæological Office, for supplying me with copies of these inscriptions.

While at Mysore I also examined a few manuscripts and lithographed works in the possession of Mr. M. V. Chandrasekhara Sastri. Many of them were found to be works composed by Krishnâ-Râja-Odeyar III or his court Pandits treating of a variety of subjects such as the history of the Mysore kings, praises of gods and goddesses, the geography of India, the game of chess and so forth. In the last year's *Report*, para 45, reference was made to some pictures with letter-press giving the genealogy of the Mysore kings found in the Jagannôhan Palace at Mysore. One of them, engraved on a brass plate, is reproduced on Plate X. It is called *santânâmbuja* (progeny-lotus) and is in the shape of a lotus bud containing 22 kings seated on thrones under umbrellas, the one to the left at the bottom being Yadu-Râya, the founder of the line, and the one at the top, Krishnâ-Râja-Odeyar III, 22nd in descent from him. The letter-press around the figures gives the dates of accession and other details, and that around the lotus bud an account of the titles, virtues, literary works and pious acts of Krishnâ-Râja-Odeyar III. The plate was engraved in 1860 by the artist Tippanna.

46. Two sets of copper plates received from Mr. B. Tirumalachar, school-master, Tagare, Belur Taluk, have to be looked upon as important finds of the year. One of them, issued by a hitherto unknown Ganga king Polavîra, appears to be a genuine record of about the middle of the 6th century. It has some peculiarities not found in the other grants of this dynasty. The other, recording a grant by a new Kadaimba king of the name of Bhôgivaruna, may perhaps be assigned to the close of the 5th century. Both the sets are said to have been unearthed a few months ago while ploughing a field at the village Tagare.

47. Other records examined during the year under report were a copper plate inscription consisting of 9 plates (Plate X, 2), received from Mr. V. B. Alur, B.A., L.L.B., of Dharwar, recording a grant by the Vijayanagar king Harihara II; another of 3 plates (Plate XIV) procured by the Amildar of Maddagiri from the Jôdîdar of Sivanagere, which registers a grant by the Vijayanagar king Vîra-Narasimha; copies of 3 sets of copper plates found in a palm-leaf manuscript in the possession of Pandit Srinivasarangachar of the Archæological Office, which record grants to some of his ancestors by the Vijayanagar king Krishnâ-Dêva-Râya and the Mysore king Chikka-Dêva-Râja-Odeyar; ten Tamil inscriptions of Periyapâlayam, Erode Taluk, and Nâchchipâlayam, Palladum Taluk, both in Coimbatore District, found

in the records of the office, which refer themselves to the reigns of the Ummattûr chief Nanja-Râya-Odeyar and of Sundara-Pândya, Vîra-Pândya and Tribhuvana-chakravarti Kônérinmaikondân; and one Persian *sanad* of the time of the Mughal emperor Muhammud Shâh in the possession of Mr. M. R. Annaji Rao of the Comptroller's Office. This *sanad* and another from Maddagiri together with impressions of the Persian inscriptions found at Sîra and Pâvugada were sent for favor of decipherment to Mr. G. Yazdani, M.A., Nazim, Archaeological Department, Hyderabad State, who has very kindly sent me transcripts and translations of the same. Similar help was also kindly rendered by Mr. M. R. Annaji Rao, referred to above, in connection with a few Mahrâthi *sanads* received from Maddagiri.

48. Altogether the number of new records examined during the year under report was 304. Of these, 158 belong to the Tumkur District, 90 to the Mysore District, 28 to the Chitaldrug District, 10 to the Hassan District, 5 to the Bangalore District, 2 to the Kolar District, 10 to the Madras Presidency and one to the Bombay Presidency. According to the characters in which they are written, 20 are in Tamil, 12 in Persian, 5 in Nâgari, 4 in Telugu, 3 in Mahrathi, and the rest in Kannada. In almost every village that was surveyed the printed inscriptions were also checked by a comparison with the originals and corrections and additions made. The number of villages inspected during the tours was 187 in all.

49. While on tour the Kannada Schools at the following places were visited:—Maralûr, Tumkur Taluk; Agrañâra, Koratigere Sub-Taluk; Siddâpura, Maddagiri Taluk; Gânadâlu, Dabbegat , Honneb gi and Dugudihalli, Chikkan yakanhalli Taluk; Arałaguppe, Tiptur Taluk; and D b r, Nagarle and N rale, Nanjang d Taluk.

Office work.

50. Besides the coins examined while on tour at Nanjang d (para 37), 66 coins, consisting of 8 gold and 58 copper pieces, were also examined during the year. Of these, 8 gold coins were received from the Archaeological Superintendent, Western Circle, Poona, and 58 copper pieces from Mr. M. N. Rangasami Iyengar, Triplicane. These were found to consist mostly of the coins of Vijayanagar, Mysore, G ndik ta and the Dutch East India Company, and of Siv ji.

51. The translations of the Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Sravana Belgola volume have made good progress and about 130 pages of the manuscript have been sent to the press. Most of the illustrations have been prepared.

52. A portion of the General Index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica has been sent to the press. The proof of the first form has just been received.

53. The Sanskrit and Kannada quotations met with in the revised edition of the Karnataka Sabd nus sanam and the names of authors and works occurring therein have been arranged alphabetically as Appendices III to VI and sent to the press.

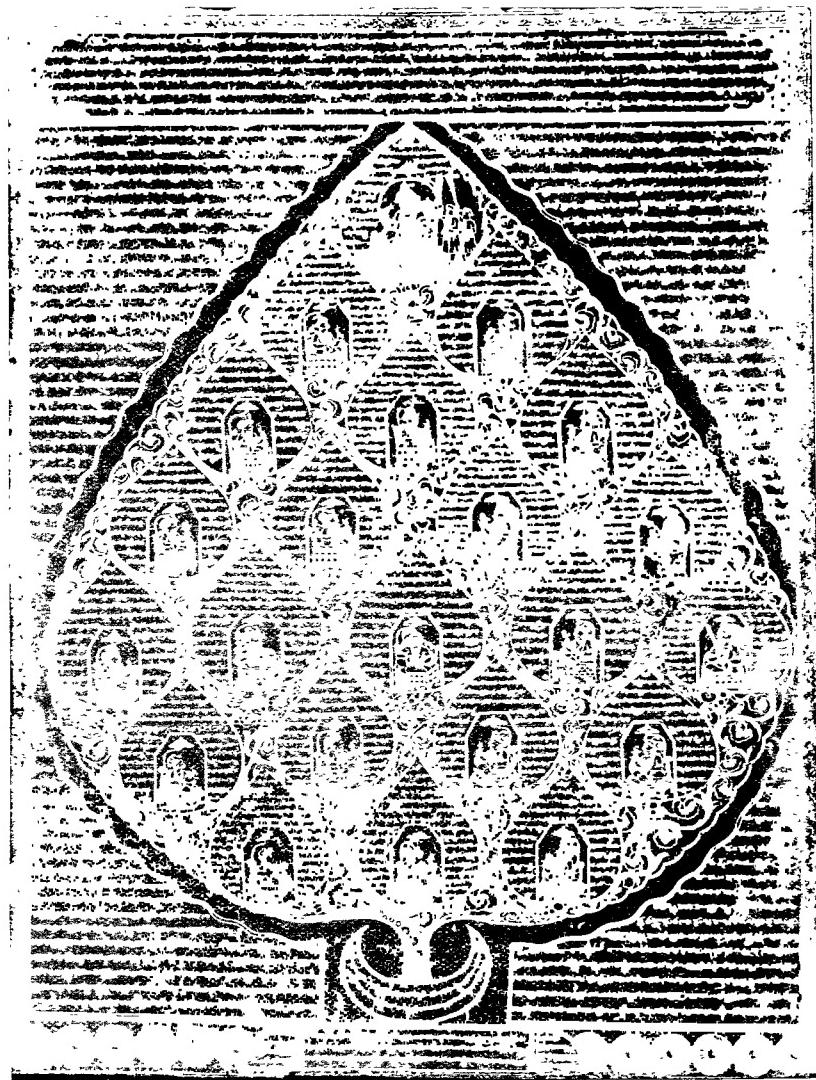
54. The printing of the Supplement to Volumes III and IV of the Epigraphia Carnatica has not made much progress, only 32 pages of the Kannada and Tamil texts having been printed during the year.

55. About 75 pages of the Kannada texts of the Supplement to Volume V of the Epigraphia Carnatica have been printed.

56. With regard to the publication of selections from the inscriptions concerning matters of historical and social interest, the selections made from all the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica are being worked upon. Those that relate to history and religious belief are now being investigated into.

57. A Supplement to Volume IX of the Epigraphia Carnatica, consisting of nearly 400 newly discovered inscriptions, has been got ready for the press. Similar Supplements to Volumes X and XII of the Epigraphia Carnatica are receiving attention. The publication of these Supplements cannot be carried out expeditiously unless facilities are afforded for getting some of them printed at private presses.

58. The Monographs on the K sava temple at Belur and the Lakshmid vi temple at Dod -Gaddavalli did not make any progress owing to pressure of other work. The same was the case with the preparation of a classified list of Mysore inscriptions according to the dynasties of kings to which they relate.



1. "PROGENY LOTUS" IN JAGANMOHAN PALACE, MYSORE



2. DAMBAL PLATES OF HARIHARA II

59. A copper plate and five precious stones found under the pedestal of a Bēṭāla image in a ruined shrine at Belgāmi, Shikarpur Taluk, were sent by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga for examination. The plate has a worn diagram on it with a few letters here and there. With regard to the precious stones, Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer B. Sc., L. C. E., to whom they were sent for examination, writes thus:—"The large crystal is topaz, colored and not very well suited to be cut and polished for a gem. The other four are sapphires, blue, not of superior quality. It may be of some interest to ascertain the agency that built the temple, with a view to a possible location of the place or places from which these stones have been obtained. If they have been found by the ancients anywhere in Mysore, an important discovery will have been made and the Geological Department might be suggested to prospect for them in the areas". The shrine in which these relics were found probably goes back to the 11th or 12th century and it is likely that the stones were found in Mysore. The custom of placing *yuntras* or diagrams, coins and precious stones below images when consecrating them is well known.

60. About 650 photographs of views of temples of artistic merit were prepared and sent to the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan, Mysore and Kadur for sale to the public. About 40 photographs were also sold at the Archæological Office.

61. The Photographer and Draughtsman prepared illustrations for the Annual Report for 1916-17, and for the revised edition of the Śravaṇa Belgoḷa volume. He accompanied me on tour to the Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts and took photographs of a number of temples and sculptures. He was sent out to the Tumkur District to take photographs and to sketch the ground-plans of some temples and mosques.

62. The Architectural Draughtsman prepared eight plates illustrating the temples at Dodda-Gaddavalli, Nuggihalli, Belur, Śravaṇa Belgoḷa and Jinanātha-pura.

63. A list of the photographs and drawings prepared during the year is given at the end of Part I of this Report.

64. The Assistant Photographer acting for the Half-tone Engraver helped the Photographer in printing the large number of photographs brought from tour for the office file and for sale to the public. He mounted the Half-tone blocks prepared for the Annual Report for 1916-17. He also accompanied the Photographer on tour to the Tumkur District.

65. The two copyists attached to the office transcribed the following works during the year:—(1) Kaulāgama, (2) Kūlāraṇava, (3) Nighaṇṭurāja by Narahari-pandita (in part), (4) Prabhudēvara-purāṇa by Hariṣvara (in part), (5) Krishṇarāja-prabhāvōdaya by Śrinivāsa-kavisārvabhauma, (6) Krishṇarāja-śringāra-sātaka by Nanjuṇḍa, (7) Chandrōdayavarṇane, (8) Rasika-rasāyana, and (9) Nyāyasudarśana (in part). They also compared about 600 pages of transcripts.

66. Dr. J. N. Farquhar of Oxford, Rev. Father A.M. Tabard, M.A., M. R. A. S., Mr. Harold G. Alderton, Superintendent, Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, Mr. A. Rea, F. S.A., Rev. J. A. Vanes and Rev. Stanley Edwards visited the office during the year.

67. The office staff have done their work to my entire satisfaction. It has to be stated here that the office has during the year lost the services of two experienced old hands, of one by premature death and of the other by retirement. Mr. C. Chokkanna, the Head Clerk, who was a very useful hand both by his ability and by his long experience of archæological work, died suddenly of plague in August 1917. Padmaraja Pandit was not only a trained hand in archæological work but was also instrumental in procuring for the office many valuable Jaina works which it would have been almost impossible to get otherwise. He retired from the 1st July 1917.

• LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

No.	Size	Description			Village	District
1	12×10	Malik Rihan Darga, East view	...	...	Sira	Tumkur
2	"	Juma Masjid,	...	...	"	"
3	"	Mamud Khan Darga, Full view	...	...	"	"
4	10×8	Fort gate, North side	...	...	"	"
5	8½×6½	Sanad of Tippu Sultan	...	...	"	"
6	"	"	...	...	"	"
7	"	Persian inscriptions	...	...	"	"
8	"	Stone	..	..	Sravandanahalli	"
9	10×8	"	...	...	Halkur	"
10	"	Kannappa temple, Wooden doorway	...	...	Chiknayakanhalli	"
11	"	Yogamadhava temple, North view	...	...	Settikere	"
12	12×10	Chennakesava	.., East view	..	Aralguppe	"
13	"	"	West view...	...	"	"
14	"	"	West wall ...	...	"	"
15	"	"	Signed images	...	"	"
16	10×8	"	Pillar	...	"	"
17	"	"	Pillar	...	"	"
18	"	Galagesvara	.., Ceiling	...	Heggere	Chitaldrug
19	12×10	"	Doorway ...	..	"	"
20	10×8	Kallesvara	.., Sarasvati figure	...	"	"
21	"	Mastikal	..."	...	Bistuvalli	"
22	"	Honda, Full view	..."	...	"	"
23	"	Ranganathasvami temple, Full view	...	...	"	"
24	12+10	Genealogical tree of the Mysore Kings	...	...	Mysore	Mysore
25	"	Varahasvami temple, North view of Amman temple.	...	...	"	"
26	10×8	"	Doorway of ..	...	"	"
27	8½×6½	"	Metallic figure	...	"	"
28	"	"	Metallic feet with inscription.	...	"	"
29	"	"	Jiyar	...	"	"
30	"	"	Desikar	...	"	"
31	12×10	Siva temple, South view	...	...	Arsikere	Hassan
32	"	"	West tower	...	"	"
33	"	"	Porch north side	...	"	"
34	10×8	"	North-east wall	...	"	"
35	"	"	South-east wall	...	"	"
36	8½×6½	Kadamba copper plates	...	...	Tagare	"
37	"	"	"	...	"	"
38	"	Ganga	.."	...	"	"
39	"	"	"	...	"	"
40	"	Copper plate seals	..."	...	"	"
41	10×8	Drawing for the revised edition of Sravana Belgola.	...	...	Sravana Belgola	"
42	"	"	"	...	"	"
43	"	"	"	...	"	"
44	"	"	"	...	"	"
45	"	"	"	..	"	"
46	"	"	"	...	"	"
47	"	"	"	...	"	"
48	"	"	"	...	"	"
49	"	"	"	..	"	"
50	"	"	"	...	"	"
51	"	"	"	...	"	"
52	"	"	"	...	"	"
53	"	"	"	...	"	"
54	"	"	"	...	"	"
55	"	"	"	...	"	"
56	"	"	"	...	"	"
57	"	"	"	...	"	"
58	"	"	"	...	"	"
59	"	"	"	...	"	"
60	"	"	"	...	"	"
61	12×10	"	"	...	"	"
62	"	"	"	...	"	"
63	"	"	"	...	"	"

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS—*concl'd.*

No.	Size	Description	Village	District
64	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$	Drawing for the revised edition of Sravana Belgola.	Sravana Belgola	Hassan
65	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	" " " " " " " " " "	"	"
66	"	Vijayanagar copper plates	Sivanagere	Tumkur
67	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	"
68	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	"
69	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	"
70	10×8	Copper plates from Dharwar	"	"
71	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$	Gold coins	"	"
72	"	" " " " " " " " " "	"	"

LIST OF DRAWINGS.

No.	Description	Village	District
1	Plan of Lakshmi Temple	Doddagaddavalli	Hassan
2	Chennakesava Temple	Belur	"
3	Sadasiva	Nuggehalli	"
4	Lakshminarasimha Temple	"	"
5	Akkana basti	Sravana Belgola	"
6	Front elevation of Chamundaraya basti	"	"
7	Inscriptions of Chandragiri	"	"
8	Santinatha basti	Jinanathapura	"

PLATE XI.

TAGARE PLATES OF THE KADAMBA KING BHOGIVARMA.

(I b)

1. svasti[॥]
2. jayaty Ambujagêhâyâ patir Vvishnus sannâtata Varâha-rûpêña dharâ yô da-
3. dhârâ yuga-kshayê tad-anu Svâmi-Mahâsêna- mâtṛigañânudhyâtâbhishi-ktânâm
4. aśvamêdhavabhrittha-stâna-pavitrikritânvayânâ Haritî-putrâñâm prati-krîta-
5. svâdhyaya-charchchâ-bârâñâ Mânavya-sagôtrâñâ sarvva-prajâmbânâm Kadambânâm saka-

(II a)

6. la-mahîpo-sêvyânâm anvayâmbara-bhâskarasya śrimat-Krishna-varmma-hârâjasya
7. putrasyajavarunmañah priya-tanayah sva-bâhu-balârjjitah-vipula-râjyah prâpa-
8. ta-ripu-mañdalah ripu-jayopalabdhal-vividha-vistîrñna-bhôgaḥ śrimat-Bhôgi-varmma-hârâjah
9. sva-putrêna Vishnuvarunmañâ vijñâpitah Kâsyapa-gôtrâyah shaṭ-karm-ina-niratâyah viśiṣṭâyah

(II b)

10. Bhûtaśarinmañê Tagare-vishayê Tagare-mahâ-grâmasya chaturvriñśat-palyâñ êkâñ Kiru-
11. kûḍalûr-nnâmadhêyâm pallî adbhiḥ prâdân ya iinân rakshati sô'śvamêdhaphalañ âpnôtiḥ
12. ya imâm harati sa pañcha-mahâ-pâtakô bhavati atra Manu-gîtâm
13. vahubhir vvasudhâ bhuktâ rájabhis Sagarañdibhi yasya yasya tadâ Bhûmî tasya tasya tadâ phalam

(III a)

14. svam dâtuñ su-nîhat-chhakyam duñkham anyârttha-pâlanam dânam vâ pâlanam vêtî dânât chhrêyônupâlanam
15. sva-dattâñ para-dattam vâ yô harêta vasundharâ shashṭim varsha-sahasrâñi narakê paripachyatâ
16. Kirukûḍalûra mûvattâ-erađu sarvva-parihâram Om Tagareyâ perggereyâ modal-ge-
17. re-mûvamtâ erađum samrva-parêhâram Vadagaygêri mane bhañam bhûmi-dânam koṭtam . . .
18. idân kâdoinge
19. Kiñtivûral Viñnargge koṭto Periyadigal Kirukudaluram kereya kelagu
20. sama-bhaga šakshi Maniya Bhallaviyam Amûla

PLATE XII.

TAGARE PLATES OF THE GANGA KING POLAVIRA.

(I b)

1. jita bhagavatâ bhuvana-taya-śaṅkara- Śakarêna śrimad-Gangâ-
2. nvaya-viyach-chandrasya mahârñava-gabbîrasya śriman-Mâdhavavarm-ma-
3. nañ priya-tanayasya śrimat-Krishnavarmma-mahârâja-
4. sya priya-bhâginêyasya pitur anvâgata-guṇa- yuktasya
5. Ahitâvinitasya priya-tanayah Yudhishthirôpamânô

(II a)

6. Mérur iva gariyân kshamâ-sadriśa-kshamâ-yuktô samyaty Arinarapani-
7. rvvinîtaḥ śrimat-Kongañi-mahârâjasyâtmajêna vidyâ-vinaya-sapa-

8. nnêna vidvad-vihaga-kalpataruṇā śarach-chandrāvadāta-yaśasā
9. Polavīra-nāmnā Kāntāvinitākitēna śrimat-Koṅgaṇi-mahārājēna
10. sva-dharma-yaśō-vṛiddhyartthāṇi Kauśika-sagotrāya śat-karmma-nir-tāya

(II b)

11. Taṭṭiryyāya Nāgaśarmīmanē Kaṇṇeļa-arasa-Sikkambha-Ānandūra-
12. Perbārba-prabhṛitīn sākṣīm kṛtvā Sēndraka-vishayē tatra cha Vallā-
13. vi-dēsē Vaiśākha- Paurnamāsyām Palachchoge-nāma-grāmām udaka-pū-
14. rvam sarva-parihāraṇ dattavān bahubhir vasudhā bhuktā rājabhis Sagā-
15. rādibhiḥ yasya yasya yadā bhūbhīs tasya tadō phalaṇ svān dātuṇi

(III a)

16. sumaha-chhakyam dukkham anyārttha-pālanam dānam bā pālanam vēti
17. dānāch chhreyonupālanam sva-dattam para-dattam vā yō harēta va-
18. sundharāṇ shashthi-varsha-sahasrāṇi vishṭhāyāṇi jāyatē krimi
19. idarke nala vēduvon puṇya- bhāgi ake kēdu-vēduvon pañcha-mahā-
20. pātakan ake Kōviredi Mauraḍi-oḍe Kōvisaṭṭi Kōvi toṛe-pola

PLATE XIII.

1. STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE GANGA KING ŚRIPURUSHA AT HALAKUR, SIRA TALUK. A. D. 788.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. svasti Saka- | 7. yutt ire Addepara kereyā katti- |
| 2. nrīpa-kallatitha-saṁbvachchā- | 8. . . Pālkurge pannerāṭṭa. padde |
| 3. rā-sataṅgālu ēl-nūra | 9. . . sati pannerāṭṭu kiṛu-dereyu |
| 4. patane vāriṣhaṇī pravārtti- | 10. Pallāl-gāpandaru echchu |
| 5. sutire Probhavaṇ eṇba vā- | 11. Kuttaṭṭu-gāmuṇḍaru |
| 6. rishadoļu Śrīpurusha rājyāṇ ge- | 12. . . ṇdatti alaru padde di |

2. STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE NOLAMBA KING PONNERA AT SRAVANDAHALLI, MADDAGIRI TALUK.

1. śri-Prabhūmāni parama-subhagan
2. pagevara gandhāsti pārvvara ichche nata ..
3. pūrvvāchāradā terayappai iyem endode Po-
4. nneranum Chōla-mahārājanum mūvadimbarp-pārvvarāṇ kondā
5. śri-Dhanapati-āchari mā.

PLATE XIV.

SIVANAGERE PLATES OF THE VIJAYANAGR KING VIRA-NARASIMHA. A. D. 1506.

(I b)

1. śubham astu ! kalyāṇāyāstu tad dhāma pratyūha-ti-
2. mirāpahāṇ ! yad gajō'py Agajōdbhūtam Hariṇā-
3. pi cha pūjyatē ! asti kshīramayād dēvair ma-
4. thyūmānān mahāmbudhēḥ ! navanītam ivō-
5. dbhūtam apanīta-tamō mahāḥ ! tasyāsīt tanayas ta-
6. pōbhīr atulair anvartha-nāmā Budhāḥ ! puṇyair asya
7. Purūravā bhūja-balair āyur dvishāṇi nighnataḥ ! tasyā
8. yur Nahushēśya tasya purushō yudhē Yayāti kshītau !
9. khyātas tasya tu Tūrvasur Vasu-nibha śri-Dēvayāni-
10. patēḥ ! tad-vāṇī Dēvaki-jānīr dilipē Tūma-hāma-
11. tiḥ ! yaśāsvi Tulavēndrēshu Yadāḥ Krishṇa ivānvayē !
12. tatōbhūd Bukkamā-jānīr īśvara-kshīti-pālakah ! a-
13. trāsam aguṇa-bhraṇśāṇi mauļi-ratnāṇi mahībhujāṇi !
14. sarasād udabhuṭ tasman Narasāvanipālakah !
15. Dēvakīnandanāt Kāmō Dēvaki-nandanād iva !
16. Kāvērīm āśu badhvā bahulatara-jalā yō vi-
17. laṅghyaiva śatruṇ ! jīvagrāhaṇi grīhītvā samiti bhū-

18. ja-balât Tamâcha-râjyam tadiyyam | kritvâ Šîraṅga-pû
 19. rvam tad api nija-vasê pâtanam yô babbhâsê kirti-stam-
 20. bham nidhâya tri-bhuvana-bhavanê stûyamânâpadânah | Chai-
 21. ram Chôlajñi-châ Pânyam tadapi cha Madhurâ-vallabham Mânabhû-
 22. pam | vîrodagram Turushkam Gajapati-nripatim châpi jitvâ
 23. tad-anyân | à-Gaṅgâ-tîra-Lânkâ-prathama-charama-bhrid-bhû-
 24. bhrit-tatânttam nitântam | khyâta-kshônî-patinâm srajam i-
 25. va sîrasâ sasanañ yô vyatânit | vividha-sukritoddâ-
 26. mē Râmêsvara-pramukhê muhur mudita-hridaya-sthânê
 27. nunam vyadhatta | yathâvidhi budha-parivritô nânâ-

(II a)

28. dânâni yô bhuvi shôdaśa tri-bhuvanôdgitatam sphitañ yaśah
 29. punaruktayan | Tippâjî-Nâgalâ-dêvyôh Kausalyâ-śri-
 30. Sumitrayôh | dêvyôr iva Nrisumhêndrâ tasmat Pâñtira-
 31. thâd iva | vîrau vinayanau Râma-Lakshmînâviva nandanau |
 32. jatau Vîra-Nrisumhêdra-Krishnarâya-mahîpati | vi-
 33. ra-śri-Nârasimhaḥ sa Vijayanagarê ratna-sînhâsa-
 34. nasthah | nânâ-dânânyakârshit Kanakasadasi ya śri-
 35. Virûpâksha-dêvasthânê śri-Kâlahastiśitururu-naga-
 36. rê Veñkatâdrâu cha Kâñchyam | Śrîsailê Sônaśailê ma-
 37. hati Hariharê'hôbalê Saṅgamê cha | Śrîraṅgê Kumbha-
 38. kôñê hata-tamasi mahâ-Nanditirthê Nivrittâu | Gô-
 39. karnê Râmasêtau jagati tad-itarehvapy aśehêshu puṇ-
 40. nya-sthânêshv ârabdha-nânâ-bahula-mahâdâna-vâri-pra-
 41. vâhaiḥ yasyôdañchat-turaṅga-prakara-khura-rajaś-śushya-
 42. d-ambôdhi-magna-kshmâbhrit-paksha-chechhidôdyat-khura-Kuli-
 43. sadharôtkan̄thitâ kun̄thitâbhût | bramhmâṇdam vi-
 44. šva-chakram ghaṭam udita-mahâ-bhûtakam ratna-dhênum | sa-
 45. ptâmbôdhiṁ cha kalpa-kshitiruha-latikai kâñchanam
 46. kamadhênum | svarna-kshmâ yô hirañyâsva-rathaiñ api
 47. tulâ-pûrushâm gô-sahasram hêmâśvam hêmâ-
 48. garbhâm kanaka-kari-râtham pañcha-lâgaly atâ-
 49. nitl sôyam vîra-Nrisumhâkhyâs chandra-vamśa-
 50. bdhi-chandramâḥ sthira-bhâgyôdayas sarva-mahi-
 51. pâlaka-sêvitâḥ Šâlivâhana-nîrnîta-Sa-
 52. kâbdaiḥ sa-chatuḥ-śataiḥ samyuktê sapta-viñśatyâ
 53. sañkhyâtê daśabhiḥ śataiḥ Krôdhanê vatsarê Mâgha-
 54. mâsê pakashê sitêtarê

(II b)

55. Šivaratri-dinê sarva-śivadê Šaśi-vâsarê | Tuñ-
 56. gabhadrâ-nadî-tîrê Hémakûṭopâśobhitel śri-Virûpâ-
 57. ksha-dêvësa-śannidhau sakalêshtha-dêl loka-vikhyâta-Hari-
 58. ta-gôtrambudhi-sudhâmśavêl śrêshthâpastamba-sûtrâya
 59. jagad-vikhyâta-kirtayelvarênyâya Yaju-śâkhâdhvâyi-
 60. né guṇa-śalinel vêda-vêdânta-tatvârtha-niśchayôjvala-
 61. téjasel śrimad-Âradhya-Lîngaṇabhaṭṭa-pautrâya dhimatel
 62. sarva-śâstrârtha-tatva-jñâ-Channibhatâkhyâ-sûnavel śri-
 63. mas-Tarvêśvarârdhyâ-vidvad-gajagajârayel Ghanaśaila-
 64. puri-râjye Haratîpura-nîvritil Bhasmângi-śela-va-
 65. litê sarva-sasya-samannvitel Sôdênahaliti grâ-
 66. mat pratichinu diśam âśritam | Hapasamudrêti grâ-
 67. mâd vâyavya-diśi samasamsthitañ Jakkaiyanaha-
 68. liti grâmâd uttarâm diśam âśritam | Bađavañaha-
 69. li-grâmâd isânyam diśi samasamsthitañ Bô-
 70. rasamudrêti grâmât prâchyam diśi samâśritam |
 71. Bhasmângiśaila-nagarâd agnêyinu diśam âśritam |
 72. Kittagaliti vikhyâta-grâmâd yâmyam upâ-
 73. gatam | Pulamagateti khyâta-grâma nairuruti
 74. sthitam | grâmañ Šivanagary-âkhyam vidvajjana-ma-
 75. nôharam | vâpt-kûpa-tatâkâdi-nirjharađibhi-
 76. r annvitam | Narasimhapuram cheti pratinâmnâ prakâśitan

77. sarvamāmnyam cha paritaś chatussimā-virajitam!
 78. nidhi- nikshēpa-pāshāṇa-siddha-sādhya- jalādibhiḥ! a-
 79. shṭa-bhōgaiś cha samyñktam yuktam pushpa-phala-drumaiḥ! pu-
 80. tra-pautrādibhir bhējyam kramād ā-chandra-tārakam!
 81. śrī-Vīra-Narasimhēndrō mānaniyō mahā-manah!

(III a)

82. sa-hiranya-payō-dhārā-pūrvakam! dattavān mu-
 83. dāl sarvēshām sukha-bōdhārthaṁ bakshē Karṇāṭa-bhā-
 84. shayāl mūḍalu Sōdēnahalī i madhyē sīmā-ni-
 85. rmayāl mutukada marāl tekalul Jakaiyanahallīl
 86. i madhyē sīmā-nirnayā! Silavantinakaṭe kō-
 87. dihalāl paḍavulūl Bōrasamudra! i madhyē sī-
 88. mā-nirnayā! Nariguttel baḍagalu Kittagalīl
 89. i madhyē sīmā-nirnayā! Doddahosahali sañchi-
 90. nalli irō karī-kalu! idu sīmā-nirnayāl ya aitaṁ.
 91. paripālayati sadā sa samāna-phala-bhāgī bha-
 92. vati ! yas tu lōbhān mōhād vā apaharati sa pañ
 93. cha-mahā-pātaka-phalam anubhavati tathaiva Manu-
 94. vachanāni ! bahubhir vasudhā bhuktvā rājabhiś Śagarā-
 95. dībhiḥ ! yasya yasya yadā bhūmis tasya tasya tādā ba-
 96. lam! sva-dattā dviguṇam pūṇyam para-dattanupāla-
 97. nam ! para-dattāpahārēṇa sva-dattam nishphalam bhavētu !
 98. dāna-pālanayōr madhyē dānāch chhrēyōnupālanam
 99. dānāt Śvargam avāpnōti pālanād achyutam padam !
 100. śrīmad-Vīra-Nṛisum̄harāya-nripatēr yach-chhāsanāch chhā-
 101. sanam padyai hṛidya-sabōdha-chitra-pada-sandarbhāna-
 102. vadyai svayaṁ ! sāstrajñō rachayam Nṛisum̄ha-vibudhah
 103. kārūs cha Rāmō'likhat tāmmiram śāsanam etad astu
 104. sukhadam kalpānta-paryantagam! sri-Virūpāksha.

PLATE XV.

1. PERSIAN INSCRIPTION AT THE LITTLE MOSQUE, SIRA.

1. Bana haza 'lmasjid 'shsharifa 'l'azīma 'l'alīa 'lnubāraka
 2. Alī Nazr arrājī 'afwa rabbihī tābi'u 'lmalik Raihān Mubārak
 3. 'afa 'llāhu 'anhuma biḥaqqi 'nnabī 'lkarīm wa yā-sīn wa Tabāraka.

2. PERSIAN INSCRIPTION AT JUMA MASJID, SIRA.

1. Buniya hāza 'lmasjidu śhsharīfu 'llazī 'azza qadrahū wa jallat humratahu
 wa rutabatahu 'allat
 2. Yauma 'ljum'ati fi 'ssābi' Jumādi 'lawwal sanat sab' wa sittin wa alfin
 mina 'lhijrati khallat.

3. TIPPU'S SANAD IN THE POSSESSION OF KHAJI MUHAMMAD IMAM, MADDAGIRI.
 A. H. 1200

(Front)

Tīpū Sultān
1186

1. 'amilān-i-hāl wa istiqbāl wa dēsmukhān wa dēspāṇdyān-i-mauza'i Sid-
 dāpūr Ta'lluqai Madgirī sarkār.....bidānand
 2. chūn mauza'i Khammadhālli bajām'i mablāghi sī wa shash hun bādshāhī
 3. as ta'lluqai sarkāri Bidnūr bātarīqi in 'āmī masjid banam Muhammad
 Qāsim Darwīsh bahalo muqarrar shudāh ast
 4. bāyad ki mauza' Kallūr daro bast az tārīki panzdahum...sali Dalā
 mutābiq
 5. sezdahum Jumādi 'lawwal san 1200 Muhammadi batasarrufi musharun
 ilaih.wa guzārand

6. tâ hâsilâti ân râ sarfi ma'ishati khud numûdâh shabo roz badu'âi izdiyâdi daulat
7. mau'zzaf bâshand wa har sâl sanadi mujaddad bitalband . . . wâsil garifta . . .
8. wa ziyâdah tâkîd dânanâd.
9. 36 hun bâdshâhî
10. yak mauza'daro bast
11. Tahrîr fi 'ttârîkh shanzdalîm Shâhriwar san 41 az maqâm Sugûr.

(At the bottom)

(In Kannada characters)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 12. dâkalu daptâ- | 14. Hujûru Di |
| 13. ra Sâmaiya | 15. (vân) Kachêri |

(In Mahrâthi characters)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 16. batârîkh fa 1 mâhe | 22. shâ Plavanga |
| 17. Âhamadi sâl | 23. samvatsara badastûr |
| 18. vanga-samvatsara bada- | 24. Šrinivâsa-râ |
| 19. divâni | 25. v Hajûru Divân |
| 20. batârîkh fa 1 mâhe | 26. Kachêri dakhal |
| 21. Âhamadi sâl | 27. shâd. |

(Back)

Allâhumma 'nsur
man nasar dîna
Muhammad 1198
Kachaihî Sadarat.

ma'rifat Muhammad Karîmullâh Khân wa Nûruddîn Muhammad badast khati khass rasid.

(In Mahrâthi characters)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. batârîkh fa 2 mâhe | 4. hidavi sadârat Bâbù- |
| 2. Âhamadi sâl shâ | 5. râv wa sanad. |
| 3. Plavaṅga-samvatsara badastûr | |

(In Kannada characters)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 6. dâkalu daptara | 7. ka 1 Veñkaṭa-râü. |
|-------------------|----------------------|

PART II.—PROGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

1. Epigraphy.

68. A large number of the new records copied during the year under report can be assigned to specific dynasties of kings such as the Kadamba, the Ganga, the Nolamba, the Chôla, the Hoysala, the Pândya, and those of Vijayanagar and Mysore. There are also some records which relate to the Mughals, the Mahrâttas, and the chiefs of Niñugal, Harati, Ummattûr, Bijjavara, Chikkanâyakanhalli and Chitaldrug. Among the archæological discoveries of the year, two sets of copper plates received from the Belur Taluk are of some historical value. One of them relates to the Kadambas and brings to notice for the first time two new kings, Ajavarma and Bhôgivarma, of that early dynasty. Its period is probably the close of the 5th century. The other set, which relates to the Gangas and registers a grant by a hitherto unknown king of the name of Polavîra of that dynasty, seems to be an authentic record of about the middle of the 6th century. A stone inscription at Halkûr, Sîra Taluk, is of special interest, as being the only dated lithic record so far discovered of the early Ganga king Šripurusha. It bears the date A. D. 788. Another inscription at Abbinahole, Hiriyûr Taluk, dated 1664, refers to the settlement of a dispute by recourse to the ordeal of dipping the hand in boiling ghee. A jewelled silver cup in the Šrikanthêśvara temple at Nanjangûd bears an inscription stating that it was a present from Tippu.

THE KADAMBAS.

69. There is only one inscription relating to the Kadamba dynasty, a copper grant received from Belur Taluk. It is noteworthy as recording a grant by king Bhôgivarma, son of Ajavarma, names not hitherto known from the published records of the early Kadamba dynasty.

Bhôgivarma.

70. The Kadamba plates (Plate XI) referred to above are three in number, each measuring $7\frac{3}{4}$ " by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", the first and third plates being engraved on the inner side only. They are strung on a ring which is $3\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, and has its ends secured in the base of a circular seal 1" in diameter. The seal bears in relief on a countersunk surface a lion standing to the proper right. The writing is in Haña-Kannada characters. The plates, which are in the possession of Mr. B. Tirumalachar, Schoolmaster, Tagare, Belur Taluk, are said to have been unearthed a few months ago while ploughing a wet field at Tagare.

71. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit with the exception of the last five lines which are in old Kannada; and, barring the invocatory verse and the three benedictive and imprecatory verses at the end, the whole is in prose. The record begins with a verse in praise of the Boar incarnation of Vishnu, which may be rendered thus:—Victorious is the eternal Vishnu, the husband of Lakshmi, who, in the form of a Boar, supported the earth at the end of the *yuga*. Then, as in other grants of the dynasty, the Kadambas are described as anointed after meditating on Svâmi-Mahâsêna and the group of mothers; as of a lineage purified by the final ablutions of the horse-sacrifice; as sons of Hariti; as fully versed in the critical study of their sacred writings; as belonging to the Mânavya-gôtra; as mothers of all their subjects; and as honored by all kings. A sun in the firmament of this family was Krishnavarma-mahârâja, whose son was Ajavarma. His beloved son—acquirer of an extensive kingdom by the strength of his own arm; subduer of enemies; possessor of many enjoyments of various kinds procured by victory over enemies—was the glorious Bhôgivarma-mahârâja. The inscription then records that at the request of his son Vishnuvarma he granted, with pouring of water, the village named Kirukûdalûr, which was one of the 24 villages belonging to the great village Tagare in the Tagare district, to the renowned Bhûtaśarma of the Kâsyapa-gôtra, who was a strict performer of the six duties. The maintainer of the grant was to obtain the merit of having performed a horse-sacrifice, and the confiscator was to incur the guilt of the five great sins. Then follow three usual final verses. The Kannada passage adds that the village was granted with exemption from the 32

16

विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
सुन्दरो विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
सुन्दरो विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद

11a

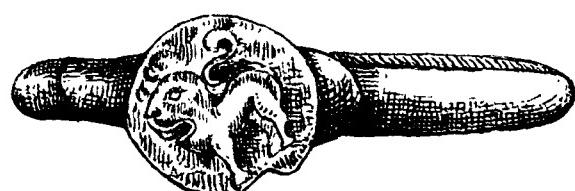
विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
यत् विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
मृदुली विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
सुन्दरो विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद

11b

विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
सुन्दरो विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
सुन्दरो विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद

11c

विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
सुन्दरो विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
सुन्दरो विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद
विवर्णाददाह्य एकान्तम् तत्र राजा विवर्णाद



imposts, and seems to mention the additional grant of a house in the northern street. The 2nd and 4th lines on the third plate appear to be a subsequent addition by a later hand. They tell us that Periyadigal granted Kiltivûr to Vinnar, as also an equal share below the tank of Kirukûdalûr. The witnesses were Maṇiya and others (named). The inscription contains a few orthographical errors here and there.

THE GANGAS.

72. About half a dozen records relating to the Ganga dynasty were copied during the year. They include a set of copper plates of a hitherto unknown Ganga king Polavira. Of the others, one refers itself to the reign of Śripurusha, one to that of Rājamalla II and two to that of Satyavâkya Permânadi or Ereyappa. A few more inscriptions which are clearly of the Ganga period, though they do not name any king of that dynasty, will also be noticed under this head.

Polavira.

73. The plates of Polavira (Plate XII) referred to in the previous para, are three in number, each measuring 7" by 2", the first and third plates being inscribed on the inner side only. They are strung on a ring which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, and has its ends secured in the base of a circular seal $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter. The seal bears in relief on a countersunk surface an elephant standing to the proper left. The writing is in Haḷa-Kannada characters. The plates are in the possession of Mr. B. Tirumalachar, School-master, Tagare, Belur Taluk. They are said to have been unearthed along with the Kadamba plates noticed in para 70 a few months ago while ploughing a wet field at Tagare.

74. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit with the exception of the last two lines which are in old Kannada; and, barring the three benedictive and imprecatory verses at the end, the whole is in prose. The record is of interest in several ways: it has many peculiarities not met with in the other grants of the dynasty. It does not open with the usual invocation of Padmanâbha, but invokes Sankara and applies to him the epithet *bhuvana-traya-śankara* in imitation of the epithet *gata-ghana-gaganâbha* applied to Padmanâbha in other grants. Nor does it give the usual genealogy of the Gangas as other inscriptions do, but contents itself with giving only three steps, namely, Mâdhavavarma, his son Avinita, his son Nirvinita, the last apparently standing for Durvinita. The name Nirvinita occurs in the old Siragunda stone inscription (E C. VI, Chikmagalûr 50), of about A. D. 500. The unusual names for kings, Avinita and Nirvinita, which mean ill-behaved or wicked, are explained in this record by adding the prefixes *ahita* and *ari-narapa* to them, thus giving us to understand that the kings were so only to their enemies. The full names according to this grant would be Ahitâvinita and Arinarapa-nirvinita. Nirvinita's son Polavira, a new name in the Ganga genealogy, who is the donor of the grant, is given the title Kântâvinita (? well-behaved towards women). According to other grants Durvinita's son was Mushkara. We have therefore to suppose either that Durvinita had two sons Mushkara and Polavira or that Mushkara was identical with Polavira. The inscription does not give the regnal year as other grants do. In spite of these peculiarities, I venture to think that this grant is a genuine record of about the middle of the 6th century. Its language is not corrupt; its orthography is mostly unexceptionable; its characters are free from blunders, and its execution is good throughout.

75. We may now proceed to examine the inscription in detail. After invocation of the divine Śankara, the causer of happiness to the three worlds, the inscription proceeds to state that a moon in the firmament of the glorious Ganga family, profound as the great ocean, was Mâdhavavarma; that his beloved son, born of the sister of Krishnavarma-mahârâja, inheriting the good qualities of his father, was Ahitâvinita; that his beloved son, an equal of Yudhishthîra, great like Mêru, possessed of forbearance like the earth, wicked to hostile kings in battle (Arinarapa-Nirvinita), was Kongani-mahârâja; and that by his son, possessed of learning and modesty, a celestial tree to the birds the learned, of a fame white like the autumnal moon, Kongani-inahârâja, who was named Polavira and bore the title Kântâvinita, for the increase of his merit and fame, was granted, on the full moon day of Vaiśâkha, with pouring of water, exempt from all imposts, the village named Palachchoge, situated in Vallâvi-dêśa of Sêndraka-vishaya, in the presence of the witnesses Kanñela-arasa, Sikkamba, Perbârba of Ânandûr and others, to Nâgaśarua of the Kauśika-gôtra, a

Taittiriya and a strict performer of the six duties. Then follow three usual final verses. The Kannada passage expresses a wish that he who wishes well of the grant may obtain a share in the merit and that he who wishes ill may incur the guilt of the five great sins. The record closes with an unintelligible sentence which seems to contain some names. Sēndraka-vishaya is also mentioned in the Bennūr plates (E C, V, Belur 245) of the Kadamba king Vijayaśīva-Krishṇavarma and Vallāvivishaya in the Bannahalli plates (Belur 121) of the Kadamba king Krishṇavarma. In my Report for 1912, para 67, I identified Nirvinita of the Siragunda inscription (see previous para) with Avinita, but this grant seems to identify him with Durvinita, son of Avinita. In case Polavīra is identical with Mushkara, this would be the first copper plate inscription yet discovered of that king.

Śripurusha.

76. Only one record of Śripurusha (Plate XIII, 1) was copied during the year. It is engraved on a pillar-like stone at Halkūr, Sīra Taluk, and is the only lithic record so far discovered of this king with a Śaka date. Portions of the epigraph are worn. It tells us that, while Śripurusha was ruling the kingdom, in the Śaka year 710 corresponding to the cyclic year Prabhava (788), Addepara built a tank and made a grant to Palkūr for ? 12 years (*panuerāṭṭu*). Further on the name Kuttaṭṭu-gāmūnda occurs. The inscription closes with an imprecatory sentence and one of the usual final verses. According to E C, VI, Mūḍgere 36 and E C, IV, Nāgamangala 85 the year 788 would be the 62nd year of his reign.

To the same reign may belong three inscriptions at Gundalhalli, E C, XII, Pāvugadā 11-13, now revised, which are by mistake assigned to about 1530. They are engraved on a rough boulder on the bund of the large tank at the village in characters of the 8th century. One of them (No. 11) records that Dālisindar granted on the occasion of the summer solstice of the cyclic year Jaya land that could be sown with 4 *kāṇḍugas* of seeds below Akalesamudra to Dēvadattar of the Kauṇḍinya-gōtra. Then follow these imprecatory and benedictive sentences :—He who opposes this shall be guilty of the five great sins and he who maintains this shall be a dweller in Vaikuntha (the abode of Vishṇu). The engraver was Sindāchāri. The palaeography leads us to conclude that the cyclic year Jaya here may correspond to A. D. 754. The remaining two inscriptions, which are not dated, are also of about the same period. One of these (No. 12) says :—This is the tank of the consort of Paramēśvaradēvā-satti, son of Gōpaya of the noble lineage of the most celebrated and stainless Māgutavaira-satti, son of Paṭukkāṇa-satti, who was the son of Vasundhapati, who was again the son of Biseya-satti. May this world-renowned tank Akalesamudra of Akaleti continue as her charity for as long as the moon, the earth and the ocean endure. The writer was Divyabhāshākalan (? possessed of divine speech), ruler of the village Trīnanāmagiri. The builder of the tank was Akaleti, and her good sons were Allaga and Dālīga. The suffix *satti* in the above names evidently stands for *sakti*. The third inscription records the grant of some land to the twenty by Jivāni's son Niṭṭa-Rāman, and mentions Akaleti as the builder of the tank. Then follow the same benedictive and imprecatory sentences as those in the first inscription.

Rājamalla II.

77. A worn epigraph at Dēbūr, EC, III, Nanjangūd 27, now revised, refers itself to the reign of Rājamalla-Permanādi, lord of Nandigiri, and mentions Būtarasa. The details of the grant are gone, and we have only the usual final imprecatory sentence and three final verses. As Būtarasa was the younger brother of Rājamalla II, the latter seems to be the king referred to in the record. Its period may be about 875.

Ereyappa.

78. Two fragmentary records copied during the year refer themselves to the reign of Satyavākyā-Permanādi. One of them on a slab built into the roof of the Sōmēśvara temple at Mūḍahalli, Nanjangūd Taluk, is dated in the 12th year of his coronation, and the other to the left of Toremāvu of the same Taluk, seems to be dated in Pingala which probably corresponds to 897. The king intended appears to be Ereyappa. In the first inscription the details of the grant are gone. The second, a *viragal*, mentions *śri-rājya* (the fortunate Ganga kingdom) and records the death during a cattle-raid of Kaliyāṇa and the grant for him of land that could

1 b

ప్రాతి నగరికా లావసకు విషణువర్మన ద్రిష్టికు
పేశి వున్నత్తులు యిలు నీచనిపుత్తి స్తురం రంపు
పుస్తికా త్రిపురతథ మాత్రిస్తు కోసం వున్నత్తు
ప్రాతి నగరికా దినపు శ్లోషపు వున్నత్తు గుమాంకిము
పుస్తికా కృతి పుస్తి పురుషు వున్నత్తు వ్యాప

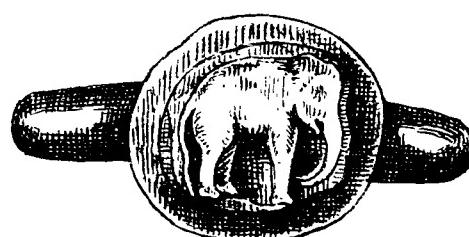
11a

11 b

କେତେ ଲାଗୁ ହେବାରେ ଏହି ପାଦମଣି ପାଦମଣି
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1312

ଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ୍ମକ କୁରୁତେଜନ୍ମରୀପରିବର୍ଷା
ଦୂରାତ୍ମକ ଯତ୍ନରୀପରିବର୍ଷା
ଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ୍ମକ କୁରୁତେଜନ୍ମରୀପରିବର୍ଷା



be sown with 5 *kolagas* of seeds at Manali. It closes with this sentence—To him who covets this everlasting happiness will be out of the question. Another *viragal* at Buraganhalli, Koratigere Sub-Taluk, which records that during an incursion, by order of Pemnadi, of Indara, younger brother of the queen (*mahâlêvi*), Gandakêsari and Nipakêsari's sons Hoyya, Mârama and Aukayya fought and fell at the siege of Galanjanûr, may also belong to the same reign.

Râchamalla III.

79. An inscription at the entrance to the Sômêśvara temple at Chikka-Kau-lande, Nanjangûd Taluk, which appears to be dated 920, records that Permânadi granted Kîriya-Kavilandi as an *agrahâra* to Ti ma-bhatta. The Permânadi of this record is evidently Râchamalla III.

80. A few more records which from their palaeography appear to belong to the Ganga period, though no king is named in them, may also be noticed here. A *viragal* at Doddâgattha, Turuvêkere Sub-Taluk, records that Sivammâ-gâmunda's son . . dâra . . . fell during the destruction of Gangavûr, and that some one else (name gone), having rescued the cattle, became an inhabitant of heaven. Another at the same place records the death of some one who had among others the title *abhimâna-Méru* (a Méru in self-respect). A third at Halkûr, Sira Taluk, seems to state that in the month of Kartika of the year in which Kâmêśvara-bhaṭṭâraka ascended to heaven, Porasidêva, having killed many during a cattle-raid, ascended to the heaven of heroes. The period of these records may be about 90^o.

THE NOLAMBAS.

Ponnêra.

81. There are three records relating to the Nolambas. One of them (Plate XIII, 2), copied at Srâvanâdhârâ, Maddagiri Taluk, is engraved in characters of the 8th century and mentions incidentally Ponnêra, who is probably identical with the Nolamba king Châru-Ponnêra, along with Chôla-mahârâja. It opens with praise of Prabhûmâni, who is described as supremely fortunate, as a scent elephant to his enemies and as a filfiller of the wishes of Brâhmans, and states that, in case they refuse to make the customary? payments (*terâ*), Ponnêra and Chôla-mahârâja shall incur the guilt of having killed thirty Brâhmans. The engraver was Dhanapati-âchâri. The purport of the inscription is not quite clear. It is not known who Prabhûmâni was. Chôla-mahârâja was evidently one of the early Chôla chiefs in the country around Hênavati and Nidugal. Another fragment at the same place, EC, XII, Maddagiri 73, now revised, which mentions Nityamanôharan (always charming) of lta-nâdu, may be of the same period.

Ayyapa

82. A *viragal* on the bund of the tank at Abbinahole, Hiriyûr Taluk, dated 923, belongs to the reign of Ayyapa. It tells us that while the obtainer of the band of five great instruments, of the Pallava lineage, favorite of earth and fortune, ornament of the Pallava family, of one speech, Nañigâśraya-śri-Ayyapa-Nolamba was ruling the earth, and Vijarâsi was governing Kandalapa-sthala, the gâmunda, entering Jâgila, [fought and fell]; and that some land (specified) was granted for him.

Dilipa.

83. An epigraph at Baraka, EC, XII, Maddagiri 29, which has now been revised, refers itself to the reign of Nolambâdhîrâja Dilipayya, but it is too much worn to make anything out of it, the legible portion containing merely the name and the usual Nolamba titles of the king. The period of the record may be 950. Two fragmentary inscriptions at Mañûr, Madaksira Taluk, which record the grant of certain lands (specified) and a flower garden by some *baṭâra* in the one case, and certain lands (specified) and a house by some one else in the other, may probably belong to the same reign. In the latter we are told that the writer was Jakkamman of Nandikâl, that the charity was of the forty, and that the violator of the charity would fall into the seventh hell.

THE CHOLAS.

84. An early Chôla chief, Chôla-mahârâja, has already been referred to (see para 81) when speaking of the Nolambas. There are only three or four records relating to the imperial line of Chôlas, while a few more relate to the Chôla chiefs

of Niḍugal and the surrounding parts. The latter were also of the solar race and claimed to be descendants of Karikāla-Chōla and lords of Oraiyyūr. Their inscriptions will also be noticed under this head.

Rājēndra-Chōla.

85. An epigraph at Suttūr, EC, III, Nanjangūd 164 and 165, now correctly copied, is dated in the cyclic year Āṅgirasa corresponding to the 21st regnal year (1032) of Rājēndra-Chōla. No. 165 was found to be a continuation of No. 164. The inscription records the gift of five great musical instruments (*pañcha-mahāśabda*, named) and certain lands and dues (specified) to the temple of Īśāna-iśvaramūndaiyar at Śrōtriya-grāma (Suttūr) by the *mahījanas* and merchants of the place according to the sacred order of the king. It is a curious mixture of Kannada and Tamil, such Tamil expressions as *yāṇḍu*, *arulichchey*, *alicu*, *amudu*, *tiruvāymoli*, *mannara kōṇdu* etc., being used in it. On the other hand, No. 161 at the same place, which belongs to the same reign and is probably of the same date, is in Tamil written in Kannada characters, while No. 160 which forms the concluding portion of the same record is in Kannada. A *viragal* at Saragūr, Nanjangūd 21, which appears to be dated in 1038 and refers to a duel between Polega of Adirāru and Pedega of Pādariyūr, may belong to the same reign. It is dated in the year Īśvara of the middle twenty (*madhya-visige*) of the cycle of 60 years. The cycle is popularly divided into three *visiges* (*vimśakas*) or twenties, the first named *uttama*, the middle *madhyama* and the third *adhama*. In the present inscription, however, *madhya* is evidently a mistake for *uttama*, the year Īśvara being in the first *visige*.

Rājēndra-Dēva

86. An inscription at Nagarle, Nanjangūd 157, now completely copied, is dated in the 16th year of the reign of Rājēndra-Dēva (1067) and records a grant of land to the *bhalāra* who was the worshipper of the god in some temple. The *gāvūṇḍa* of the *nāḍu* and others had to give the produce of the land every year to the donee.

?Kulōttunga-Chōla III.

87. A Tamil inscription in the Doddappa temple at Hēmāvati, Maḍaksira Taluk, dated in the cyclic year Vyaya corresponding to the 2nd regnal year of Tribhuvanachchakravarti Kulōttunga-Sōla-Dēva, records a grant of land to Īśānajīyar in order to provide for offerings of rice for the god Mangēśvaradēvar of the city of Perūñjeru by the *mahā-maṇḍaliśvara*, lord of the excellent city of Uraiyyūr, the Māhēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Mallidēva-Sōla(s) *mahā-vadaiyārahāri*, chief of the *dēsi*, Sikkaludaiya-śēṭṭiyār. Mallidēva-Chōla is said to be ruling the kingdom from Perūñjeru (Henjeru in Kannada) in Śrai-nāḍu of Nigirili-Sōla-maṇḍalam. From EC. XII, Sira 40, Pāvugada 79 and other inscriptions we learn that his period was from about 1160 to 1175. Consequently the year Vyaya of the present inscription has to be taken to represent 1166, and this being his 2nd regnal year, Kulōttunga-Chōla should have begun his rule in 1165. The king mentioned here is evidently Kulōttunga-Chōla III who, according to other records, began to rule in 1178. It is not clear how this discrepancy is to be accounted for.

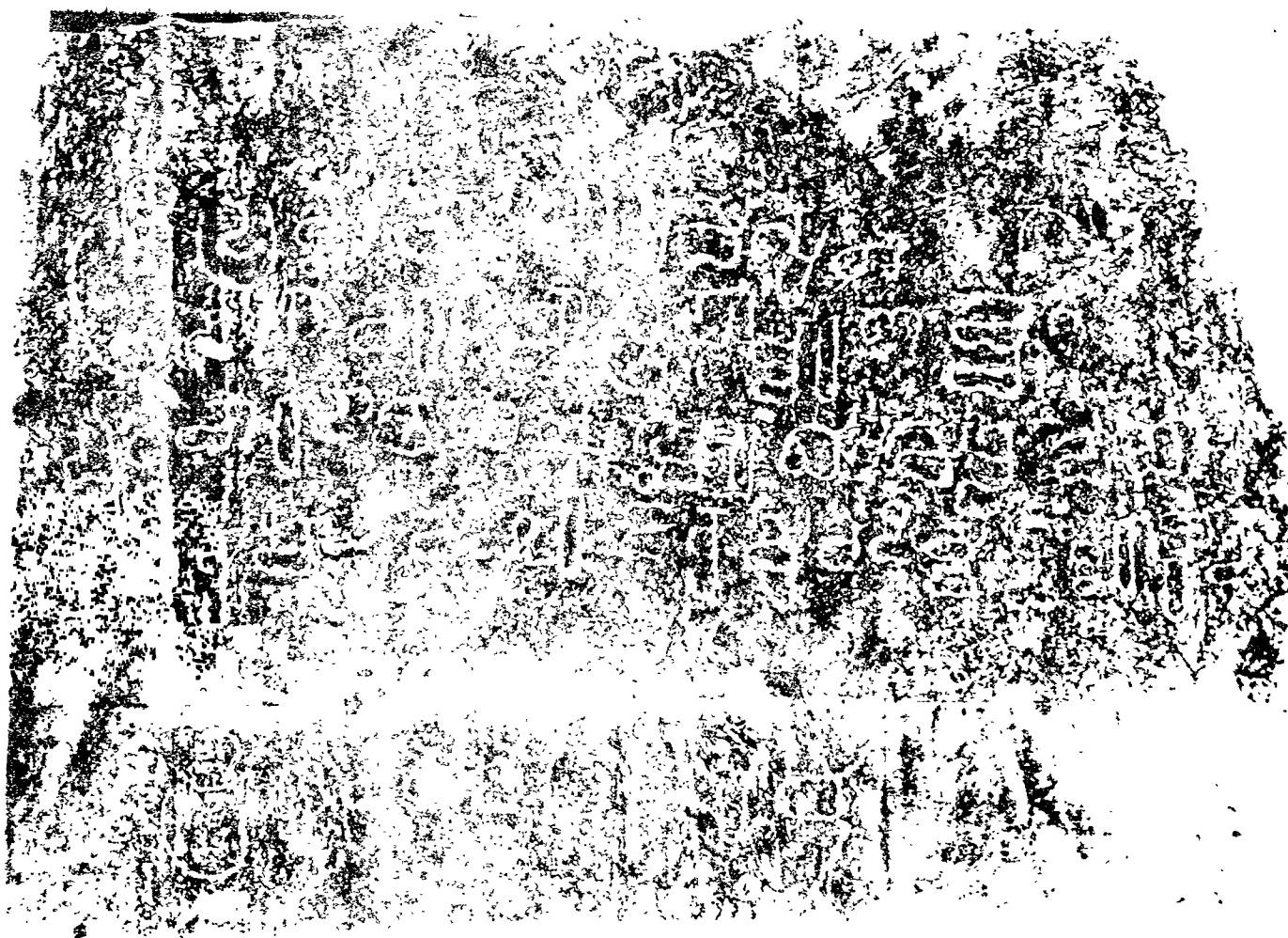
Virarājēndra-Dēva.

88. On the outer walls of the Śiva temple at Periyapālayam, Erode Taluk, are engraved 9 Tamil inscriptions, of which one records a grant by a minister of the Ummattūr chief Nanja-Rāya-Odeyar, seven, grants by Pāṇḍya kings and the remaining one, a grant by Virarājēndra-Dēva. There is also a Tamil inscription at Nāchchipālayam, Palladam Taluk, which appears likewise to register a grant by a Pāṇḍya king. Barring the first epigraph which is dated 1499, all the others appear to be nearly contemporaneous, as indicated by the names of the officers and other individuals mentioned in them. None of them bears any Śaka date, only regnal years being given. In the Nāchchipālayam record, however, there occur at the end between the signatures of two officers the numerals 1234 preceded by the syllable *yu*, the meaning of which is not clear. One of the signatories in this inscription is also a signatory in the record of Virarājēndra referred to above, and if Virarājēndra is identical with Kulōttunga-Chōla III, who had that surname, the numerals cannot be taken to represent the Śaka date. The Śiva temple at Periyapālayam is called Kurakkut-tali or the Monkey temple in the inscriptions, probably



STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE GANGA KING SRIPURUSHA
AT HALKUR SIRA TALUK.

A. E. 786.



STONE INSCRIPTION OF THE NOLAMBA KING PONNERA
AT SRAVANDAHALLI MADDIGIRI TALUK.

Mysore Archaeological Survey.

because the god in it has the name Sugrivéśvara, Sugrīva being the monkey king of Kishkindhā. We may now proceed to examine the record of Virarajēndra-Dēva, whom I venture to identify with Kulōttunga-Chōla III. It is dated in the 13th regnal year of Tribuvanach-chakkaravatti Kônérinmaikondān Virarajēndra-Dēva and records a grant by the king to Appan Virarajēndra-Śolach-chakravatti, one of the Siva-Brahmaṇas of the temple of Āludaiya-nāyinār at Manniyūr in Vada-Pariśāra-nādu. The grant, which consisted of certain privileges in connection with the temples of Kurakkuttali Āludaiya-nāyinār, the god of Mugandanār in Vira-Śola-valanādu, and of Āludaiya-nāyinār of Tennūr, was made at his request to the donee after the payment of 30 *pon* by him. He was given the following rights in the above temples — the right of worship, the enjoyment of *dēvakānippēru* and other income, the right of settling people in the temple precincts and levying taxes from them, management of temple lands, control over temple expenditure and enjoyment of all the privileges relating to the *dēvadānas* such as exemption from taxes and so forth. He was also authorised to have the grant engraved on stone and copper. The record closes with the signature of the officer Viluppādarāyan.

Irungōla.

89. An inscription on the pedestal of Pârśvanātha in the Pârśvanātha-basti on the Niḍugal hill, Pâvugada Taluk, states that the image was caused to be made by the blessed people (*i.e.*, the Jainas) of Bellumbatte, who were lay disciples of Nêmichandra-bhaṭṭāraka-dēva of the Ingulēśvara school of the Kuṇḍakunda lineage of the Pustaka-gachchha of the Dēsi-gaṇa of the Mûla-sangha. From EC, XII, Pâvugada 52, of 1232, we learn that the *basti* was built by Gangeya's Mareya during the reign of Irungōla-Dēva who made an endowment to it.

Perumāla-Dēva.

90. A worn *viragal* in the *prākāra* or enclosure of the Nagarēśvara temple on the Niḍugal hill, Pâvugada Taluk, records the death of some one in a battle during the reign of Perumāla-Dēva. This Chief's period seems to have been about 1260 (see Pâvugada 14 and 47).

Gaṇēśvara.

91. An incomplete inscription on the doorway of the Sômēśvara temple on the Niḍugal hill, Pâvugada Taluk, dated 1280, appears to belong to the reign of Gaṇēśvara-Dēva. It gives only the titles of the chief and the date. According to Pâvugada 53 Gaṇēśvara was ruling in 1292.

THE HOYSALAS.

92. About a dozen records copied during the year relate to the Hoysala dynasty. They begin in the reign of Ballāla I and end in the reign of Ballāla III, covering a period of nearly 200 years from about A. D. 1103 to A. D. 1314. A few printed inscriptions which have now been revised will also be noticed under this head.

Ballāla I.

93. An epigraph on the pedestal of the Jina image in the *basti* at Haṭna, Tipur Taluk, tells us that the image was set up by Maṇiyāne-dāṇḍanāyaka along with the merchants of Belgere-pattana. The name of a Jaina teacher Subhachandra, who was probably the officiating priest, is also mentioned. From EC, IV, Nâgamangala 32 and EC, VI, Chikmagalur 160 we learn that Ballāla I married in 1103 the three accomplished daughters of Maṇiyāne-dāṇḍanāyaka, who is most probably identical with his namesake of the present record.

Nârasimha I.

✓ 94. An inscription on a stone pedestal in the Ranganātha temple at Huliyār, Chikkāyakanhalli Taluk, is a Jaina record telling us that a Jina image once stood on the pedestal. Now, however, the processional image of the temple, a Vishnu figure, is kept on it. ✓ The epigraph, which consists of a verse and a small prose passage, states that the Jina image which once stood on the pedestal was caused to be made by Śriyā-dēvi, consort of Sāmantā-Gôva, who was a lay disciple of Chāndrayana-dēva. ▷ We learn from EC, XII, Chikkāyakanhalli 21 that Sāmantā-Gôva was a feudatory of Nârasimha I and that he built the beautiful

Pārvatī-basti at Heggere (see para 32) in 1160 as a memorial, on her death, of another consort of his named Mahādēvi-nāyakiti.

Ballāla II.

95. There are three records of the reign of Ballāla II. One of them at Gijihalli. Arsikere Taluk, dated 1200, tells us that, while the obtainer of the band of five great instruments, mahāmāṇḍalēśvara, lord of the excellent city of Dvārāvati, a submarine fire to the ocean the Tūlava army, a fire to the forest hostile claimants, an elephant to the lotus garden the Pāṇḍya family, terrible to warriors, hunter of *mandalikas*, plunderer of enemy's country, terrible (or a Bhīma) in war, a Cupid of the Kali age, gratifier of the desires of the whole assemblage of bards, delighting in the gift of equality, obtainer of boons from Vāsantikādēvi, a sun in the sky of the Yādava family, crest-jewel of *māṇḍalikas*, fierce in war, champion over the Malapas, adorned with these and other titles, śrīman-mahāmāṇḍalēśvara, brave capturer of Tālakāḍu Kongu Nangali Gangavādi Noṇainbavadi Banavase Hānun-gallu and Uchchangi, bhujaba-la-Vira-Ganga, unassisted hero, Śanivārasiddhi, Girigurgamalla, a Rāma in firmness of character, nissankapratāpa-Hoysala-vira-Ballāla-Dēva was ruling at Dōrasamudra, punishing the wicked and protecting the good, his servants, Bamina-gāvunda and others (named) of Gijeyahalli along with *mēlālike* Maimeṭti Balleya, Maimeṭti Kēśava and Maimeṭti Hariyana granted 3 *khaṇḍugas* of land as an *umbali* to Jēdara-Dāsimaiya's son Kāti-gauda for having built a tank near Muṛihindi; and that similarly all the *praje* of Muṛihindi including Mācha-gauda and others (named) granted to him 50 *kolagas* of land. Out of these lands, Kāti-gauda made a grant of 10 *kolagas* of land each for the gods Gojjēśvara of Kōṭehālu and Gojjēśvara of Arasiyakere and 5 *kolagas* each for the gods Mellēśvara of Gijeyahalli and Mallikārjuna of Muṛihindi. Kommeye's son Maimeṭti Balleya's son-in-law Malleya was to maintain the grant, which was to be enjoyed by the donee's sons (named) also. In Lingāyat works such as Basava-purāṇa an account is given of a Vīraśaiva teacher of the name of Jēdara Dāsimaiya. Probably he is identical with the father of the donee in the present record. Another epigraph at the same village records that during the rule at Dōrasamudra of (with titles as given above) śrīnat-Tribhuvanamalla, capturer of Kanchi, Hoysala-vira-Ballāla-Dēva his servant Śrīranga-dāṇḍādhipa, son of Maimeṭti . . ladēva and Dāsādēvi, and younger brother of Harihara-dāṇḍānātha and Maimeṭti Kappu-Ballachamūpa, built a tank and a temple dedicated to Śambhu-Melēśvara at Gijeyahalli. Then follow details of the lands granted by him for certain gods and to certain individuals who helped him in building the temple and tank. The engraver was the sculptor Kallōja, son of Bidōja. In case there was any deficiency in the offerings for the god Śainbhu-Melēśvara, the managers of the temple Hon-jīya and Melajīya were to fall into a hell full of worms. Balla-chamūpa, elder brother of the donor, is also stated to have built a tank and presented it to a Brāhmaṇa. It is worthy of notice that the lines of the inscription are numbered both at the beginning and the end. Judging from the names of the god and certain individuals, the period of this record does not appear to be far removed from that of the previous one. The third inscription at the Mallēśvara temple to the south-west of Biganēnhalli, Turuvēkere Sub-Taluk, states that while (with usual titles) the king of the hill chiefs, Yādava-Nārāyaṇa, breaker of the pride of the Chōla army, warrior who put to flight Irungōla and the Pāṇḍya, warrior who cut off the head of Tayilapa, vīra-Ballāla-Dēva was ruling the earth, the *mahi-pasāyita*, worshipper of the feet of the god Mailāradēva, champion over titled *nāyakas*, Basaveya-nāyaka, along with the *praje-gavuḍugal* of the 12 villages of Udigu, made a grant of land. We are then told that certain *garudas* (named) were decorated with the Hoysala fillet and received from the ruler of the country a palankeen, a pājāsol and sandals, and that Chavuda-gauda granted some lands (specified) to the Śiva temple erected at Uyyagavudanahalli by a number of *garudas* (named). A worn epigraph near a well at Hadināru, Nanjangūḍ Taluk, which records a grant of land at vatūr to provide for worship and services in some temple by the *prabhu-gāvundugal* of certain villages and mentions Amritarāsi-pāṇḍita as the *sthāna-pati* of the temple, may also belong to the same reign.

Nārasimha II.

96. There is only one inscription referring itself to the reign of Nārasimha II, copied at Gijihalli, Arsikere Taluk. It opens with a few verses giving an

account of the Hoysala family and then records that a servant of Nârasimha II, named Sômadêva, built the Sômanâtha temple at Kéśavapura, and that Ekkala-setti, disciple of Trilochana-dêva, built a tank known as Ekkalasamudra. We are then told that while (with usual titles) Hoysala-vîra-Nârasinga-Dêva was ruling at Dôrasamudra, all the *mahâjanas* of Elavare *alias* Kéśavapura granted in 1227 certain lands (specified) as a *kodagi* to Ekkala-setti for having built Ekkalasamudra at Gijiyahalli. The lands were to be enjoyed by his descendants also. The labels below Vishnu figures on the outer walls of the Iśvara temple at Arsikere (see para 43) have perhaps to be assigned to the same reign, since the inscriptions EC, V, Arsikere 70 and 84, both dated 1220, lead us to the inference that the temple may have come into existence during the reign of this king. The labels, 22 in number, give the names of the various forms of Vishnu such as Kéśava, Nârâyanâ, Sankarshana, Upêndra, Adhôkshaja and so forth, and are thus of some importance from an iconographical point of view.

A few more records, which appear to belong to the same reign, may also be noticed here. A fragmentary Tamil inscription at Dêbur, EC, III, Nanjangûd 28, now revised, which appears to be dated 1221, tells us that certain individuals, assembled in the temple hall, granted some lands, as a *lêvadâna*, in addition to what had been formerly given by their ancestors, for the god Tiruvirâmiśuvaram-udaiyâr and made over the same to the managers of the temple with a promise that they would make good any deficiency in the produce of the lands. They also granted certain dues. The record closes with the sentence—Do not forget virtue; there is no guide but virtue. Another in the Lakshmikânta temple at Hedatale, Nanjangûd Taluk, which appears to bear the date 1231, records a grant of land for a flower garden by gâmuñda, the *makâ-prabhu* of likolkâna, for the god Nârâyanap-perumâl in the presence of Śrîranga-danayaka and the *gâmuñdugal* of the *nâdu*. Śrîranga-danayaka is apparently identical with the father of Perkadidêva-danayaka who is mentioned in an epigraph at Agara (last year's Report, para 101) as the great minister of Nârasimha II's son Sômêśvara.

Nârasimha III.

97. A *vîragal* copied at Benakankere, Turuvekere Sub-Taluk, dated 1277, evidently belongs to the reign of Nârasimha III (1254-1291), though it names Baliâla as the ruling king. It tells us that while (with usual titles) the establisher of Chôla-Râya and Pândya-Râja, destroyer of Magara-Râya, Hoyisaña-vîra-Ballâla-Dêva was ruling at Dôrasamudra, in the Śaka year 1199 corresponding to the cyclic year Iśvara, the *sâvantâdhipati*, a Bhîma in frontier warfare (*guliyanka-Bhîma*), a bar to the frontier, protector of refugees, champion over adulterers, champion over *nâyakas* who keep company but prove treacherous, warrior who cut off the heads of 66 *mañdalikas*, a whip to the back of 66 *mañdalikas*, Hôlekâl Beneya-nâyaka's son Kambeya-nâyaka's son Bonmeya-nâyaka, having fiercely fought and killed many during the destruction of the village, fell and attained the world of gods. The sculptor who prepared the *vîragal* was Sidôja, son of Vibôja. Another worn *vîragal* near the Bôredêva shrine at Vighnasante, Tiptur Taluk, which is dated 1282 and gives merely a few Hoysala titles, may belong to the same reign. The same is probably the case with the labels found on the outer walls of the Chemakâśava temple at Arałaguppe (see para 33), which name a sculptor Honôja, who had most to do with the ornamentation of the structure which appears to have been erected about the middle of the 13th century.

Ballâla III.

98. Three inscriptions copied during the year refer themselves to the reign of Ballâla III. One of them, a Tamil epigraph at Hedatale, EC, III, Nanjangûd 95, now revised, records that while the unassisted hero, conqueror of the Pândya, Poyśala-pratâpa-vîra-Vallâla-Dêvar was ruling the earth, Vîma-gâmuñdan, son of ta-gâmuñdan, who was the son of Vikka-gâmuñdan, granted certain lands (specified) in 1297 to provide for offerings of rice for the god Arulâlap-perumâl. Another at Dabbegatâ, Chikkanâyakanhalli Taluk, dated 1292, tells us that the *mahâsâmantâ* Mâchaya, washing the feet of the supporter of the Lâkulâgama-samayâ, Padmarâsi-pañdita, granted lands to provide for offerings, enjoyments and perpetual lamps for the gods Hoysañêśvara, Brahmêśvara and Mâchêśvara, and for temple repairs. A worn *vîragal* at the same place, also dated 1292, records the death of some individual and the setting up of the stone by his relative

Masaṇa-śetti. Another record at Hedatale, EC, III, Nanjangūd 93, dated 1314, which has now been completely copied, states that during the rule of Ballāla-Dēva, with the consent of the great minister Perumāluḍēva-dāṇṇayaka's son Mādhava-dāṇṇayaka, the *mahi-raddabyarahāri* Sinka-śetti's son Sindi-śetti, having purchased a portion of the flower garden of the god Kēśavanātha of Edatale from the temple Śrivaishṇavas and converted it into wet land by removing earth, made over the same to them with the condition that they should provide an offering of 1 *balla* of rice every day for the god for as long as the sun and moon last. It was also stipulated that the *prasāda* of 1 *māna* of rice due to him out of the offering was to be handed over to his partner in this charitable work, Taṇṇantula-dāsar, and his descendants. Mādhava-dāṇṇayaka, mentioned in this record, was the Hoysala viceroy who governed Padinālku-nādu with the seat of his government at Terakanāmbi, Guṇḍlupet Taluk (see *Report* for 1907, para 24).

To the same reign may belong a few more *vīragals* copied during the year. One of them at Seṭṭihalli, Chikkanāyakanhalli Taluk, is half immersed in water, the portion visible giving only the titles of the king. Another at Bēdarhalli of the same Taluk says that Māraya fell in some battle and that his son set up the stone. Two more at Barakanhālu of the same Taluk, which appear to be dated in 1301, record that Bannia-gavuda's sons Kālayya and Rāmayya, and la-gavuda, having rescued the cattle, fell; whereupon celestial nymphs carried them away to heaven and placed them on the throne of the gods.

THE PANDYAS.

99. The inscriptions relating to the Pāndya kings have already been referred to in para 83 above. They are 8 in number, all in Tamil, 7 engraved on the outer walls of the Śiva temple at Periyapālayam, Erode Taluk, and 1 at Nāchchipālayam, Palladam Taluk. Of these, 2 refer themselves to the reign of Nambillai Sundara-Pāndya, both being dated in the 22nd regnal year; 3 to the reign of Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōnērimmaikondān Sundara-Pāndya, two being dated in the 24th regnal year, the figure of the regnal year being defaced in the 3rd; 1 to the reign of Sundara-Pāndya, being dated in the 3rd regnal year; 1 to the reign of Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōnērimmaikondān Vira-Pāndya, being dated in the 8th regnal year; and 1 to the reign of Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōnērimmaikondān without mention of any regnal year. With the exception of the record of Vira-Pāndya, all the others probably refer to one and same king; and this surmise derives some support from the fact that they are nearly synchronous as evidenced by the mention of the same individuals in them. For instance, the Śiva-Brahmaṇa Virarājēndra-Śōla-śakkaravarti who, as we saw (para 88), received a grant from Virarājēndra, figures in no less than 6 of these records; the officer Viluppādarāyan, whom we found as a signatory in the record of Virarājēndra (para 88), is also a signatory in 3 of these; and the officer Kālingarāyan in 4. None of these bears a Śaka date, and in case the figures 1234 occurring at the end of one of them represents the Śaka year, of which I am not sure, the date of that record would be A. D. 1311. But in that case Virarājēndra cannot be identified with Kulōttunga-Chōla III, who began to rule in 1178. A Kālingarāyan is mentioned as an officer of Māravarma Kulaśēkhara I (*Madras Epigraphical Report* for 1910, page 99) and another, of Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōnērimmaikondān (*Ibid.* for 1916, page 125); but it is possible that there were several individuals of the same name.

Sundara-Pāndya.

100. The inscription of this king states that in the 3rd year of the reign of Sundara-Pāndya-Dēva Pālainallūr-udaiyān.....nāyakan Seṭṭiyālvān alias Sēramān Tōlan, one of the? cloth-merchants residing in the southern street of the temple precincts, deposited 1 *achchu* for the maintenance of a twilight lamp to be burned before Vaḍugappillaiyār in the temple of Kurakkuttali-āluḍaiyār (see para 88), the god of Mugandānūr in Vira-Śōla-valanādu, with the Siva-Brahmaṇa of the temple Appan Virarājēndra-Śōla-chakkavaratti of the Vāchya-gōtra. The record closes with the sentence that the charity is placed under the protection of the Māhēśvaras. Two more records name the king Nambillai Sundara-Pāndya. As these are supposed to register the order of Chāndēśvara, the expression *nambillai*, "ourson", being his words, the king so named may not be different from the one of the other record. Both are dated in the 22nd regnal year and open thus:—Chāndēś-

vara's order. In the sea-girt earth ponder ye over the acts of? Kāndēśvara; he did charity formerly. I will unhesitatingly place on my head the feet of him who maintains another's charity. The gracious order of Ādi-Chāndēśvara. One of them then proceeds to record the duties and rights of the village and village officers of Sidakkāṣachchi in Vāyaikkara-nādu in regard to their hamlet Sūralūr alias Śundara-Pāṇḍiya-nallūr granted by Śundara-Pāṇḍiya-Deva for the god Kurakkuttali-nāyanār. It was ordered that they should be the cultivators of the hamlet which was to be looked upon as a *dēvadāna* inclusive of the cultivators; that they should give a half share of the produce of the lands cultivated by them and a half share of the amount of certain taxes (a good number named) levied by them: that the managers among them should receive 1 *kalam* of paddy each and enjoy exemption from certain taxes (named); that 3 *mā* of tax-free land should be set apart for the god of the hamlet and 6 *mā* for the *maḍam* of Tiruveṇkāvudaiyār alias Kurakkuttali-mudaliyār in the temple; that they should build dams, dig channels and create all other facilities for irrigation; and that their property should be capable of being inherited even by women. Then follow the signatures of Ādi-Chāndēśvara and the accountant (*śrikarunattin*). Among the taxes mentioned in the record are *ottachchu*, *ārātchi*, *elavai*, *ugavai*, *rāsal-rimiyogam*, *olaichchambadam*, *śandivigrahappéru*, *uppāyam*, *tat̄toli-pāttam*, *neyyenai-kāyam* and *aniyiduvānvari*. The other inscription records the duties and rights of the fisherman Pillaiyān of Veṭṭalūr in Pērūr-nādu in regard to the tax-free temple property of the god Kurakkuttali-āludaiya-nāyanār of Sūralūr alias Śundara-Pāṇḍiya-nallūr in Vāyaikkara-nādu. It was ordered that he should look after the dam and the channel, see that the water flows to the pond without running to waste, and, in case there was any deficiency of water in the dam and pond, inform the temple authorities and the villagers of this and with the help of the unpaid labourers (*veṭtiyal*) of the village raise the dam and take care of it: that he should receive for this work 1 *mā* of tax-free land (specified), 1 *tūṇi* and 4 *nallī* of paddy from the cultivated lands of the village and a bundle of unthrashed paddy containing about a *kuruṇi* from.....; that he should supply the temple authorities with 1 *padi* of *kāri* (? fish) every day; that he should pay annually a channel tax (*vāykkal-pāttam*) of 6 *panam*; that in place of *paśip-pāttam* he should defray the expenses of some festival in the temple; and that, in case a? large quantity of fish was obtained when removing silt from the pond, he should supply *kāri* in addition to the stipulated quantity. The grant was to be enjoyed by him and his descendants for as long as the sun and moon last. He was also permitted to have it engraved on stone and copper. The record closes with the signatures of the accountant and Virarājēndra-Śōla-chakkaravatti.

Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōnērinmaikondān Śundara-Pāṇḍya.

101. Though named with these titles, the king intended is in all probability the same as the one noticed in the previous para. There are three records mentioning the king with these titles, of which two are dated in the 24th regnal year, the figure in the third being effaced. All of them record grants by the king to the authorities of the temple of Kurakkuttali-āludaiya-nāyanār at Mugandanūr in Vira-Śōla-valanādu to provide for (1) offerings of rice, festivals, temple repairs and condiments in one of them, (2) offerings of rice, sandal and other requirements in the second, and (3) festivals, offerings of rice and the necessary condiments for the god (name gone) set up in the temple in the king's name and temple repairs in the third, the grants consisting respectively of (1) a ruined pond in Nallāru to the west of the temple environs together with the lands irrigated by it with exemption from all kinds of taxes, (2) all the lands within the four boundaries of the ruined village Sūralūr situated on the southern bank in Vāyaikkara-nādu with exemption from all taxes (many named), and (3) a large ruined pond to the east of Sūralūr together with the lands irrigated by it. In every case the donees are authorised to have the grants engraved on stone and copper, and the expenditure of all the three items of income was to be under the control of Virarājēndra-Śōla-Śakkaravatti. The first and third epigraphs bear the signatures of both Viluppādarāyan and Kālingarāyan, but the second, only that of Kālingarāyan, though it is likely that the defaced portion preceding this may have had that signature also. All the records have at the end the sentence—This charity is placed under the protection of all Māhēśvaras, but the first has, besides, this imprecatory sentence: He who violates this shall be devoid of offspring for seven generations.

Tribhūvanachakravarti Kōnērinmaikōṇḍān Vira-Pāṇḍya.

102. The inscription of this king records that in his 8th regnal year he granted to the authorities of the temple of Kurakkuttali-āludaiya-nāyanār at Mugandanūr in Vira-Sōla-vañanādu all the lands excluding former *dēvadānas* within the four boundaries of the ruined village Perumbalaikkarai in Valupurākkara-nādu together with all taxes (named) in order to provide for the special festival instituted in his name and for offerings of rice, condiments and temple repairs. Then follow details of the boundaries of the village. The village was to be named Śundara-Pāṇḍiya-nallūr and settled with inhabitants, and the expenditure of the income from it had to be, as stated in the other records (see previous para), under the control of Virarājendira-Śōlach-chakravarti. Some of the taxes mentioned in the record are *īraipuravu*, *śirrāyam*, *kudippāṇam*, *tiruchchūla-vuri*, *īraikkāṇam*, *pūkāṇam*, *īrai-enṇai* and *teṇdakurram*. The charity was placed under the protection of all Māheśvaras.

Tribhūvanachakravarti Kōnērinmaikōṇḍān.

103. The epigraph at Nāchchipālayam (see para 99) mentions the king by these titles without giving any specific name. But its contents are mostly identical with those of the inscription of Vira-Pāṇḍya noticed in the previous para, though it does not give any regnal year. The grant was made to the authorities of the same temple to provide for temple repairs and for offerings of rice and the necessary condiments for the same god, only the special festival instituted in the king's name is not mentioned. It consisted of all the lands excluding former *dēvadānas* and *pallichchandam* (land given to a Jaina *basti*) within the four boundaries of the ruined village Perumbulainattam in Valippugāruṇādu together with all taxes (named). Though there is a slight difference in the spelling, the village granted appears to be the same as that named in the previous para. As in the other record, the village was to be named Śundara-Pāṇḍiya-nallūr and settled with inhabitants. Then follow the signatures of Kālingarāyan, Kachchayarāyan and Viluppādarāyan, and the supplicatory sentence—He who destroys this shall be devoid of offspring for seven generations. As stated in para 88, between the signatures of Kachchayarāyan and Viluppādarāyan occur the numerals 1234 preceded by the syllable *yū*. I am not sure whether these are intended to represent the Saka date.

VIJAYANAGAR.

104. There are about 15 inscriptions of the Vijayanagar period, beginning in the reign of Harihara II and ending in the reign of Śri-Ranga-Rāya II. They cover a period of nearly 280 years from 1379 to 1662. Six of the records are copper plate inscriptions: one of Harihara II, one of Vira-Narasimha, one of Krishṇa-Dēva-Rāya, two of Venkaṭapati-Rāya I and one of Venkatapati-Rāya II. The grant of Harihara II, consisting of nine plates and 393 lines, is the longest record copied during the year. An inscription of Śri-Ranga-Rāya II is of interest as it refers to the ordeal of dipping the hand in boiling ghee for the settlement of a dispute between two parties.

Harihara II.

105. The plates of Harihara, referred to in the previous para, were received for examination from Mr. V. B. Alur, B.A., L.L.B., of Dharwar. A view of the nine plates with ring and seal is given on Plate X. These plates were found on examination to be the Damīṭa plates dealt with by Dr. Fleet in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, XII, 338-342 and 346-380, where a transcript and a translation of the inscription are given with an introductory note. I shall therefore content myself with giving a brief account of the record. Dr. Fleet says that some of the plates are numbered; but I find that every one of them is numbered. After obeisance to Gaṇapati and invocation of Śambhu, the Boar incarnation of Viṣṇu, Gaṇapati and Viśupāksha in separate verses, the inscription gives the genealogy of Harihara II thus:—In the race of Yadu arose Sangama. He performed the 16 great gifts in Rāmēśvaram and other holy places. Quickly damming the Kāvēri when in full flood, he crossed over and seizing the enemy alive, took possession of his Tancha kingdom and of the city Srirangapāṭṭana. He conquered Chēra, Chōla and Pāṇḍya, together with the lord of Madhura Mānabhūsha, the Turushka and the Gajapati king. His sons were Harihara and

Bukka. After Harihara Bukka came to the throne. His son was Harihara, a firm adherent of the *itihásas*, *puráṇas* and *dharma-śāstra* and a devoted maintainer of the four castes and religious orders. Then the inscription records that in the Śaka year 1301 corresponding to the cyclic year Siddhártha (A. D. 1379), with the permission of the *guru* Kriyásakti-mūrti, the king divided the district of Gadag (Kratupura), comprising 66 villages, into three equal shares, and, retaining one share as the king's portion and giving the second share for the gods Tryambakéśa and Víranáráyaṇa of Gadag, bestowed the third share, consisting of 22 villages, as an *agrahāra* on a number of learned Brahmins of various śákhas, gótrás and sútras. Then follow details of the donees and their shares, and the grant closes with the signature of the king—Śri-Virúpáksha—engraved in Kannada characters.

106. This inscription is of interest in several ways. It is a good specimen of Sanskrit composition, containing as it does well composed verses in a variety of metres. The feat of damming the Kávéri, seizing the enemy alive and taking possession of the Tancha-rájya and Śrirangapattana, which is generally attributed to Narasa in the later records of the dynasty, is ascribed here to Sangama, the first king of the line. I venture to think that Tancha here, which is generally divided into *tam* and *cha* construing *tam* with *śatrum* in another part of the verse, stands for Tañjai or Tanjore. I made this suggestion so far back as 1894 to Dr Hultzscher who wrote in reply thus—"I had thought hitherto that the exigencies of the metre had prompted the composer to place the *cha* before *rājyam tadiyam*, and I had connected *tam* with *śatrum*. But your suggestion solves the difficulty in an admirable manner, and I have not the slightest doubt now that Tancha is meant for Tañjai or Tañjā-ūr, i.e., Tanjore." Among the donees, Sômabhaṭṭa, Śrirangabhaṭṭa and Hanumân are mentioned as great poets; Virúpáksha and Jyotiṣa-bhaṭṭa as astrologers; Hari as the author of *Jyotiṣavidabhoga*; Nṛisimha as versed in the significance of Sâma-svara; Venkata as capable of expounding *śāstra* and his own Vêda letter by letter; Murâri as competent to give instruction in two *śāstras*: and Kâśinâtha as having crossed over to the other shore of the ocean of *śāstras*. Two of the names, Śringéri-bhaṭṭa and Vidyâśankara-bhaṭṭa, are suggestive of the regard in which that holy place and its guru were held by the people. Among the gótrás of the donees may be mentioned as worthy of notice Vâmadêva, Uchathya, Agastya, Bida, Vishṇuvriddha, Pautimâsha, Kâpi, Sâlankâyana, Yâska, Rêbha, Brihaduktha, Aghamarshaṇa, Rauhina, Agnivêṣya, Lauhitâksha, Dairghatamasa, Gâvishthara and Painga. Kriyásakti, with whose permission the grant was made, was a great Śaiva teacher who is mentioned in several inscriptions as the guru of Harihara II (see EC. V, Chennarâya-paṭna 256 and my *Report* for 1912, para 99). He was also the guru of Mâdhava-mantri, governor of Banavase under Bukka I and Harihara II and author of a commentary on the Sûtasamhitâ.

Dêva-Râya I.

107. There are two records of the reign of Dêva-Râya I. One of them at Hampasandra, Gôribidnûr Taluk, dated 1409, tells us that in the name of Chavudârasa-odeya's son Narasimhadêva-odeya, minister of the Penagonde kingdom of the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramâśvara śri-vira-pratâpa-Dêva-Râya-mahârâya, his servant, Singarasa's son Râmarasa of Bîmasandra, built a new sluice in the west to the tank at Hampasamudra, which was capable of irrigating 50 *khaṇḍagas* of land. The merit of having made the sluice belongs to Narasimhadêva-odeya for as long as the sun and moon last. The other inscription at the Hanumantarâya temple on the hill at Pâvugada states that in the year Pârthiva Gôpanâ built the fort. From EC. XI, Hiriyyur 28, of 1410, we learn that Gôpa was the governor of Nidugal-durga, Pâvugada Taluk, under Dêva-Râya I. So, the year Pârthiva of the present record stands for A. D. 1405, and it is interesting to note that the fort on the Pâvugada hill was built so far back as 1405 during the early Vijayanagar period.

Sâluva Narasinga II or Immađi Narasinga.

108. A worn epigraph behind the Ranganâtha temple at Pankajanhalli, Chikkanâyakanhalli Taluk, dated 1497, belongs to this king of the second Vijayanagar dynasty properly so called. It records a grant by Kencha the valiant arm of Narasa-Nâyaka, who was the son (*komâra*) of the mahâ-mâṇdalâśvara,

mēdanimiśara-gunda Katāri-Sāluva Narasinga-Rāya-mahārāya. Narasa-Nāyaka is the second usurper of the Vijayanagar throne and the father of Vīra-Narasimha and Krishṇa-Dēva-Rāya.

Vīra-Narasimha.

109. A copper plate inscription of Vīra-Narasimha (Plate XIV) was received from the Jōdīdār of Śivanagere, Maddagiri Taluk. It consists of 3 plates, each measuring 12" by $7\frac{3}{4}$ ", and is dated in 1506, the writing being in Nāgari characters. After invocation of Gaṇapati, the record gives the Purānic genealogy from the Moon to Turvasu and then proceeds to give the pedigree of Vīra-Narasimha thus:— In the line of Turvasu arose Timma, husband of Dēvaki; his son was Iṣvara, husband of Bukkanā; his son was Narasa—hisfeat of damming the Kāvēri etc., (see para 106), his subjugation of the Chēra and other kings and his great gifts at Rāmēśvaram and other holy places are mentioned; his sons by Tippāji and Nāgalā were Vīra-Nrisimha and Krishṇa-Rāya. King Vīra-Narasimha made various gifts to the temples at Chidambaram and other holy places. Then the inscription records that on Monday, the Sivarātri day in the dark fortnight of Māgha of the year Krōdhana corresponding to the Saka year 1427, in the presence of the god Virūpāksha on the bank of the Tungabhadra adorned with Hēmakūṭa, the king granted, as a *sarvamānya*, with all the usual rights, the village Śivanagari, situated in the Bhasmāṅgīśaila-sthaṇa of the Haratipura district in the Ghanasailapuri kingdom, giving it another name Narasimhapura after himself, to Sarvēśvarārādhya of the Harita-gōtra, Āpastamba-sūtra and Yajuś-śākhā, son of Channi-bhaṭṭa and grandson of the Arādhya Lingaṇa-bhaṭṭa. Then follow the boundaries of the village both in Sanskrit and Kannada. The composer of the grant was Nṛisimha and the engraver Rāma.

Krishṇa-Dēva-Rāya.

110. There are three records of the reign of this king. One of them, dated 1523, is a copy of a copper plate inscription found in a palm leaf manuscript in the possession of Pandit A. Srinivasarangachar of the Archaeological office. Its contents are identical with those of the grant noticed in the previous para down to Vīra-Narasimha. On his death Krishṇa-Rāya came to the throne. After describing his glory, valour and liberality, the inscription states that on Tuesday the 6th lunar day of the dark fortnight of Pausha in the year Svabhānu corresponding to the Saka year denoted by the chronogram *bhārābhaya* (1444), on the bank of the Krishṇā, the king granted to Venkaṭatātayārya of the Śatliamarshana-gōtra, Āpastamba-sūtra and Yajuś-śākhā, son of Ahōbalāchārya and grandson of Śrīrāngadēśika, a *sāsana* to the effect that he was to receive the first *tirtha* and *prasāda* in the Vishṇu temples in Vijayanagara, Ghanādri and all the 77 *durgas* subordinate to them such as Chandragiri-durga and Guttigiri-durga, in all the cities to the east and west of Vijayanagara as far as the sea, in all the *durgas* to the north and south as far as Madhurā, and in all holy places such as Kānchi, Śrīsaila and Khādri excepting Śrīrāngā, Ahōbala and Ghaṭikagiri; that he was to be shown first honors in the assemblies of Śrīvaishnavas; and that he was authorised to make enquiries into the conduct of all the castes owing allegiance to Rāmānuja and to punish the delinquents in regard to religious and social matters. After a few usual final verses the record closes with the signature *Śrī-Virūpāksha* of the king. A note in Telugu states that the original has a boar seal. The donee is described as the establisher of the Vēdic path, as a proficient in both the Vēdāntas (Sanskrit and Tamil), as a rich man possessed of palankeens and other paraphernalia, and as having performed the Sōma sacrifice with liberal gifts of money, cows, cloths and land. Another inscription in front of the Mallikārjuna temple at Pankajanhalli, Chikkānāyakanhalli Taluk, dated 1529, tells us that while the mahārājādhiraṇārāja-parāmēśvara śrī-vīra-pratāpa śrī-vīra-Krishṇa-Rāya-mahārāya was ruling the earth, on the holy occasion of Sivarātri, for the prosperity of the king, Chenni-setti of Bāṇavāḍi granted, in the presence of the god Virūpāksha of Pampākhēṭra, with all the usual rights, the village Pankajanhāḍi for the god Mallikārjuna of the village, in order to provide for offerings of rice, perpetual lamps, decorations, enjoyments and festivals for the god. Reference is also made to the setting up of this inscription. He who violated the grant was to be deemed as a traitor to the feet of the king. A sentence at the end adds that Chikāṇa, a servant of Malappaṇa of Yalabaragi, built the *katte* or pond near the temple. Another epigraph at

दी बना करि तै सर्वांगी बड़े गार्दी वाले सुनाए
गत दा तरी कर्में के अंकुर हो जरो नहीं है। यो अंकुर
करे बड़ा राम औ राक्षस भी हो। यो कृष्ण शासन अंकुर
ग गो ब्राह्मणी लगाए था। तै छाप शिव बलु वाले
हुगड़ी शासन का नियोज भेजा प्रसाद राम राम आय
देखा राम आय। वै रखें। न वा चौतरी यो डूबे
नहीं कहा। ताजा राम अपने गत तहुं लौ वाला नाम
स बरो द्वारा एक बहु वै नियंत्रण अपने द्वारा रम
गम्भीर वा न जाने उड़े हुगड़ी शासन देखा वा
यो गो डैल देन वा न जाने उड़ा गया राम राम
वै एक वै साम स मंडल भै को देन देन। वा यो
गा वै ना जाने हुगड़ी शासन देन वा लालु कैली द्वा
रा देन वा न जाने साधन संपर्क जुगाड़ के ल लट्ट
देन। यो उड़े हुगड़ी शासन वै नियंत्रण वै लट्ट
देन। तो यो कृष्ण दी साधन संपर्क जी। तो
यो उड़े हुगड़ी शासन वै नियंत्रण द्वारा वै
राम। यो दी नियंत्रण द्वारा वै नियंत्रण वा यो
यो न। यो उड़े हुगड़ी शासन वै नियंत्रण वै
यो यो यो यो कृष्ण द्वारा वै नियंत्रण द्वारा वै
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सावित्रपाठ

Dévanûr, EC, III, Nanjangûd 124, dated 1517, which has now been revised, records a grant of land, as a *kodage*, to the *svâmi* of the Lingâyat *matha* at Suttûru by Sâluva-Gôvindarâja. Though the king is not named here, we know from other records (see last year's *Report*, para 112) that Sâluva-Gôvindarâja was a minister of Krishna-Dêva-Râya. Two fragmentary inscriptions at Nanjangûd, Nos. 19 and 20, of 1521 and 1514, now revised, which refer to the *svâmis* of the Suttûr *matha* and record grants for the god Sangaméśvara, may belong to the same reign. From another record (see *Report* for 1913, para 117), of 1514, we learn that the Sangaméśvara temple was built by Bhandâri Basavappa-odeya, disciple of Parvata-odeyar of the Suttûr *matha*, at the *sangama* or confluence of Kapilâ and Kaṇḍini.

Achyuta-Râya.

111. An inscription at the Ranganâtha temple of the *bêchirâkh* village, Ranga-pura, Pâvugada Taluk, dated in 1541, states that by order of the king the minister Râmâ-bhatta's younger brother Yellappayya granted with a copper *śâsana* the tank Kâtagondanahâli and the village Gópagondanahâli surnamed Venkaṭasamudra to Yellappayya's son Dhvaja-Timmaṇa-dâsa for conducting every year the flag service (*dhrâjada sâre*) and the *jâtre* of the god Tiruvengalanâtha. The agent for the charities of Yellappayya, Hebbâruva-upâdhyâya of Rodda, who was the superintendent (*pârupatyâ-karta*) of the *sime*, was to see that the charity was carried on properly. Two more records copied during the year may also be assigned to the same reigu. One of them in the Sômâśvara temple at Suttûr, Nanjangûd Taluk, which appears to be dated 1530, records an agreement between Bhadravya, agent for the affairs of the mahâmaṇḍalâśvara Râma-Râja-Tirumala-Râjayyadêva-inahârasu, and the *svâmis* of the *matha* at Suttûr to the effect that the annual rental of 40 *varahas* which they had been paying on the lands at Suttûr belonging to the god Sômâśvara should thenceforward be paid to the temple treasury. The rental is called *śrôtriyâda guttige* and the agreement *śrôtriyâda kâlu-patte* (stone roll of assessment). The other, a worn epigraph at Doddâ-Kaulande of the same Taluk, which seems to be dated in 1538, records the grant of Hiriya Kavilandi as a *sarramânya* to some one by the minister Sâluva Gôvindarâja (see previous para).

Sadâśiva.

112. An inscription in the Lakshmîkânta temple at Tumkûr, EC, XII, Tumkûr 4, now revised, records a grant of land to provide for offerings of rice, etc., for the god Prasanna-Tiruvengadanâtha of Tumkûr by the mahâmaṇḍalâśvara Jagannâthayadêva-mahârâju in 1560 during the rule of Sadâśiva-Râya.

Venkaṭapati-Râya I.

113. Two copper plate inscriptions of this king were received from Shan bog Siddaramaiya of Maskal, Hiriyûr Taluk. One of these is the original of EC, XI, Hiriyûr 88, which is printed from a hand copy supplied by the villagers. The other, dated 1589, records a grant by the mahâmaṇḍalâśvara śri-vîra-pratâpa śri-vîra-Venkaṭapati-Râya to Tipparasaya's (son) Viraya of Hiriyûr. The grant consisted of certain rent-free lands (specified) in various places (named) and of certain dues. The donee was made the *sénabhôga* or accountant for 185 villages situated in 11 *sthâlas* (named) which belonged to Kenchanna-nâyaka of Hiriyûr. The inscription opens with a verse which is rarely met with in other records. It may be rendered thus—O Vibhîshana! your sovereignty will last as long as the sun, the moon and the earth endure, and as long as the story of Râma is current in the world. The grant is named *kâñâchiya śâsana*, *kâñâchi* being a corruption of the Tamil word *kâniy-âṭchi* which means proprietorship of land. Both the sets consist of long thin plates somewhat resembling palm leaves.

Râma-Dêva-Riya.

114. An epigraph at Jôgihalli, EC, XII, Chikkanâyakanhalli 1, dated 1623, which has now been revised, tells us that while śri-vîra-Râma-Dêva-Râya was ruling the earth at Ghanagirinagara and Mudiyappa-Nâyakêndra was ruling at Chikkanâyakanahalli in Hoysala-sîme to the west of Ghanagiri-nagara, the latter's right arm, worshipper of Vîra-Mâhâśvaras, Silavanta Daļavâyi Paramappa had a *matha*, a tank and a garden made and granted them to the virtuous possessor of pure Sivâchâra, one of the *mahâ-mahattu* of heaven and earth, Nandiśvara-svâmi. The virtuous kings who carry on this charity without destroying it Mahâdêva will take under his protection and bestow upon them all enjoyments including wealth,

gold, vehicles and offspring. The sinners who without carrying it on destroy it or remove the inscription stone or deface the writing on it or confiscate the garden, *maṭha* and tank, shall be outcastes both in this world and the next. They shall rot in the Raurava hell for as long as the sun and moon last. This *maṭha* is intended solely for virtuous Māhēśvaras who offer everything to Siva, and in case any rogues and knaves who do not do so happen to reside in the *maṭha*, Vira-Māhēśvaras, *odeyas* and devotees must on enquiry drive them out and install good men. Here the record ends. Then follows another inscription, dated 1626, which registers the grant of the village Bhōgasamudra to the *maṭha* by Mudiyappa-Nāyaka. It bears the signature of Mudiyappa-Nāyaka's (son) Bhayirappa-Nāyaka. At the top of the stone is engraved this sentence—Only Vira-Māhēśvaras must reside in the *virakta-maṭha* of Daṭavāyi Śilavanta Paramappa. It would be to the immense advantage of the Archaeological Department if the above imprecatory sentence could deter people from removing or defacing inscribed stones.

Venkaṭapati-Rāya II.

115. A copper plate inscription in the possession of Venkannachar at Chikkanāyakanhalli belongs to the reign of this king. It consists of only one plate measuring 9" by 6", and bears the date 1639. After invocation of Śaṅbhū and the Boar incarnation of Vishṇu, the inscription records that while (with usual titles) Venkaṭapati-Dēva-mahārāya was ruling the earth at Penugonde, Sāli-Nāyaka's (son) Bhairappa-Nāyaka of the Gōvala-gōtra, to whom the king had favoured by a *śasana*, for his office of *umara-nāyaka*, Erekatte in Hoysala-dēśa, granted, with all the usual rights, certain lands (specified) at Kandikere situated in Āraga-ventēya of Magadhadēśa to Lakshmīnāchārya of the Vārdhi-sagōtra, Āpasthaṁba-sūtra and Yajuś-śākhā, son of Venkaṭa-bhāṭṭa and grandson of Ananta-bhāṭṭa. The signature of the donor—Śri-Rāmēśvara—occurs at the end.

Śri-Ranga-Rāya II.

116. An epigraph in front of the Ranganātha temple at Abbinahole, Hiriyūr Taluk, dated 1664, refers itself to the reign of this king and gives an interesting account of the settlement of a dispute about the office of Shanbog by recourse to the ordeal of dipping the hand in boiling ghee. It records that while (with usual titles) śri-vīra-Śri-Ranga-Dēva-mahārāya was ruling the earth at Bēlūr and the Harati chief the mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Sammetarāṇa Sarajarāyapa-rājayya was ruling at Ratnagiri-durga, the *śānabāgas* of Dammalalu, Kambaya's son Muduranga and four others (named), with the consent of their wives, sons, agnates, heirs and the *sāvantas* of four villages, granted to the *śānabāgas* of Guda-Abbinahole-sthāla belonging to Rāyadurgaventhe of Dēvana-Sireha-Tāvarigere-rāshṭra, namely, Gauraṇa's son Sadāśivayya and others (four named), a *jayarēkhe-patrike* or certificate of victory as follows:—When we represented to the assembly, consisting of the *garudas*, *śānabāgas*, *setṭis* and *paṭṭaṇasvāmis* of Agali, Maduviḍi, Raṇṭavalalu, Harati, Hulikunte, Mūruvāgilu, Sivara, Henjere and other surrounding villages, that the *kāṇāchi* (see para 113) pertaining to the office of Shanbog of Guda-sthāla belonged to us, judgment was pronounced in your favor. Declining to abide by the decision of the assembly, we proposed to settle the dispute by the ordeal of dipping the hand in boiling ghee in the presence of the goddess Ellamma of Kōdi-halli. Accordingly, by order of the chief, ghee was sent for by Sidapa-dēvaru of Harati and others (named), boiled and placed before us, and when we put our hand into it, saying “this *kāṇāchi* is ours”, the hand was burnt and we thus lost our case, while you won yours by escaping injury. We therefore give you this *jayarēkhe*. Justice being on your side, may you enjoy the office of Shanbog for as long as the sun and moon last. Then follow names of witnesses. By consent of both parties this was written by Kambaya's son Mudurangaya, *śānabāga* of Dammalalu. Then follow signatures of Sidapa-dēva of Harati and several others. The engraver was Tamīṇaṇa's son Ayyaṇa of Maduviḍi.

Two *sānads* copied during the year, which open with an acknowledgment of Śri-Ranga-Rāya's overlordship may also be noticed here. One of them in the possession of Nagalingachari at Koratigere, dated in Śrimukha corresponding to the Śaka year 1225, states that in a battle that took place at Musavanakallu between the chief of Midigēśi and the chief of Koratigere, Raṇabaire-gauda of the *chaturtha-gōtra*, the latter's generals Bachche-gauda, Baire-gauda, Venkaṭe-gauda, Range-gauda, Sanjīva-gauda and Rāme-gauda fought and fell; that another general, Sonne-gauda,

resolved upon retrieving the disaster, marched against the chief, seized him at Pa-
rīgi, cut off his head, and fixing it on his flag, brought it to his master; and that
Rañabaire-gauḍa, being highly pleased with the prowess of Sonne-gauḍa, granted
him certain lands (specified) as a *jāgir*. The signature of the chief comes at the
end. According to the chronicle of the Midigēśi chiefs, the chief who was killed by
Sonne-gauḍa was Mummaḍi Chikkappa-Gauda whose period was about the begin-
ning of the 17th century. The date given in the record is clearly wrong. Śrimu-
kha does not correspond to Śaka 1225, but to 1256; the date intended is probably
A.D. 1638. The other *sānāl* in the possession of Patel Doddarange-gauda of Mad-
dagiri is dated in Akshaya corresponding to the Śaka year 1436 and records the
grant of *gauḍīkē* or the office of *gauḍa* of Maddagiri and Kambadakōṭe to Range-
gauḍa and Rāme-gauda by the *mahānādu-prabhu* Hire-Virappa-Gauda's grandson
Kāla-Chikkappa-Gauda. The grant was made according to the order received from
Śrī-Ranga-Rāya of Vijayanagara. The record bears the signatures of the chief,
the minister Bhāskara-panta, the general Harinarasaiya and the *munshi* Raṅga-
nāthaiya. Here too the date is wrong. Śaka 1436 does not correspond to Akshaya,
but to Śrimukha. The date intended is probably A.D. 1687. In many of these records
the overlordship of some king given in the opening portion has no meaning; it has
been merely taken from the "office copy" without regard to the king ruling at the
time. There are numerous Hoysala inscriptions in the Tumkur District which open
with an acknowledgment of Chālukya suzerainty long after the power of that dy-
nasty had ceased.

HARATI.

117. There is only one record relating to the Harati chiefs. One of the chiefs
named Sarajarāyapa-rājayya was referred to in the previous para when speaking of
the Vijayanagar king Śrī-Ranga-Rāya II. This inscription, engraved on the lamp-
pillar in front of the ruined Basava shrine on the summit of Niḍugal-durga, Pāvug-
ada Taluk, states that the pillar was set up by Chikauve and Basavauve, con-
sorts of the *mahānāyakāchārya* Vīra-Hoṭṭanna-Nāyaka of Harati, son of Chinna-
māmbā and Hoṭṭanna-Nāyaka, who was the son of Timmaṇṇa-Nāyaka, who was
again the son of Hoṭṭaṇṇa-Nāyaka. It is not dated; but as we learn from EC,
XII, Pāvugada 42 that the chief Vīra-Hoṭṭenna-Nāyaka built this Basava shrine
in 1653, the period of the present record may be about the same.

NIDUGAL.

118. An inscription on the door-lintel of the Ranganātha temple on Pailu-
bande-gudda, Madaksira Taluk, dated in the year Pārthiva, tells us that Rāmaṇṇa,
the secretary or clerk (*rāyasa*) of the *mahānāyakāchārya* Immadi Timmaṇṇa-Nāy-
aka-ayya of Niḍugal, built the front *ankāna* of the *yāyaśāle* of the god Ranganātha
of Peyalakonda. EC, XII, Sira 31 records a grant for the same god by the above
chief in 1556. So, Pārthiva of the present epigraph may be taken to represent
1586.

UMMATTUR.

119. There are 5 records relating to the chiefs of Ummattūr, which range in
date from 1488 to 1499. One of them is a Tamil epigraph at Periyapālayam, Erode
Taluk. The chiefs represented are Nanja-Rāya-Odeyar (1482-1495) and Vīra-Nan-
ja-Rāya-Odeyar (1497-1504).

Nanja-Rāya-Odeyar.

120. There are four records of this chief. One of them at Viradēvanpura,
Nanjangūḍ Taluk, dated 1488, records the grant of Dēvarāyapura, a hamlet of Ba-
danēvālu in Tagadūr-sṭhāla, as a *sarvamānya*, by the hunter of elephants, Nanja-
Rāya, to provide for offerings of rice, decorations and enjoyments for the greatest
of the gods, Śrikantādēva of Nanjalugūḍu. Then follow the boundaries of the
hamlet. The name of a minister Dēvarājaya occurs at the end. Another at Nē-
rale, EC, III, Nanjangūḍ 102, dated 1492, now revised, tells us that by order of
the mahā-maṇḍalēśvara śrī-vīra-Nanja-Rāya-Odeyar his valiant arm Dēvarāya-
odeyar granted some lands (specified), exempt from taxes, to Nanjapayya, Nan-
junḍa-ayya and other *silavantas* (Lingāyats) of Nirili. Another at the same place,
Nanjangūḍ 100, dated 1495, which has also been revised, records that Parvatayya,

son of Dêvarâya who was the great house minister of the mahâ-mañdalâśvara, *javâdikôlâha*, *pêṣâli-Hanuma*, a brave in war with kings, *génâṅka-chakrâśvara*, hunter of elephants, lord of the Hoysâla kingdom, Nanja-Râya-Odeyar of Ummatîr, granted certain lands (specified) to provide for the feeding of five *odeyas* (Lingâyat gurus) resembling Virayya-dêvaru of Nirili. A third at the same place, Nanjangûd 101, of the same date, which has likewise been revised, records a grant of land to Virayya-dêvaru of Nirili by Nanja-Râya-Odeyar.

Virâ-Nanja-Râya-Odeyar.

121. A Tamil epigraph on the south wall of the Siva temple at Periyapâlam, Erode Taluk, dated 1499, tells us that, during the rule of the mahâ-mañdalâśvaraṇ śrî-vira-Nanja-Râya-Udaiyar, his chief minister, Onnakkaṭach-chetî, son of Nanjanâ-sêttyâr of Emmaragâlam in Tenaikkâñâmbai-nâdu, having purchased from the temple authorities 1 *salagui* of land (specified with boundaries) for 4 *pon*, granted it for the lord of all the worlds, Kurakkuttali-tambirânâr (the god of the Monkey-temple), the god of Mugandanâr (*alias*) Śrî-Kailâsanivâsa-chaturvêdimangalam. The land was to be planted with 200 cocoanut trees and the income utilised for the decorations and enjoyments of the god. Śoliyândân Śûriyadévan and other *garuḍas* of Sevvûr in Vaḍa-Pariśâra-nâdu were made responsible for the conduct of the charity. Then follow signatures of the donor, the temple manager Uttamanambiyâr, the *mahijanas* of Mugandanâr, Śoliyândân Śûriyadévan, the accountant of Avinâsi Timayan, the officer of Avinâsi Ädiyanan, the officer of Periyapâlayam Sômaṇan, the temple officer Puttayan, the temple accountant Paṭṭinattan and some others. The engraver was Timayan-âchâri Ilakkanan of Sivanachchatram. Several of the signatories appear to be people of the Kannada country. Tenaikkâñâmbai is Terakanâmbi in Gundlupet Taluk and Emmaragâlam, Hemmaragâla in Nanjangûd Taluk. The Kannada form *appa* is used for the Tamil *âna* in *jagadâdhîpatiy-appa*. A pond at Mugandanâr is named Nanjarâyan-kulam, evidently after the chief of this record. Onnakkala, the first part of the donor's name, is for the Kannada Honnokkala (*a koluga* of *hon* or gold coin), the man, according to the name, being supposed to possess that measure of gold coins.

BIJJAVARA.

122. There are two inscriptions relating to the chiefs of Bijjavara. The chief Kâla-Chikkappa-Gauda referred to in para 116 appears to be one of them. These chiefs seem to have been great patrons of learning. Virakta-Tôntadârya, author of Siddhiéśvara-purâna, Pâlkurike-Sômâśvara-purâna, Karṇâṭaka-Sabdamanjari and other works, who flourished about 1560, mentions a chief of Bijjavara of the name of Tôntada-Siddhalinga-bhûpa who was the patron of his guru's guru Chennananjëśa, the *srâmi* of the Nandiyapura throne. Mallikârjunakavi, who lived at the close of the 16th century and wrote Kannada commentaries on Gururâja's Pañditârâdhya-châritra and Sankarakavi's Basava-purâna, says that he was patronised by the Bijjavara chief Mummadî Chikka-bhûpâla, son of Chikka-bhûpâla and Sômâmbikâ. He calls his patron a modern Bhôja-râja. From E C, XII, Maddagiri 21 we learn that this chief built the fort at Siddâpura near Maddagiri in 1593. The records copied during the year relate to Mummadî Chikkappa-Gauda who was a later chief of the line.

Mummadî Chikkappa-Gauda.

123. An inscription near Bhîmana-döne on the south slope of Maddagiri-durga states that Hanumana-döne was consecrated by Mummadî Chikappa-Gaudaya in the year Vijaya. Though the spring is popularly known as Bhîmana-döne, the name given in the epigraph is Hanumana-döne, and there is also a fine figure of Hanumân sculptured on the rock near it to justify this name. The year Vijaya probably represents 1646. Another on the overhanging rock of a cave at the foot of Maddagiri-durga near Gurrammana-mâṭha at some distance from Maddagiri tells us that Hiriyamma, consort of the *mâlinâdu-prabhu* Mummadî Chikkappa-Gauda of Bijâvara, caused to be erected, as a Siva-dharma, a *virakta-mâṭha* in the year Parâbhava. It is probable that this *mâṭha* is identical with the one now known as Gurrammana-mâṭha. The year Parâbhava may stand for 1606.

CHIKKANAYAKANHALLI.

124. There are two inscriptions of the Chikkanâyakanhalli chief Mudiyappa-Nâyaka. A grant made by him in 1626 and another made by his general in 1623 were noticed in para 114 when speaking of the Vijayanagar king Râma-Dêva-Râya. One of the records mentioned above is in Doddayya's field to the west of the Taluk office at Chikkanâyakanhalli. It says that Mudiyappa-Nâyaka's daughter Chenâji-aîmma, wife of Bairapa-Nâyaka, granted some land to Sîlavanta Bôyi-nâyaka. The other at Hañna, EC, XII, Tiptûr 102, now revised, records that Mudiyappa Nâyaka built a *matha* at Hañna for Guru-Basavarâjadêvaru and granted some lands (specified). The period of both the epigraphs, which are not dated, may be about 1625. This chief, too, was a patron of learning. Sôsale Rêvañâradhyâ, a Kannada author, says that he wrote a Kannada commentary on Mahiminasstava at the instance of the chief Mudi-Nâyaka, the maker of Chikanâyakapura (Chikanâyakapûshkartur Mudinâyaka-bhûbhujah).

CHITALDRUG.

125. An epigraph at the Sîva temple at Maskal, Hiriyûr Taluk, dated 1754, opens with the expression—the setting up and consecration of Madhukêśvara-linga, and then proceeds to say that Kâinagéti Baramaṇha-Nâyaka's (son) Medakêri-Nâyaka's son Kastûri-Rangapa-Nâyaka granted, with pouring of water, Masakalu *alias* Venkatapura, belonging to Hiriyûr, to Murârirâya-Gorapade; that Gorapade-râya granted it, with pouring of water, to Hiride-Râma-jamadâra; and that Rangapa-Nâyaka's charity to the temple was certain lands which the *archaka* was to enjoy on condition of properly conducting the services for the god.

BIJAPUR.

126. A few Persian inscriptions copied at Sîra belong to the reign of Muham-mad Âdil Shâh of Bijâpûr, though he is not named in them. One of them on a slab built into the north wall of the outhouse adjoining the Little Mosque (Plate XV, 1) refers to the construction of a mosque by Ali Nazr, a subordinate of Malik Rihân. It may be rendered thus:— “This holy, grand, lofty and glorious mosque was built by Ali Nazr expectant of the mercy of God, subordinate to Malik Raihân Mubârak, may God pardon them (Ali Nazr and Raihân Mubârak) through the rectitude of the benevolent prophet (referred to in the chapters of the Qurân) Yâ-sîn and Tabâraka.” The mosque referred to in the present inscription must be different from the Little Mosque which, according to EC, XII, Sîra 66, was founded by Najîb Khân Ahrâri in A. D. 1614. It was probably built before 1651, the year in which Malik Rihân died (see Sîra 66 b). Another on a black slab kept in the courtyard of the Big Mosque (Plate XV, 2) gives A.D. 1657 as the date of the construction of another mosque, which must be different from the Big Mosque, the latter, according to Sîra 66 a, having been built by Shaikh Farîd in A. D. 1696. It says— “This holy mosque—the glory of which is high, the dignity of which is exalted and the rank of which is lofty—was built (or completed) on Friday the 7th Jumâda'lavval, 1067 years after the Flight.” A third inscription on a white slab at the same place, which likewise refers to the erection of another mosque by Ahmad Khân, may probably belong to the same reign. It may be rendered thus:— “In the name of God, the Merciful and Compassionate. (In the name of) Allâh, Muhammad, Abûbakr, Umar, Uthmân and Haidar (Ali), all of them. Built by Ahmad Khân. (Date) Monday (?) 20th of the holy month of Ramazân.”

THE MUGHALS.

127. A Persian *sanad* in the possession of Mr. M. R. Annaji Rao of the Comptroller's Office, Bangalore, refers itself to the reign of the Mughal emperor Muham-mad Shâh. It bears on the obverse four seals and three bits of writing in different places, the reverse giving some order about the cavalry. The seals name the emperor and an officer, and give the Hijri date and the regnal year. The first seal gives the date A. H. 1133 (A. D. 1720) and the regnal year 2, the officer named being Samsâmu-d-Daulâh Khândaurân Bahâdur Mansûr Jang; the second, A. H. 1135 (A. D. 1723) and the regnal year 5, the officer here being Itmâdu-d-Daulâh Nusrat Jang Bahâdur Qamru-d-dîn Khân Chin; the third, A. H. 1134 (A. D. 1722) and the regnal year 4, the officer being Zafar Khân Bahâdur Rustam Jang Raushanu-d-Daulâh; and the fourth, A. H. 1131 (A. D. 1719) and the regnal

year 1, the officer in this case being Hamidu-d-din Khân Bahâdur. The first bit of writing states—"Presented according to the fixed procedure. On the 5th Jumâda-th-thâni regnal year 10th (of Muhammad Shâh) the original (*sanad*) was deposited in the office of the Comptroller-General of the empire." The second says the same thing, but the date given is 12th Jumâda-th-thâni. The third says—".... Ali Muhammed Khân holding the rank of one thousand five hundred with four hundred horse." The writing on the reverse may be rendered thus: "The horses and arms relative to the personal rank should be marked according to the rule and a certificate granted. In future the above marks should be checked. One hundred personal five with trappings. Second Jumâda II in the third year of the auspicious reign. The cavalry under the third Comptroller (of Military Accounts), province of Karnâtak, (under) Farkhunda Bunyâd.according to the rule. Noted on the 22nd Jumâda II, 3rd regnal year. Countersigned on the 5th Shâbân, 3rd regnal year. Five horses with trappings. Written on the 27th Jumâda I, in the 10th year of the auspicious reign." A *sanad* in the possession of Saiyad Khassim, caretaker of Faridulla Makâñ at Sîra, dated A. H. 1182 (A. D. 1768), is a *parvânah* or order from Hazrat Navâb Lâl Muhammad Khân Bahâdur to Lingegauda of Hâgalavâdi-kasabe stating that 10 *kolagas* of land have been granted, as a *sarvamânya*, to the *takiya* of Yadullâ Shâh Sâhib situated behind Mattikere. The donor was apparently a Mughal Governor of Sîra. Two inscriptions on tombs in the compound of Malik Rihân Dargâ at Sîra may also belong to the Mughal period. One of them merely gives the name? Sultân Balelatu 'lmurâj. Balela is a feminine name from Bilâl, the Muazzin of the Prophet. The other on a tomb said to be that of a 7 year old daughter of Aurangazebe merely names Allâh and Muhammad.

THE MAHRATTAS.

128. The Mahrâtta general Murârirâv Ghôrpâde was referred to in para 125 when speaking of the Chitaldrug chief Kastûri-Rangappa-Nâyaka. An inscription on a pillar of the veranda of the Gôpâlakrishna temple at Sîra, which appears to be a curious mixture of Mahrâtthi and Kannada, opens with the names of Bâlôji-pañdita and Bâlâji-Ganêśa and seems to record a grant to Hundaraiya's son Hadadâ-nâyaka.

MYSORE.

129. A good number of records relating to the Mysore dynasty was copied during the year. They include a copper plate inscription of Chikka-Dêva-Râja-Odeyar and range in date from 1680 to 1881. About a dozen of these are *sanads* and *nirûps* issued by the Mysore kings. One of Tippu's records mentions his gift of a jewelled silver cup to a Hindu temple. Of the inscriptions of Krishna-Râja-Odeyar III, which mostly record his gifts of gold and silver articles to temples, a brass plate containing the genealogy of the Mysore kings with figures and letter-press (Plate X, 1) is of some interest from an historical and artistic point of view. The latest is an inscription recording the erection of a temple in commemoration of the installation of H. H. Châma-Râjêndra-Odeyar in 1881.

Chikka-Dêva-Râja-Odeyar.

130. There are two records of the reign of this king. One of them, dated 1680, is a copy of a copper plate inscription found in a palm leaf manuscript in the possession of Pandit A. Srinivasarangachar of the Archaeological office. After invocation of Sambhu and the Boar incarnation of Vishnu, it proceeds to give the pedigree of the king thus:—Purânic genealogy from the Moon to Yadu, in whose line arose king Sâma. He had three sons—Timma-Râja, Krishña-Râja and Beṭṭada-Châma-Râja. The son of the last was Râja-nrîpa who, having conquered Tirumala-Râya, took possession of his city and treasury. He presented a jewelled crown to the god Cheluvarâya of Yâdavagiri (Melkote). His son was Narasa-nrîpa, whose son was Sâma-Râja. In his line was born Immađi-Râja, in whose line, again, arose Kan̄thirava-Narasa-Râja. He built a temple of Narasimha at Srîrangapuri (Serin-gapatam) and endowed it liberally. After him came Doda-Dêva-Râja, who sat on the jewel throne of Srî-Ranga-Râya. In his line was born Chika-Dêva-Râja, son of Channamâmbâ and husband of the Yelandûr lady. Then follow several verses in praise of the king. The inscription then records that, on the holy occasion of *ardhôdaya* on the new-moon day of Pushya in the year Siddhârthi corresponding to

the Saka year reckoned by the earth, the cypher, the duties and the moon (*i.e.*, 1601), the rājādhirāja rāja-paramēśvara prauḍha-pratāpa-mārtāṇḍa *birudantembara-gaṇḍa*, champion over kings who break their word, possessor of the emblems of the conch, the discus, Garuḍa, the fish, Hanumān, the lion, the boar, the *sálva*, the swan, the *śarabha*, and the peacock, Chika-Dēva-mahipati of the Ātrēya-gótra, Āśvalāyana-sūtra and Rik-śākhā made the village Garani, together with the six hamlets (named) attached to it, into an *agrakāra* named Chikadēvarāyapura, and, dividing it into 50 *vrittis* or shares, granted them in the presence of the god Ranganātha on the bank of the Kāvēri to Brahmans of various *gótras*, *sútras* and *śākhás*. Then follow details of the boundaries and names of the donees with their *gótras*, etc. The composer of the inscription was Venkaṭāchārya and the engraver Vīraṇārya, son of Gurumūrti. Of the donees, 40 were Śrīvaishṇavas, 5 Mādhyvas and 5 Smārtas. This inscription, which is throughout in Sanskrit verse, differs in some respects from the published grants of this king. The other inscription of this ruler is a label on the pedestal of the processional image of the Vārāhasvāmi temple at Mysore (Plate IX, 3), stating that the image was a present from him. Two more records at Dēvanūr and Chikka-Kaulande, Nanjangūḍ Taluk, which merely name those villages with the statement that they are included in the taluk of Chāmarājanagara, possibly belong to the same reign. The former has at the top the syllable *Dé*, supposed to be the initial of the king, which is also found by itself on a number of stones on the borders of the state.

Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar II.

131. About half a dozen *sanads* in the possession of Chennabasavadevaru of Nērale, Nanjangūḍ Taluk, relate to this king. One of them, dated 1759, is a *nirūp* addressed by Nanja-Rājaiya, a minister of this king, to Baṣetti, *párapattegára* of Mahiśūra-nagara, giving intimation of an order received from the king to the effect that the village Taṇḍeya of the revenue value of 123 *varahas*, situated in Mahiśūra-nagara-sthāla under the jurisdiction of Mahiśūranagara-hōbaļi *rīchārada-chāradī*, has been granted to provide for offerings of rice and lamps in the Prasanna-Nanjuṇḍēśvara temple built at his own expense on the northern bank of the Kapilā near Nanjangūḍ by Kalale Chikkaiya and for the upkeep of the *satra* or choultry there and of the Jangama-matha in the *pīṭe* of Mahiśūranagara, also founded by him, and telling him to see that the order is properly carried out. The *nirūp* was to be handed over to the party concerned after entry in the Śānubhāga's register. The *sanad* has two seals, one at the top and one at the bottom, the former containing the expression *Śiva Śambho Mahādēva* and the latter the word *Śri-Nanjuṇḍa*. Nanja-Rājaiya of this record is the well-known general Kalale Nanja-Rāja. Another *nirūp*, also dated 1759, which is addressed to Chikkaiya, superintendent of the Mahiśūranagara *hōbaļi-sime*, tells him that an *umbali* of the revenue value of 60 *varahas* in the Mahiśūranagara *hōbaļi-sime* has been granted to Chenna for having prepared the ornamented seat (*hase-jagali*) on the occasion of the king's marriage, and directs him to give Chenna a village of that amount of income as an *umbali*. A third, also dated 1759, addressed to Chinṇaiya, intimates the appointment by the king of Bhagavānu-śāstri as a *sthānikā* in the temple at Nanjangūḍu in place of Śankara-dikshita, and directs him to see that all the privileges pertaining to the office are duly granted to the new man. The *sthānikas* were entitled to some wet and dry lands, a house or house-site, a portion of the cakes prepared in the temple and some money payment on festival occasions. A fourth, dated 1760, addressed to Lakshmīkāntaiya, superintendent of the Mahiśūranagara *hōbaļi-sime*, refers to the former grant of Taṇḍeya for the maintenance of Kalale Chikkaiya's temple, *satra* and *matha*, and adds that as a further grant of land of the revenue value of 28 *varahas* has been made by the king he shall see that suitable land of that amount of income is made over to the party concerned. A fifth, dated 1763, addressed to Nanjarājaiya, superintendent of the Paṭṭāna *hōbaļi-sime*, tells him that Kalale Chikkaiya has purchased some lands in the Paṭṭāna *hōbaļi-sime* for the unkeep of his charities, and directs him to set apart the lands according to the sale-deeds for the several charities. Two silver chauris of the Lakshmīkānta temple at Kalale, Nanjangūḍ Taluk, kept in the Taluk Treasury at Nanjangūḍ, bear inscriptions stating that they were presents to the temple from Kalale Nanja-Rāja.

Hyder.

132. There are four *sanads* of the time of Hyder, two in the possession of Saiyad Khassim, caretaker of Faridullâ Shâh Makân at Sira and two in the possession of Chennabasavadevaru of Nérale, Nanjangûd Taluk. One of the former, dated 1769, addressed to the customs-officer Lingappaiya, directs him to pay to the presence of Yadullâ Shâh Pâdshâh Husêni 1½ *hâyas* every day out of the amount of the customs collected at Hâgalavâdi. The other, dated 1775, issued by Pradhâna Venkappaiya to Raghupataiya, intimates the receipt of a *parvânah* or order that the former grant of 5 *kolagas* of land should be continued to the *fakir* of Yadullâ Shâh (Dargâ) and directs him to make over the land to the *fakir*. The *sanad* was to be handed over to the donee after entry in the Palace *daftar*. One of the two *sanads* at Nérale, dated 1771, states that according to an order received from Hyder the grant of the two villages Ajagalli and Kakkarahatî of the total revenue value of 60 *varahas* in Tagadûr-sthaâla, as an *umbali*, should be continued to Chennaiya who prepared the ornamented marriage seat in the palace (see previous para). The other, dated 1780, addressed to Vaidyalingaiya, *pârupatyagâra* of Tayûr, confirms the same grant. Here the donee Chennaiya is said to be the son-in-law of Chikkaiya of Nérale.

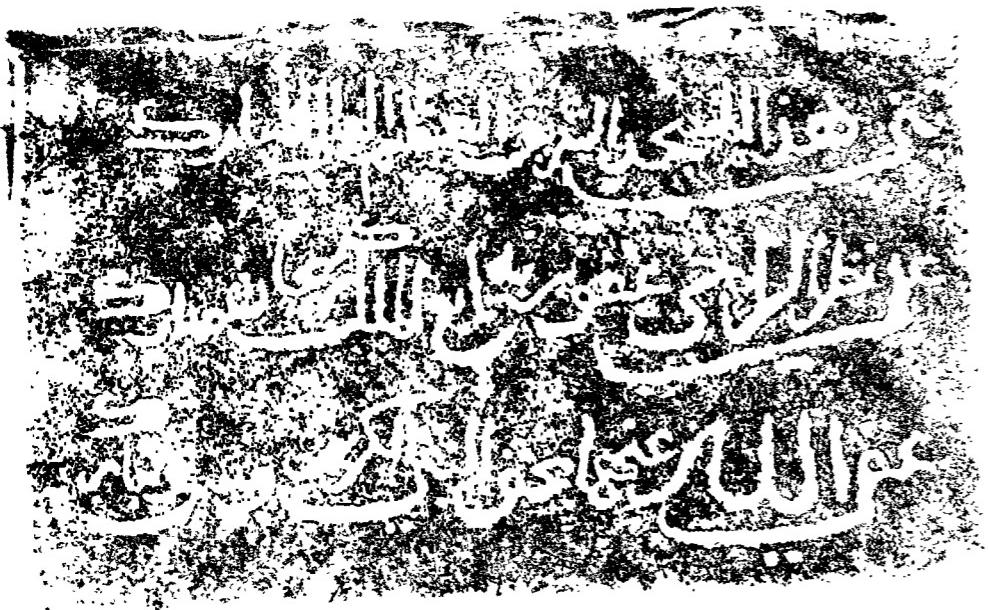
Tippu.

133. Three *sanads*, one Persian and two Mahrâthi, in the possession of Khâji Muhammad Imaâm of Maddagiri relate to Tippu. The Persian *sanad* (Plate XV, 3), dated A. D. 1787, is addressed to the revenue collectors of the present and future, the Dêsmukhs and the Dêspâñdes of the village Sidâpûr, Taluk Maddagiri, Sarkâr , intimating that the village Kambadahalli with a revenue of 36 *huns* (Bâdshâhi sikka) in the Bidnûr sarkâr is restored (and granted for the second time) to Muhammad Qâsim Darvish for the expenses of the mosque, and directing them to make over the possession of the entire village to the above-named Darvish from the 15th of of the year Dalû, corresponding to the 13th Jumâda I, 1200 (Muhammadî era), in order that he may utilise the income of the village for his maintenance, and occupy himself in praying for the prosperity of the king day and night. The *sanad* was written on the 16th Shahrivar of the year 41 at Sûgûr. On the back of the *sanad* is the remark—"Signed through Muhammad Karîmullâ Khan and Nûruddin Muhammad." There are two seals on the *sanad*, one on the obverse and one on the reverse. The former has the name Tipû Sultân and the date 1186; while the latter bears the date 1198 with the following inscription in four lines.—

Allâhu'mma 'nsur man nasar dîna Muhammad. Kachaihri Sadarat—which means "O God! help those who help the faith of Muhammad. High Court." According to the *abtas* system newly introduced by Tippu, Dalû corresponds to Parâbhava, the 40th year of the Hindu cycle, and Shâ to Plavanga, the 41st year. On both sides of the *sanad* there are also bits of writing in Mahrâthi and Kannada: the Mahrâthi bits give the date—1st of Ahamadi (Chaitra) of the year Shâ (Plavanga)—and the names of the clerks, Śrinivâsarâv and Bâbûrâv; and the Kannada bits, the names of the clerks Śyâmaiya and Venkaṭarâu. One of the Mahrâthi *sanads* is a copy of the Persian *sanad* addressed to the same officers including Amildars. It directs them to pay the amount to Muhammad Khâssim without looking forward to a new *sanad* from *hujûr* every year and tells them that the original has two Persian seals and is written in three languages—Kannada, Persian and Hindivi. The other appears to be addressed to the *sânbhôg* of Kambadahalli. It adds that the amount is intended to provide for the lighting charges of the mosque and for the private expenses of Khâji Muhammad Khâssim. A jewelled silver cup in the Śrikanthêsvara temple at Nanjangûd bears an inscription stating that it was a present from Tipu Sulatâna Pâdaśa. My thanks are due to Mr. G. Yazdani, M.A., Nazim, Archaeological Department, Hyderabad State, for having kindly deciphered for me the above Persian *sanad* as well as the inscriptions noticed in paras 126 and 127.

Châma-Râja-Odeyar (IX).

134. A few inscriptions noticed on temple vessels, etc., belong to the reign of this king. Two lampstands in the Śântisvara-basti at Mysore bear inscriptions in the form of a Sanskrit verse stating that they were presented to Śânti-svâmi by



1. PERSIAN INSCRIPTION AT THE LITTLE MOSQUE, SIBA.

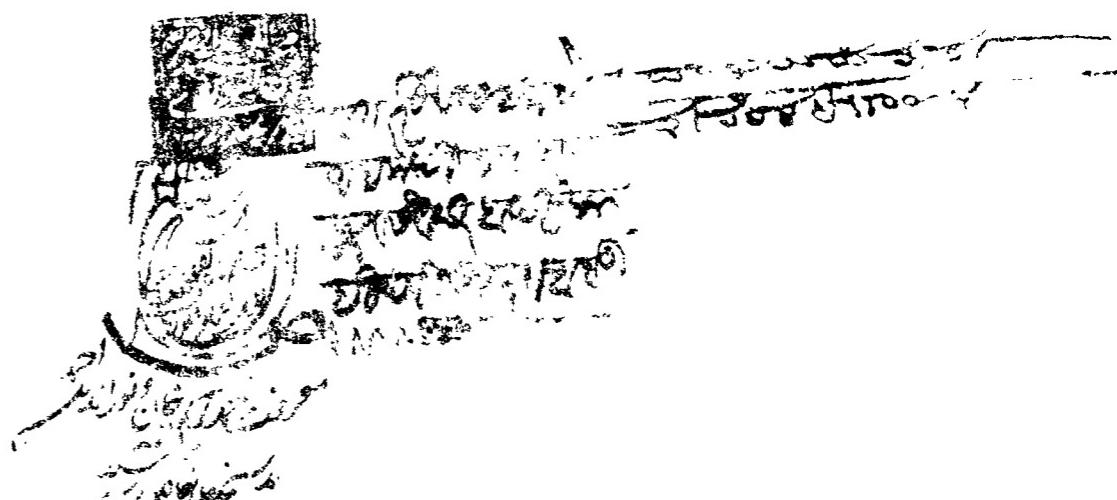


2. PERSIAN INSCRIPTION AT JUMMA MASJID, SIRA



3. PERSIAN ANNAD ISSUED BY TIPPU.

A. H. 1200 (A.D. 1787)



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the queen of Cháma-Rája, named Dévirammanṇi, for the attainment of perfect faith. Four brass vessels in the same *basti* were also presents from her as indicated by the inscriptions on them which state that they were given by her for the anointment (*abhishéka*) of Sántisa of Mahishápura. From the inscriptions on three silver vessels belonging to the Kaivalyadévi temple at Uppinahalli near Kałale, kept in the Taluk Treasury at Nanjangud, we learn that the vessels were the gifts of Lakshmammaṇi, another queen of this king.

Krishna-Rája-Odeyar III.

135. A good number of records of this king was copied during the year. Most of them record his gifts to temples. There are also some others in which gifts made by his queens, relatives and dependents are recorded. There are besides a few others which belong to his time, though he is not named in them. The earliest of the records are two Mahráṭhi sanads received from Khâji Muhammād Imām of Maddagiri. One of them, dated 1808, issued by Pûrnaiya to Khâji Muhammad Imām of Maddagiri, tells him that it is proposed to appoint him to the office of

Duties of a Khâji. Khâji of Maddagiri Taluk and gives details of the duties to be performed by him under five heads. (1)

He was to send through the Amildar a list of all the Musalimâns of the Taluk noting the professions followed by them in every case. He was to conduct the marriage, funeral and other ceremonies among them and receive whatever was paid by them according to their means. He must not demand more; and in cases of real poverty he must conduct the above ceremonies gratis for the pleasure of God. (2) He must keep the mosque neat and tidy and get it repaired when necessary through the Amildar. (3) He must see that there are no quarrels and riots among the Musalmâns. In case there was a breach of the peace, he must report it to the Amildar and get the dispute settled. (4) If any absconders among the servants of either the Sarkâr or the Company are found to reside in the Taluk, if thieves and murderers are known to move about under the guise of *fakirs*, or if any deceit or treachery is found out on the part of the Musalmâns, he must at once write to the Amildar about the matter. In case he does not take any action, even when knowing these things, he shall be liable to punishment. (5) If any one unjustly oppresses the Musalmâns, he must make a report to the Amildar and have the matter settled; and in case the Amildar does not decide the case, he must appeal to Hujûr. He was to pay daily attention to these five heads of duties. The other, also dated 1808, issued by Pûrnaiya to Khâji Muhammad Husén of Koratagere, tells him that it is proposed to appoint him to the office of Khâji of Koratagere Taluk and gives the very same details as those mentioned above of the duties expected of him. Both the sanads bear a seal containing the following inscription in three lines in Nâgari characters—

Nijapûrna-sukha- śri-Lakshminrisimha.

Three more sanads, dated 1814, in the possession of Khâji Saiyad Mohiyaddin Huseni of Chitaldrug, also relate to the office of Khâji conferred on some individual by the king. One of them, addressed to Saiyad Muhammad Huséni, tells him that he has been appointed head Khâji of the Chitaldrug Division (*tukadî*) on a monthly salary of 10 Kan̄thirâyi *varahas*; another, addressed to Lakshmana-râya, Âmila of Chitaldrug, intimates the appointment and directs him to disburse the sanctioned salary according to English months and to take work from him; and the third, addressed to the Âmilas and Killedârs of the thirteen Taluks of the Chitaldrug Division, directs them to see that the Khâjis of the several Taluks obey the head Khâji and that any disputes among the Musalmâns in their jurisdiction are submitted to his decision. The thirteen Taluks mentioned as constituting the Chitaldrug Division are Chitradurga, Hiriyâru, Anaji, Molakâlmuru, Dâvanagere, Mâyakonḍa, Talaku, Doddéri, Mattôdu, Hosadurga, Kanakuppa, Bilichôdu and Holalkere. All the three sanads have a seal at the top giving the name of the king and his father, and the signature of the king *Sri-Krishna* at the bottom. Another record in the possession of the same individual, bearing the same date, may also be noticed here as it mentions the duties of the head Khâji. It is an

Duties of the head Khâji. order from the Adâlat Court issued by Saiyad Ali, the State Khâji, to the head Khâji Saiyad Muhammad Huséni, giving details of the duties to be discharged by him under seven heads. (1) He was to appoint suitable men for the office of Khâji in the Taluks, to supervise

their work, and to replace them, if found unfit, by better men. (2) He must make proper arrangements for the education of Musalmân boys and girls. (3) He may himself or by a deputy look after the duties of the Khâjî at Chitaldrug. (4) He must take a census of the Musalmân population and send it up every year. (5) If any Musalmân misbehaves himself, he must impose a fine on him and remit the amount to Kachêri. (6) If his deputy is either incompetent or guilty of any crime, he must replace him by a suitable man and report the matter. (7) He must himself recite the Khudba *namâz* twice a year outside the town. I must express my thanks to Mr. M. R. Annaji Rao of the Comptroller's office, Bangalore, for having kindly helped me in the decipherment of the Mahrâthi sanads noticed above as well as those dealt with in para 133.

136. We may now consider the inscriptions recording the king's gifts to temples. To begin with the Śrikanthêśvara temple at Nanjangûd. Several gold and silver articles found in this temple were presents from him. Only three of these bear dated inscriptions, namely, a gold snake vehicle, a silver vessel known as *sahasradhâre*, and another named *dhâriपâtre* or *śitakumbha*. The inscriptions on the first two state that they were presented in 1815 and 1816 respectively by Krishṇa-Râja-Odeyar of the Mysore State, son of Châma-Râja-Odeyar; while the one on the third tells us that it was presented in 1837 by Krishṇa-Râja-Odeyar of Mysore after the performance of the *tulâbhâra* gift on the holy occasion of the summer solstice. His other gifts to the temple, as denoted by the inscriptions on them, were two large gold plates, a silver vessel known as *adâlîge* and a silver lamp-stand. As stated in para 37, the top parapet around the temple has a large number of stucco figures, with labels below them giving their names, representing the nine planets, the eight regents of the directions, the seven Mothers, the twenty-five *lilâ-mûrtis* of Siva, some of the sixty-three Saiva devotees, and varieties of Dakshinâmûrti, Subrahmanyâ, Bhairava and Gaṇapati, and of *tâṇḍava*. These labels, about 200 in number, have to be assigned to the reign of this king as he is said to have got the figures made. They are of great interest from an iconographic point of view. Thiry-two varieties of Gaṇapati, sixteen of Subrahmanyâ, ten of Dakshinâmûrti and eight of Bhairava are named and illustrated, as also the seven kinds of *tâṇḍava*. The names given are:—*Gaṇapati*: (1) Bhilla, (2) Duṇḍi, (3) Taruṇa, (4) Tâṇḍava, (5) Vira, (6) Lakshmi, (7) Chaturmukha, (8) Sakti, (9) Vijaya, (10) Riṇavimôchana, (11) Mahâ, (12) Srishti, (13) Pañchamukha, (14) Siddhi, (15) Ékadanta, (16) Uchchhishtha, (17) Kshipra, (18) Hêramba, (19) Urdhvaganêśa, (20) Kshipraprasâda, (21) Mahâ, (22) Bijâpurada, (23) Sarvârtha-siddhi, (24) Sadaśiva, (25) Vighnarâja, (26) Tryakshara, (27) Yâga, (28) Šûra, (29) Ibbavaktra, (30) Karîndra, (31) Râmâ and (32) Gauriputra; *Subrahmanyâ*: (1) Jñânaśakti, (2) Skanda, (3) Dêvasenâpati, (4) Subrahmanyâ, (5) Gajârûdhâ, (6) Sarakânana, (7) Kârtikêya, (8) Kumâra, (9) Shaṇmukha, (10) Târakântaka, (11) Sénâni, (12) Brahma, (13) Sâstâ, (14) Vallî, (15) Kalyâna, and (16) Bâla; *Dakshinâmûrti*: (1) Viṇâ, (2) Sâimbâ, (3) Yâga, (4) Samhâra, (5) Sakti, (6) Jñâna, (7) Anushthâna, (8) Vyâkhyâna, (9) Vidyâ, and (10) Vaṭainûla; *Bhairava*: (1) Asitâṅga, (2) Krôdha, (3) Unnata, (4) Kapâla, (5) Bhishaṇa, (6) Samhâra (two labels are effaced); *Tâṇḍava*: Åuanda, (2) Sandhyâ, (3) Umâ, (4) Gaurî, (5) Kâlikâ, (6) Tripura, and (7) Samhâra. For the twenty-five *lilâ-mûrtis* of Siva see *Report* for 1912, para 134. From an inscription on a silver mask kept in the Taluk Treasury at Nanjangûd we learn that the mask was presented by Krishṇa-Râja-Odeyar to the Ônkârêśvara temple at Sindhuwalli. Two metallic figures kept in the Varâhasvâmi temple at Mysore (Plate IX, 1 and 4) bear inscriptions stating that they were presents from this king to the Prasanna-Krishṇasvâmi temple at Mysore. The date of these inscriptions must be 1829, the year in which the latter temple was built and the images consecrated (see *Report* for 1908, para 80).

137. Other records of this king are two pictures with letterpress, one on paper, dated 1857, and the other on a brass plate, dated 1860 (Plate X, 1), framed and kept in the Jagannâhan Palace, Mysore. They give the genealogy of the Mysore kings from Yadu-Râya, the founder of the family, to Krishṇa-Râja-Odeyar III, comprising in all 22 rulers, together with some details about each, and are mostly similar in contents. The picture on the brass plate, which is in the shape of a lotus, is named the *santânâmbuja* (progeny-lotus) of Yadu-Râya in the crescent

like portion at the bottom, and the letterpress around it consists of a *chūrnikā* or learned prose passage giving on account of the birth, accession, pious acts and literary works of Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III. The *chūrnikā* will be noticed later on. The details given about the kings beginning with Yadu-Rāya, represented by the figure to the left at the bottom, and ending with Krishna-Rāja III, represented by the figure at the top, are shown in the following table:—

No.	Name	Birth	Coro-nation	Reign	Queens	Issue
		Śaka	Śaka	Y. M. D.		
1	Yadu-Rāya	... 1293	1322	24 3 5	3	Sons 2.
2	Hiri-Betṭada-Chāma-Rāja	... 1331	1346	35 5 18	4	„ 1.
3	Timmappa-Rāja	... 1356	1381	19 2 28	3	„ 1.
4	Hiri-Chāma-Rāja	... 1386	1401	34 10 14	2	„ 1.
5	Hiri-Betṭada-Chāma-Rāja	... 1415	1436	39 9 22	3	„ 4, daughters 4.
6	Immaḍi Timmappa-Rāja	... 1434	1475	18 10 4	5	Son 1.
7	Bōlu Chāma-Rāja	... 1441	1494	4 4 19	4	„ 4, daughters 4.
8	Betṭada Chāma-Rāja	... 1472	1499	1 9 27	13	Sons 5, daughter 1.
9	Rāja-Odeyar	... 1475	1501	39 1 13	8	Sons 5, daughter 1.
10	Chāma-Rāja	... 1529	1540	19 10 8	65	Nil.
11	Immaḍi Rāja-Odeyar	... 1540	1560	1 5 0	19	„
12	Kaṇṭhīrava-Narasa-Kāja	... 1538	1561	20 9 21	182	Sons 3.
13	Doddā Dēva-Rāja	... 1550	1582	13 5 6	53	„ 8, daughters 3.
14	Chikka Dēva-Rāja	... 1568	1595	31 8 3	22	Son 1, daughter 1.
15	Kaṇṭhīrava-Mahārāja	... 1595	1627	9 3 0	3	Sons 5.
16	Ommaḍi Doddā Krishna-Rāja	1625	1636	17 11 23	45	„ 2.
17	Ommadi Chāma-Rāja	(Not given).	1654	2 2 28	3	Nil.
18	Immaḍi Krishna-Rāja	... 1654	1657	31 9 21	8	Sons 5, daughters 4.
19	Nanja-Rāja	... 1685	1689	4 3 12	Nil	Nil.
20	Immaḍi Betṭada Chāma-Rāja	1682	1693	6 1 8	„	„
21	Mummaḍi Khāsā Chāma-Rāja	1696	1699	19 6 25	10	Sons 4.
22	Mummaḍi Krishna-Rāja	.. (Details in the <i>chūrnikā</i> .)				

A few further details are also given in connection with some of the kings. (1) is said to have come from Dvāraki Vijāpura. He punished the wicked, acquired some minor principalities (*pālyapattu*) and created the Mysore State. (5) also acquired some principalities. (7) escaped injury from a stroke of lightning. (9) acquired the throne of Dharmarāja, was crowned at Seringapatam in Śaka 1533, presented the crown *Rājamudi* to the god at Melkote and escaped injury from poison. (10) built the Kalyāṇi (pond) at Melkote. (12) issued coins. (13) built a *gopura* to the Trīṇayanēśvara temple at Mysore, the tank Dēvarāyasa mudra and steps to the Chāmuṇḍi Hill; he also got made the big Basava on the hill. (14) got the title Rājā-Jagadēva together with some insignia from Delhi, was renowned as Navakōti-Nārāyaṇa, and introduced regulations and rules in the administration of the State. (16) instituted many festivals at Melkote. (17) tried to put down the wicked *sarvādhikāri* generals. (18) put down the *sarvādhikāri* generals, who proved traitors to his elder brother, through Hyder Khān whom he had purchased, and made Hyder the Commander-in-Chief with the title Navāb. (19) sent an army with Navāb Hyder Khān who acquired for the king Chitaldrug and Nagar. (20) had Navāb Hyder Khān as his general. (21) performed *kōti-panchāksharimantra-japa* and *putrakāmēshṭi* (a sacrifice for obtaining a son).

We may now notice briefly the prose passage or *chūrnikā* relating to Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III. It opens with a short notice of the previous kings and then proceeds to give on account of this king as follows:—Hē was the son of Mummaḍi Chāma-Rāja and Kempananjamāmbā; was born on Monday the 2nd lunar day of

the dark fortnight of Āshāḍha in the year Ānanda corresponding to the Śaka year 1717 (A. D. 1794); was crowned on Monday the 13th lunar day of the dark fortnight of Jyēshṭha in the year Siddhārthi (1799); was of the Ātrēya-gōtra, Āśvalāyana-sūtra and Rik-śākhā; performed *tulāpurusha* and other great gifts and gave away *agrahāras*; built wells, tanks, temples, towers, choultries, flights of steps, bridges, manṭapas and *dhai masálás*; made a pilgrimage to Uḍupi, Subrahmanyā and other holy places; was the author of the lexicon Chāmuṇḍa-laghu-nighanṭu, Krishnakathā-sāra-sangraha, Śrītatvanidhi treating of all the deities, Rāmakathā-sāra-sangraha, Saugandhikā-pariṇaya, Mahākōśa-sudhākara containing words from all the *kōśas* or lexicions, Sūryachandrādi-vamśāvatarana, Sankhyāratnakōśa with a commentary named Prabhāvalī, Grahaṇa-darpaṇa, Daśāvibhāga-pradīpikā, Chaturanga-sāra-sarvasva adorned with Pūrnatārā, Jagannāthā and other diagrams illustrating the wonderful movements of the horse, Śrichakramanjari, Dēvatā-stotrāvalī, Dēvatā-mangalāśāsana, Dēvatāśhtōttarāśhtōttara, commentaries on the Purāṇas, and many other works; had the festival of the 60th year of his coronation celebrated in the Śaka year 1782 (1859); had the titles rājādhirāja rāja-paramēśvara prauḍha-pratāpa apratiṇivira-narapati *birud-ent-embara-gaṇḍa* lōkaikavira Yadukula-payahpāravāra-kaṭānidhi, and the emblems of the conch, the discus, the elephant-goad, the axe, the *makura*, the fish, the *śarabha*, the *sālva*, the *gaṇḍabhérunda*, the boar, Hanumān, Garuda, and the lion; and sat on the resplendent jewel throne on which Rāja-kshitipāla and other paramount kings descended from the lunar race had successively sat in the great Mahīśūra-sainsthāna, the abode of the wealth of the Karnāṭaka country, which was an ornament of all the countries that adorned the whole circle of the earth. We are then told that he had this *santānāmbuja* prepared in Śaka 1783 corresponding to A. D. 1860 by the head artist Tippaṇṇa, son of the artist Rāmappa and grandson of Sarige-Cheunappa.

138. Among other inscriptions of this king's time, though he is not named in some of them, one on the Rudrākshi-vāhana in the Śrikanṭhēśvara temple at Nanjangūḍ, tells us that the *vāhana* (vehicle) was presented to the temple by Lingājammanṇi of Krishnavilāsa, the lawful consort of Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar of the Mysore State. A gold cup in the same temple was a present from Marinanjavve, a maid servant of the above-named queen, to the shrine of the goddess. Two gold necklaces at the same place were the gifts of the *svāmis* of Srīngēri, the name Jagadguru Sri-Narasimha-Bhārati being given in one of the two inscriptions. From the inscription on a silver mask in the same temple we learn that the mask was presented in 1846 by Venkatalakshnuamma, mother of Hosūru-Subbaṇna who was a servant of the king. Three silver articles belonging to the Mallikārjuna temple at Hura kept in the Taluk Treasury at Nanjangūḍ, were presents respectively from Biga Mallarājaiya, Hampe-arasu and Regimentdār Krishnarāje-arasu's wife Mallājammanṇi. An inscription on the *dhvaja-stambha* or flag-staff of the Lakshminarasimha temple on the top of Dēvarāyadurga, Tumkur Taluk, which appears to be dated in 1832, states that Betṭadakōṭe Basavarājaiya's son Channa-rājaiya's Mallarājaiya built the *prākāra* or enclosure and the *gopura* or tower, and set up the flag-staff. A silver cup in the Ānjanēya temple at Chikkanāyakanhalli bears an inscription stating that it was a present from Basavarājaiya, son of Hampaiya of Talakāḍu. An inscription, consisting of three Sanskrit verses, on the pedestal of the metallic image of Anantanātha in the Śāntiśvara-basti at Mysore tells us that Dēvarāja-nṛipati, a bee at the lotus feet of Jina and a Kshatriya of the Kaśyapa-gōtra, had the image made at the conclusion of Anantavrata observed by him along with his wife Kempammaṇi, and set it up in 1832. Two more inscriptions on brass-plated doorways in the same *basti* record that one of the doorways was the gift in 1814 of Nāgaiya, son of Dhanikāra Padmaiya, and the other, of Nāga, son of Dhanikāra Marināga.

Chāma-Rājēndra-Odeyar.

139. An inscription on a beam of the Kēśava temple at Chikkanāyakanhalli states that the god of the temple was set up on the 25th March 1881, the day of the installation of the Mahārāja Chāma-Rājēndra-Odeyar.

MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS.

140. A few of the inscriptions which cannot be assigned to any specific dynasty of kings will be noticed under this head. A Tamil epigraph at the Doddappa temple at Hêmavati, Mađaksira Taluk, records the setting up of the god Sva-yambhudévar *alias* Tiruvirâmîśvara-mudaiya Mahâdêvar by ...vargañdan Tânguvân *alias* Uttama-Śôla-vałavadarayan of Śeyyûr in Tonđai-inđadalam for the merit of his parents and the grant by him of 2 *pon* to Isâna-jîyar to provide for worship, a twilight lamp and an offering of 2 *mânas* of rice for the god every day out of the interest on the sum. The donor says that he will place on his head the feet of those who maintain the well and the charity. As Isâna-jîyar is also mentioned in another Tamil record at the same place of Kulottunga-Chôla III (see para 87), the period of the present record may be about the close of the 12th century. Another Tamil epigraph in the Ranganâtha temple on the Pailubande hill of the same Taluk records a grant for that god by the same individual. An inscription at Hadinâru, E C, III, Nanjangûd 129, now revised, which appears to be dated 1178, records a grant for some god by the *mahâ-prabhu* and the *prajegal*, including Mayaṇna, Mâradêva and others, of Adirâru. Another in the *prâkâra* of the Ranga-svâmi temple at bêchirâkh Rangâpura, Pâvugada Taluk, which seems to bear the date 1300, states that *prijâri* Mallappa, son of Lakagonda-Râmagonda, set up the figures of his parents. Another at Vighnasante, Tiptûr Taluk, which appears to be dated in 1350, records that Lingaṇa-hebâruva and the *prabhûs* and merchants, having assembled, made a grant for some god. Another on the image of Sarasvati in the Kallêsvara temple at Heggere, Hosadurga Taluk, tells us that Viradêvaya's son Chikapa-odeya had the face of the image mended. The date of the record may be about 1400. A Telugu inscription at Llusuttinakôte to the east of Itakadibban-halli, Maddagiri Taluk, informs us that Pâṇḍu-râja's son Dharmarâja, the latter's younger brother Arjuna, his son Abhimanyu, and Sahadêva, Nakula and Bhîma were the rulers of Educhutulakôte (or the fort with seven encircling walls). The period of the epigraph may be about 1450. Another record at the Garuđagainba of the Ranganâtha temple on the Pailubande hill, Mađaksira Taluk, states that during the rule ofnâdadêva, in the year Manmatha, Dâsa-jîya's son Hiriya Banmeya sold a portion of his *vritti* to Appâsiva in the presence of Uttuva-danñâ-yaka, his younger brother Bôgayya and the ascetics of the Noñabêśvara temple at Henjeru. Then follow names of witnesses. By consent of both the parties, this was written by *sénabôvu* Hariyanâna. The engraver was the sculptor Kalôja. It is to be regretted that the name of the ruler is defaced. The year Manmatha may stand for 1476. Another at Karikallumorâdi near Nanigânahalli, Pâvugada Taluk, which seems to bear the date 1503, records a grant of land to Chika-Kaduraya, son of Jâmâlakada-râya, for having repaired a breach in the tank. Another at Maddagiri, EC, XII, Maddagiri 14, now revised, says that Jinasenadêva's disciple Mânika.....lajinâtha made a grant for a *srâsti* for the god Mallinâtha and that....gôvi Dânemaiya's wife Payama gave 20 *varahas* to provide for offerings of rice for the same god and for gifts of food. The date of the record appears to be 1531. Another at Kallukôte, EC, XII, Sira 94, dated 1600, which has now been revised, states that Nâgaṇa-gauda, the *gauḍa* of Kallukôte, son of Kûlappa-gauda, who was the son of Gaurigondâ-gauda, who was again the son of Gangegonđa-gauda, built the Mailâralinga temple at the village for the merit of his father. Two more stones at the village bear inscriptions stating that the land bounded by them was the *mânya* or tax-free property of the same god.

141. Among the other records, a copy of a Telugu copperplate inscription found in a palm leaf manuscript in the possession of Pandit A. Srinivasarangachar of the Archæological office, which is dated 1606, records the grant of 1 *rûka* for every loom every year by all the Padmasâle weavers living in Roddam-nâdu, Pen-gondâ-sîma, Parigi-sthalam, Venkatâpuram, Dhâlivatṭam, Śâsanakôte, Chôlemari, Kalukunṭa, Midigêsi, Vengalanimapalle, Honnavaram, Kaśinâyanapalle, Chikinâyanapalle, Bhûdhâli, Hiriyûru, Challekere, Doddêri, Kundilpi, Niđigallu, Pâgonđa, Chiyyêdudurgam, Gutti, Tâđiparti, Gurramgondâ, Chandragiri, Gañdikôtadurgam and other places to the establisher of the Vêdic path, *âchârya* of both the Vêdântas, worshipper of the lotus feet of the god Venkatêśvara, Narasimha-tâtâchârya of the Saṭhamarshana-gôtra, Âpastamba-sûtra and Yajuś-śâkhâ, son of Rangayâchârya and grandson of Tirumala-Penagondâ Peddappalâchârya. The reason given for the

grant is that on the occasion of a dispute about the use of a flag between the Paṭṭasāles and the Padmasāles in the temple at Peda-Dhālīvat̄tam (para 17), the donee took great pains on behalf of the Padmasāles, procured for them the same privileges at the temple as those enjoyed by them at Kadiri, Tirupati and other holy places and had a stone inscription set up to that effect. The Padmasāles are described as worshippers of the lotus feet of the god Mallikārjuna, as grandsons of the sages Bhṛigu and Makha and as sons of the sage Mārkandēya, as descendants, not born from the womb, of Gārgya, as promoters of the ? Bhāvanārūpa-vamśa, as of the Mārkandēya-gōtra and as belonging to the abode of Mahālakshmi. A copperplate inscription, of which only the last plate is available, in the possession of the piṭjāri of the Mallēśvara temple at Miḍigēsi, Maddagiri Taluk, refers to the *agnipravēśa* or entering fire of Mīlamma (para 18) and says that at that time she prayed for the prosperity of the Śeṭṭenōru family born by the favor of the god Mallēśvara of Miḍigēsi and exhorted her relatives not to neglect the service of the god. Its date appears to be 1612. An epigraph on a pillar in the Snāna-maṇṭapa on the bank of the Kapilā at Nanjangūd, dated 1633, records a grant by Saṇṇa-Basava-gavuḍa of Mūgūr to provide for the fortnightly and monthly festivals of the god Nanjunḍēśvara of Nanjangūd. Another at Gundārahalli, E.C., XII, Pāvugada 8, now revised, which seems to be dated 1642, appears to record that Bevvénayaka and Nāgaṇṇayya set up a *vīrindāvana* at Gundirahaḷi and granted some land for its upkeep. Another on the tower over the *garbhagriha* of the Mallināthā-basti at Maddagiri, which appears to bear the date 1650, tells us that the tower was built by Sarvajñā-ṣetti and his younger brother Geluvaiyā's son Chiga-Nēmaṇṇa. Another on a beam of the Mallēśvara shrine at Basavanpura, Nanjangūd Taluk, says that the shrine was built by Bālaṇṇa-ṣetti of Śrirangapat̄tana in 1726. A copperplate inscription, consisting of one plate measuring 1' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in the Virakta-maṭha at Huliyār, Chikkānāyakanhalli Taluk, dated 1802, records the grant of certain dues to the matha by the assembly of *gauḍas*, merchants and others. The institution is named Jvalatkanṭha-Mahantappa's maṭha and is said to be affiliated to the Muragi-maṭha of Chitaldrug. Then follow signatures of a very large number of people of various places. A letter in the possession of Saiyad Khassim, caretaker of Faridullā Shāh Makān at Sīra, which is named *ināmati-kāgada* and appears to bear the date 1828, is written to the *fakir* of the Makān by Venkappa, the *gauḍa* of Śiryaha, and *śyānabāga* Venkaṭēśaiya. It states that formerly during the time of Hyder Mīr-sāhēb had given 5 *kolagas* of land, as a mānya to the Makān; that subsequently Mukundarāv gave a sanad granting only 2 *kolagas* of land; and that according to this sanad the land is now made over to him. An English inscription on a tomb in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow at Sīra records that Ellen, wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M. Ferguson, 45th Regiment, M. N. I., died of cholera a Seerah on the 14th March 1846, at the early age of 16 after a brief but happy union of 40 days. An inscription at the Ājanāyē temple at Hale-Itākalōti, Maddagiri Taluk, dated 1865, records the renovation of the temple by Dāla-gavuḍa's son Īradāle-gavuḍa.

2. Numismatics.

142. The coins examined during the year under report were referred to in paras 37 and 50 above. Besides the large number of silver and copper pieces examined at Nanjangūd (para 37), 66 coins, consisting of 8 gold and 58 copper pieces, were examined during the year. The 8 gold coins were received for examination from the Archaeological Superintendent, Poona, and the copper pieces from Mr. M. N. Rangasami Iyengar, Triplicane. Of the gold coins, 4 belong to Vijayanagar, 1 to Gaṇḍikōta and 1 to Sivāji; the remaining two being the so-called Lingāyat pagodas. Of the copper coins, 36 belong to Mysore and 21 to the Dutch East India Company; the remaining piece being a Muhammadan coin with an illegible legend. With the exception of some of the gold coins all the others have already been noticed in my previous Reports. Of the 36 copper coins of Mysore, 1 is a pre-Muhammadan 1-pie piece with an elephant surmounted by the sun and moon on the obverse and double cross lines with symbols in the interspaces on the reverse (see Report for 1913, Plate IX, figure 8). All the others are coins of Tippu, 4 dated A. M. 1215, 1 each dated A. M. 1217, 1218 and 1223, 13 dated A. M. 1224 and 5 dated A. M. 1225, the remaining 10 being undated or bearing illegible dates. Of the 4 coins of A. M. 1215, two are 4-pie pieces minted at Bangalore, and two.

1-pie pieces minted at Paṭan. The coins of A. M. 1217 and 1218 are 1-pie pieces struck at Paṭan, while that of A. M. 1223 is a 2-pie piece also struck at Paṭan. Of the 13 coins of A. M. 1224, three are 4-pie pieces minted at Nagar, two, 2-pie pieces, and eight, 1-pie pieces, all minted at Paṭan. Of the coins of A. M. 1225, one is a 2-pie piece, and four, 1-pie pieces, all struck at Paṭan. Three of the undated coins are 4-pie pieces, 1 struck at Nagar and 1 at Faiz Hisār (or Gooty), the place of mintage being illegible on the 3rd; two, 2-pie pieces, 1 minted at Paṭan and 1 at Bangalore; and five, 1-pie pieces, 3 struck at Paṭan and 2 at Nagar. Almost all these coins are described and illustrated in my *Reports* for 1912 and 1913. The 21 coins of the Dutch East India Company are $\frac{1}{4}$ stiver pieces known as *sallis* in Southern India. They may be divided into four classes according to the position of the lions on the reverse as illustrated by figures 33-36 on Plate XIV of my *Report* for 1914. We have 10 pieces of class 1, bearing the dates 1705, 1728, 1744, 1753, 1758, 1764, 1765, 1785 and 1786; 4 of class 2, dated 1744, 1745, 1755 and 1787; 6 of class 3, dated 1753, 1754, 1781 and 1784; and 1 of class 4, dated 1789.

143. Of the 4 gold coins of Vijayanagar, 2 belong to Krishṇa-Dēva-Rāya (see my *Report* for 1909, Plate IX, figures 6 and 7; and *Report* for 1912, Plate V, figures 49 and 50), and 2 to Venkaṭapati-Rāya (I or II). The obverse of the latter bears a standing figure of Vishṇu under a canopy, and the reverse, the legend (1) *Śri-Venka* (2) *tēṣarā* (3) *ya namah* in three lines in Nāgari characters (see Elliot, figure 105; Vincent Smith, Plate XXX, figure 32; Bidie, figures 15 and 15 a). Some scholars are of opinion that these specimens were also coined at Raidrug, Bellary District, by Venkaṭapati Naiḍu, the Pālegār of that place. One coin has the same obverse as that of Venkaṭapati-Rāya's coins, but bears on the reverse a legend in three lines in debased Nāgari characters. This is attributed by some to Rāma-Rāja of Vijayanagar on very weak grounds; and according to Bidie the legend reads (1) *Śri-Rām* (2) *Rāja-Rām* (3) *Rām Rāja*, but it is difficult to find any of these words in it. This coin is also known as the "Gāndikōṭa pagoda". It is supposed to have been issued by Timma Naiḍu, Pālegār of Gāndikōṭa in the Cuddapah District. This theory is probably correct. (For figures of this coin see Elliot, figure 176; Vincent Smith, Plate XXX, figure 31; Bidie, figure 16). Another is a "Chhatrapati" coin bearing on the obverse the legend (1) *Chhatra* (2) *pati* and on the reverse the legend (1) *Rāja* (2) *Siva* with the sun and moon (an inverted crescent) above. The legends are in two lines in Nāgari characters. This is evidently a coin of Śivāji. The remaining two coins represent the so-called Lingāyat pagoda. According to Bidie (page 41) the obverse shows a figure which may be the linga with a snake-like scroll on it, and according to Vincent Smith (page 318), an obscure device, a heart-shaped figure with projecting lines and pellet. The reverse, in the opinion of Bidie, probably represents the yoni, or linga and yoni combined. The device probably represents a conch-shell. The "snake-like scroll" looks very much like a Persian letter. (Bidie, figure 8.)

3. Manuscripts.

144. Some of the manuscripts examined while on tour during the year under report have already been briefly referred to in paras 12, 13, 17, 20 and 45. Among the works contained in the manuscripts examined, the following perhaps deserve notice:—(1) Kēraḷiya, a work on astrology by Yavanāchārya, treating of twelve *bhāras* such as *tanu-bhāra*, *dhana-bhāra*, *bhrātri-bhāra*, *mātri-bhāra* and so forth both in poetry and prose; (2) a commentary on Boppaṇṇa-bhaṭṭiya by Māchana-sūri's son Mādhava, a resident of Munikūṭālaya; (3) Vaidya-chintāmaṇi by Vallabhēndra, son of Amarēśvarabhaṭṭa; (4) Uttarakāṇḍa-champu by Rāghava-guru of the Śrivatsa-gōtra; (5) a commentary on Bhāgavata-champu by Akkayya-vidvān, disciple of Vallayārya and brother's son of Viśvanātha, author of Sāstradīpikā; (6) a commentary styled Kāmadōgdhri on Sūrya-siddhānta by Tammayārya, son of Mallādhvari, a resident of Parigipura, grandson of Mallaya{j}vā and great grandson of Honnārya; (7) Bhāskara by Bhaṭṭa-Nilakanṭha, son of Mīmāmsaka-Bhaṭṭa-Sankara; (8) Rājaśēkhara vilāsa, a didactic prose work consisting of stories said to have been related by Rasikāśēkhara, disciple of Navina-Kālidāsa, to his friend Subuddhi; (9) Jyōtishasamhitā by Vṛiddha-Parāśara; (10) a commentary on Śripati's Jyōtisharatnamālā by Śridhara; (11) Rasika-rasāyana, a work on rhetoric; (12) Rasasanjivani, a work on medicine; (13) a Telugu commentary on Jayadēva's Gita-govinda; (14) Sarvāgama-sīkhāmaṇi, a Kannada prose work containing sayings of

Vīraśaiva teachers; (15) Nānārtha-gurubōdhasāra, a Kannada work on Vēdānta by Antaranga-yōgi, disciple of Parāśara-parivrājakārya, Vyāsa-bhāttāraka and Mu-kunda-guru; (16) a Kannada commentary on Bhagavadgītā by Rāmakrishṇa; (17) Vallikanṭhbharana, a Kannada poem by Nandinātha; and (18) Rājanṛipa-charita, a Kannada poem in the *sāngatya* metre giving an account of the Mysore king Rāja-Odeyar.

145. Of the other works examined during the year, *Sanatkumāra-rāstu* is a Sanskrit work bearing on architecture by Sanatkumāra. It gives rules for building houses, temples, cars, etc. The author says that he gives the essence of the works on the subject written by Brahīna, Śukra, Yama, Bhārgava, Āngirasa, Gautama, Gārgya, Manu, Vyāsa, Brigu, Viśvakarma and others. *Jyotiḥśasamhitārnava* is a Sanskrit work on astrology by Kadambēśvara, son of Viśvēśvara-mahāprasādi. The author was patronised by the king Pratāpa-Rudra-Dēva-Gajapati and had among others the title *Bhandāradhūrtakartavya*. He calls himself *āsthāna-mahāprasādi*. *Nannayagala-chāritra* is a Kannada poem in the *sāngatya* metre, giving an account of a Vīraśaiva devotee named Nanuayya, written in 1578 by the Vīraśaiva poet Parvatadēva, disciple of Virūpāksha of the Oṇṭettina-maṭha of Divyanagara. *Prabhudēvara-purāṇa* is likewise a Kannada poem in the *śaṭpadi* metre, giving an account of the Vīraśaiva teacher Prabhudēva or Allama, by the Vīraśaiva poet Hariśvara, disciple of Tōṇṭadāchārya of the Yeḍandūr maṭha, who lived at the close of the 17th century.

A few words may also be said here about some lithographed works noticed during the year including two or three of Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III, mentioned in para 137. *Bhuvanapradīpikā* is a Sanskrit work written in 1808 under the patronage of this king by Rāmakrishṇa-Śāstri of Hassan with a Kannada commentary by himself. It is a sort of encyclopædia giving information on a variety of subjects such as creation, time, the Manvādis, geography, astronomy, history of Southern India and of Mysore with many details about his patron Krishṇa-Rāja-Odevar III, the Purāṇas, duties of the four castes and religious orders, Yōga and Vēdānta. Among the Jaina kings of Tuṇḍira-dēṣa are named Satyandhara, his son Jivan-dhara, his son Yaśodhara, his son Guṇapāla, his son Yaśahpāla, his son Prajāpāla, his son Lōkapāla, his descendant Himaśītala who ruled from Kali 1125 Pingala and in whose reign Akālanka vanquished the Bauddhas; then followed Harivikrama, Simhavikrama, Śataratha, Nyāyaratha and Dharmaratha whose son Chāmuṇḍa-Rāya set up Gommata, 49 cubits high, at Sravana Belgoḷa in Kali 600 Vibhava. In Śaka 778 Dhātu Vinayāditya-Bullāla built Yādavapuri. In Śaka 1093 Khara kings of the lunar race, known as Narapatis, built Vijayanagara. In Śaka 1258 Dhātu Mādhavārya-mantri built Vidyānagara and enthroned Bukka. On becoming a *sanyāsi*, he attained celebrity as Vidyāranya-munīndra. Here we have a clear statement of the identity of Mādhavāchārya with Vidyāranya. Another poet, Srinivāsa-kavisārvabhauma, who was also patronised by this king, has written several works, of which one named *Krishṇanṛipa-jayotkarsha* is worthy of notice. It is in praise of his patron and composed in prose and verse in such a way that with a little alteration in punctuation it becomes either a Sanskrit or Kannada work. The works by the king himself are generally prefaced with a *chūrṇikā* similar to the one referred to in para 137 and are profusely illustrated. Of these, *Dēvatādhyāna-mālikā* gives the *dhyāna-slokas* with pictures to illustrate them in each case of sixty deities such as Chāmuṇḍā, Jvalajjhīvā, Mantriṇī-Śyāmalā, Dāṇḍinī-Vārāhi, Mahākālī, Mahālakshmi, Mahāsaravati, Vaśyamukhi, Bālādēvi, Sūlinidēvi, Pratyangirādēvi, Gangā, Lakshmīhayagrīva, Lakshmīvarāha, Śimśū-māra-mūrti, Sarabha, Aghōra, Dattatrēya, Sūrya, Chandra, Maṇmatha and so on. *Sūryachandrādi-vamśāvatarāṇa*, written in 1851, gives with suitable illustrations one hundred episodes each from the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata and the adventures of the royal brothers Yadu-Rāya and Krishṇa-Rāya, the progenitors of the Mysore dynasty of kings. *Dēvatānāma-kusumumāṇjari*, styled *Dēvatā-shṭottarāśṭhottara* in para 137, written in 1859, gives the 108 names or descriptive epithets, not only of deities such as Vishṇu, Śiva, Lakshmi, Gauri, Sita, Rukmini, Bhairava, Nandi, etc., but also of great men such as Buddha, Śankara, Rāmānuja, Madhvā, Vidyāranya, etc., and of things such as the Mysore throne, the royal seal, weapons, Rudrāksha, etc., numbering in all 108. It may be of interest to note here the description given of the Mysore throne:—

The throne is adorned with golden plantain posts and golden mango leaves; has a bird set with jewels at the top of the shaft of the umbrella; is rendered charming by female figures at the sides of the flight of steps; has pearl tassels around the umbrella; has a tortoise seat, *yâlis* on two sides, and creepers on four sides; has on the east face elephants, on the south horses, on the west infantry, and on the north chariots; has Brahma on the south, Siva on the north and Vishnu in the middle; has Vijaya and other four lions, two *sarabhas*, two horses, and four swans at the angles; is beautified by figures of the regents of the directions and Nâga nymphs; is decorated with the *scastika* diagram and a pearl awning, and is open on all sides.

General Remarks.

146. The architectural and iconographic illustrations and notes, the publication of signed works of individual artists and the notices of newly discovered early records of historical value in these Reports continue to receive the warm appreciation of scholars in India, Europe and America. One scholar writes from England: "The grave news from France makes it difficult for me to take as much interest as usual in our favourite pursuits, but in spite of that and illness I have gone through your Report carefully and noted the main points which strike me. The Report, as usual, is full of novel and valuable matter. I observe your active progress in publications completed or in hand. Para 15, the reliefs at Belur representing the courts of Vishnuvardhana and his son; para 20, the unique 4-celled temple at Dodda Gaddavalli; paras 73-81, the genuine early Ganga records; paras 86-88, the Punnâta inscription; para 154, the new Hoysala gold coins: and there are many other things. I do not know how you find time to do so much and so thoroughly. Probably your Reports may be ranked as the best in India." Another scholar writes: "I always look forward with interest to the perusal of these valuable Reports, and the present one fully maintains the well-established reputation of your Department. The architectural and artistic discriptions are, as usual, full and definite and they will be of great value in the study of the Sanskrit *Silpasâstras*, which, I am glad to know, is now seriously taken in hand. The photographs of signed sculptures are again highly welcome: two of the works, the Sarasvati by Haripa and the Vênugopâla by Madhuvañna, seem to me fine. In the Epigraphical Part the inscription of Durvinita and the Mâmballi Plates are, no doubt, the most important records. They continue the demonstration of the genuineness of the early Ganga inscriptions, being in full agreement with those previously known. I believe that the work of the Mysore Archaeological Department in connection with this dynasty will always be remembered to its credit." Another writes: "As usual, your Report is most interesting and instructive, and too much praise cannot be given to the beautiful and helpful illustrations." Another again writes: "The illustrations in your Report are, as usual, an outstanding feature, and as admirable as ever. Those of the Nuggihalli temples, I and V, and the figures, IV and VII, are very effective." Another writes from Scotland: "I have read your Report with great interest and profit. It is unnecessary to say more than that it equals in value its predecessors. I make instead two suggestions which may perhaps be carried out in future Reports. The first is simply to repeat the desire expressed by others for the provision of an Index. The Reports are far too valuable to be left without this indispensable aid to rapid reference. The second is the hope that in future Reports some further details may be given of manuscripts which are not already noticed in the existing Catalogues." Another writes from Denmark: "As usual, your Report contains a great store of material admirably edited and illustrated, and is a splendid record of your fine energy and scholarship. When you have done so much, it might seem unappreciative to ask for more, but I think the suggestion made by one of your correspondents that an Index to the Series should be put in hand is only a tribute to the excellence of your work, and I am sure all students of Indian art and history would be glad if you could see your way to carry out this suggestion." Another writes from Holland: "Your Report is a valuable record of scholarly work." Another writes from America: "Like its predecessor, the Report for 1916, your present Report is a very valuable and much esteemed account containing material most worthy of the careful and scholarly reproduction of plates and figures found in it."

A European scholar in India writes: "Once again I must say that your Report for the last year has fulfilled the expectations of those interested in your work. It is another gem which will be added to the Archaeological Treasure with which you are enriching Mysore year after year. I have read the Report from cover to cover, and the interest has been maintained throughout. Yet, several portions have attracted my attention more particularly: such are, for instance, those relating to the temples of Dodda-Gaddavalli, whose quadruple dimensions are, as you remark, a unique feature of Hoysala Architecture, of Grama, the three fast-crumbing ones of Nuggihalli where occur rare instances of a Kâli flanked by Vaishnavi *dvârapâlikas*, and a Vishnu flanked by Parvati and Sarasvati, the fine Dravidian shrines of Yelandur and of Agara, the fanes at Kalale and the little known ones of portions of Kolar District. I am highly pleased also at your discovery of fresh examples of Tippu's broad-mindedness and tolerance, *viz.*, his presents to the temples at Kalale and at Melkote of silver ritualistic vessels for worship of the gods. I was struck also with the undertone of despondency that runs throughout the pages of your Report, despondency caused by the ever to be regretted neglect by responsible officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments of these magnificent relics of a glorious past which are slowly disappearing before our eyes through want of conservation. I feel strongly on this point and trust that something tangible will be done in the near future by the powers that be. Your discovery of the first Tamil *mâstikal* that has yet been found in the State, and of *Tengalai* castmarks on tour Prahlâdas sculptured on screens in the Kesava temple at Belur is also of far-reaching importance. Please then accept once more my heart-felt felicitations for the splendid result of another year's strenuous but at the same time highly successful work." Another scholar writes: "I congratulate you on keeping up the high standard which has won for the Mysore Archaeological Department so high a repute of recent years." Another writes: "I find your Report interesting reading, particularly as you give illustrations, for I am much interested in the iconography of the Devatas for which the Dhyanas in the Tantras are so necessary. One or two of the figures have great artistic value. I am pleased to know that in Mysore as elsewhere an increased interest in the Art of this country has led to practical measures, and congratulate you on the Report for which you are responsible." A Ceylonese scholar writes: "I have read your Report with very great interest. It is a record of most excellent work, highly creditable to you and to your Government." An Indian scholar writes: "I find your Report extremely interesting, particularly the description of Lakashminarasimha and Sadasiva temples illustrated by photographs and plans. The former seems to be a splendid monument both from an architectural and artistic point of view, and I congratulate you on possessing such fine monuments in your circle."

It is pleasing to note that this year's survey has brought to light a number of artistic Hoysala structures which had not been noticed before. As a general rule Hoysala temples are built entirely of potstone; but this year instances have come under notice of such temples built either partly of granite and partly of potstone (para 38) or entirely of granite (para 40). Another noteworthy structure that has come under notice is a Dravidian temple with three cells (para 34), this feature being peculiar to Hoysala structures. A number of *mâstikals* characterised by certain peculiarities has been noticed in paras 12, 13, 30 and 32, though it has been possible to illustrate only one of them, that too not of a high order of merit (Plate V, 3).

In compliance with the desire expressed by some of the scholars quoted above, the preparation of an Index to the Archaeological Reports has been taken in hand. It is hoped that the necessary assistance for the work will be afforded by Government.

Among the illustrations of architecture and sculpture in the present Report, Plate I gives the south view of the Îsvara temple at Arsikere, a typical specimen of Hoysala architecture. Plates VI and VII illustrate the elegant Chennakêśava temple at Aralguppe and exhibit three signed images executed by Honôja, a new name not met with hetherto. Plate V illustrates the Galigêśvara temple at Heggere, a small but very fine Hoysala building, and a *mâstikal*. Plates II and III illustrate two Muhammadan buildings at Sira. Plate IV shows a side view of the Yôgamâdhava temple at Ŝettikere with the metallic figure of a warrior, and Plate VIII a side view of the shrine of the goddess in the Varâhasvâmi temple at Mysore.

Plate IX exhibits three inscribed metallic images, one the processional image of the temple, the others figures of Śrivaishṇava teachers. On Plate IV is also shown the ornamental wooden doorway of a temple at Chikkanāyakanhalli. Lastly, Plate X shows the artistically executed *santānambuja* or "progeny lotus" (see para 137), giving the genealogy of the Mysore kings.

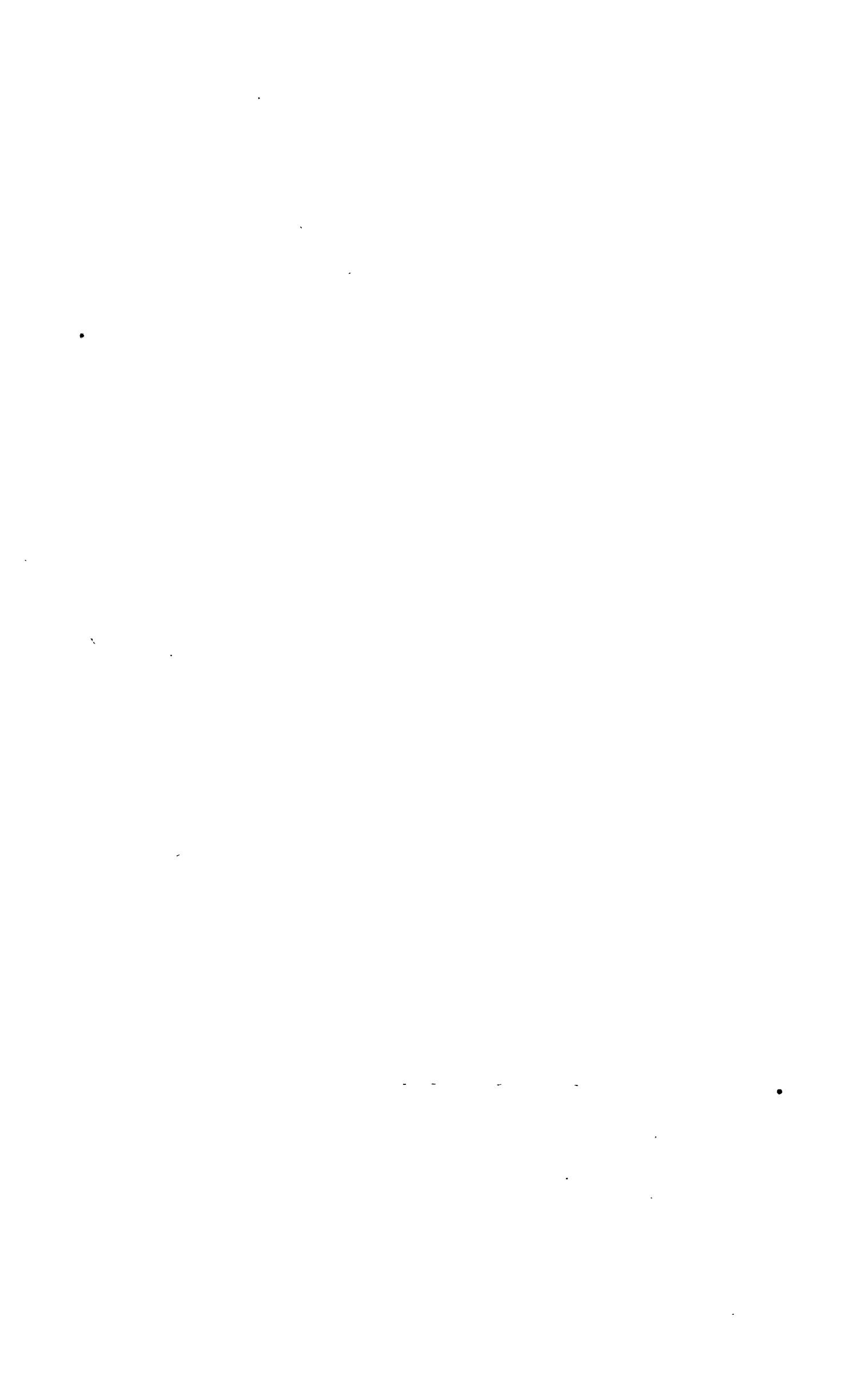
I have again to urge upon the notice of Government the urgent necessity for making early arrangements for the conservation of all the artistic structures in the State. In the interests of these noble monuments it is absolutely necessary to introduce the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act as soon as possible. A special allotment in the annual budget is also very necessary for their systematic conservation. It will be seen that one of the scholars quoted above expresses himself very feelingly on this matter.

The Tagare plates of the Ganga king Polavira (paras 73-75) are of great historical importance and form a welcome addition to the number of the genuine records of the early Ganga dynasty brought to light in my previous Reports. The Tagare plates of the Kadamba king Bhōgivarma are also of some historical value as mentioning two new kings of that early dynasty. The stone inscription of the Ganga king Śripurusha (para 76) is of considerable interest, as being the only lithic record, yet discovered, of that king with a Śaka date.

R. NARASIMHACHAR,

BANGALORE,
14th September 1918.

*Director of Archæological
Researches in Mysore.*



DY 57

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

mysore archæological department

FOR THE YEAR 1919

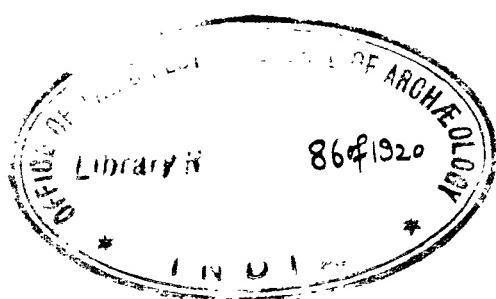
WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON



BANGALORE

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1919



Report of the Archaeological Department.

No. G. 16394-5—G. M. 128-19-2, DATED 17TH JANUARY 1920.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.**

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore on the progress made in the Archaeological Survey of Mysore for the year ending 30th June 1919.

Order No. G. 16394-5—G. M. 128-19-2, dated 17th January 1920.

Recorded.

2. The Director made short tours in the months of January, February and May 1919 in Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts, with the object of making a re-survey of portions of these districts and of inspecting some temples of archaeological interest. He inspected 102 villages and examined 180 new records.

3. *Work at Headquarters.*—The work done at headquarters is given in detail in paragraphs 43—59 of the report. One hundred and eighty-eight records were copied during the year. A set of copper plates received from the Agent of the Paradesi-swami Matha at Keregodi Rangapura, Tiptur Taluk, is of some historical value, as it records a grant by a Ganga King, Rajamalla II, to a Saiva Teacher of the name of Netra Siva in the 9th Century.

Two monographs, one on the Kesava temple at Belur and the other on the Lakshmi Devi temple at Dodd-Gaddavalli Nos. II and III of "Architecture and Sculpture in Mysore" in the Mysore Archaeological Series, were printed during the year. The translations of the Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Sravana-belagola volume and the General Index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica made some progress during the year.

About 200 photographs of views of temples of artistic merit were prepared and sent to the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Kadur for sale to the public. About 45 photographs were sold in the Archaeological Office. Forty copies of the Monograph on the Kesava temple were also sold during the year.

4. The report was received late, though proposals for the additional quantity of diacritical and accented type were sanctioned with the object of facilitating the work of printing it in the Government Press. The Superintendent, Government Printing, is requested to make proper arrangements for the timely printing of the reports in future.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

To—The Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore.

The Superintendent, Government Printing.

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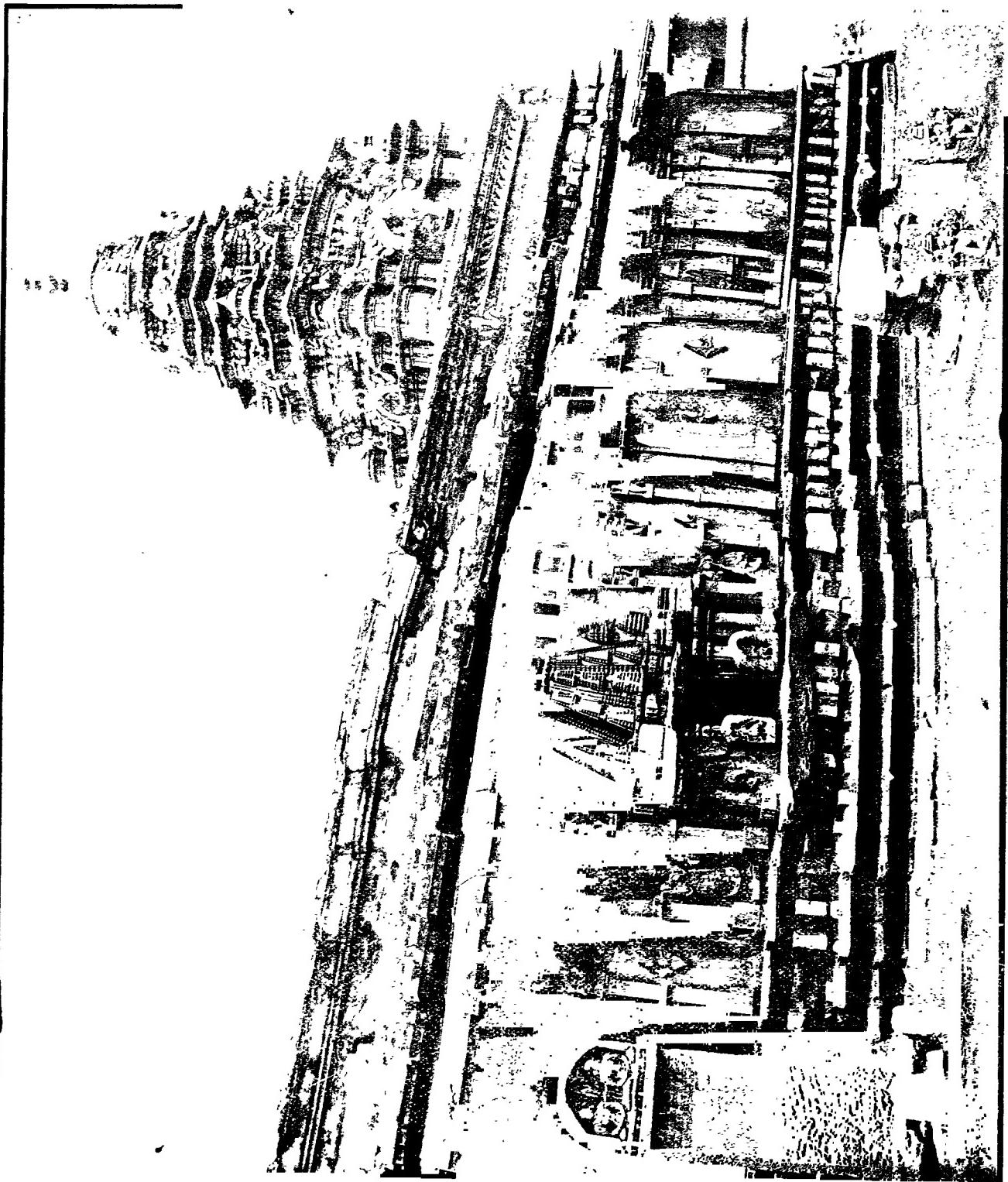
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NORTH VIEW OF SANTISVARA-BASIDI AT NITTUR

Pl. I



ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MYSORE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1919.

PART I.—WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Establishment.

By Government Order No. G. 27—G. M. 177-17-20, dated the 2nd July 1918, Dr. A. Venkatasubbiya was allowed to continue to work as my Assistant, and by Government Order No. G. Camp 5—G. M. 1-18-20, dated the 3rd May 1919, he was directed to rejoin duty on return from leave. He rejoined duty on the 12th May 1919.

2. According to Government Order No. G. 12984-5—G. M. 320-17-6, dated the 2nd January 1919, the personal allowance of Mr. T. Namassivayam Pillai, the Photographer and Draughtsman of my office, was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

3. In Government Order No. G. 7340-1—G. M. 95-18-2, dated the 10th October 1918, sanction was accorded to the retirement of Pandit A. Anandalvar, the senior copyist of my office, with effect from the 16th September 1918.

4. In their Order No. G. 7338-9—G. M. 87-18-6, dated the 10th October 1918, Government sanctioned the confirmation of S. Bommarasa Pandit and Pandit N. Nanjunda Sastri as Head Clerk and Kannada Clerk respectively of my office.

5. In Government Order No. G. 26552-3—G. M. 87-18-23, dated the 27th May 1919, sanction was accorded to the continuance of the temporary establishment for the Archæological office for a further period of one year from the 1st July 1919.

6. In their Order No. G. 11757-9—Education 148-18-39, dated the 31st May 1919, Government directed the transfer of the services of the copyists working in the Oriental Library to the Archæological Department.

7. Abdul Rahiman, Assistant to the Photographer of my office, was allowed to retire from service under Article 327 of the Mysore Service Regulations with effect from the 17th May 1919.

8. By Government Order No. G. 27474-7—G. M. 38-18-21, dated the 6th June 1919, the deputation of Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, M.A., B.L., Maharani's College, Mysore, for a period of six months, was sanctioned for assisting me in the revision of the historical portion of the *Mysore Gazetteer*.

9. Dr. A. Venkatasubbiya had privilege leave for 27 days and leave without allowances for nearly 7 months. Mr. Rama Rao had privilege leave for 29 days. M. V. Srirangachar had leave without allowances for 2½ months and resigned the appointment on the 16th September 1918. Pandit Venkannachar had privilege leave for nearly 2½ months; A. Sesha Iyengar for nearly 1½ months; Pandit Anandalvar for 16 days; N. Nanjunda Sastri for 14 days; and M. A. Ramanuja Iyengar for 12 days.

Tours: Exploration, Inspection of Temples, etc.

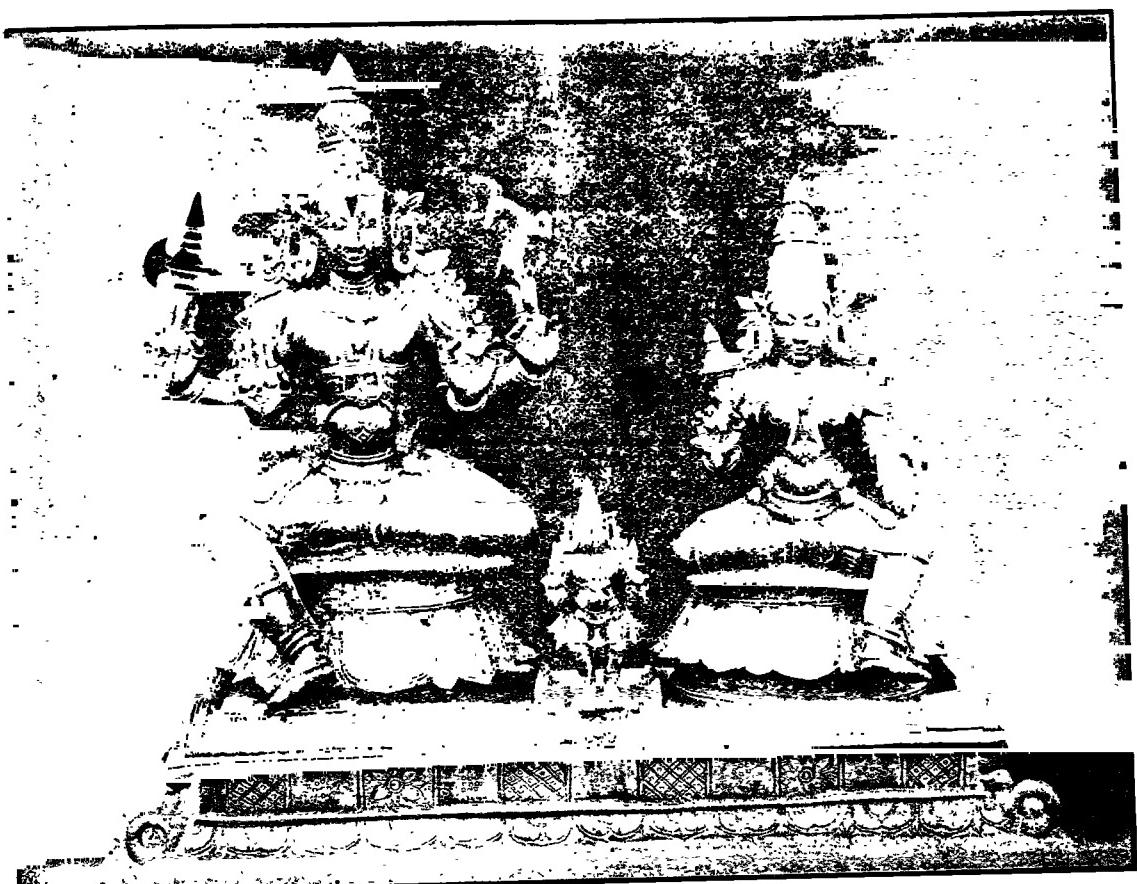
10. Pressure of work at headquarters did not admit of my undertaking long tours during the year under report. Short tours were, however, made in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts in January, February and May 1919 with the object of making a resurvey of portions of the abovementioned districts and of inspecting a few temples of archæological interest. The resurvey has resulted in the discovery of about 180 new records including a number of copper plates and

sanads, and of a few artistic structures not noticed before. I left Bangalore for Ānekal on the 20th January 1919.

11. Ānekal has several temples, of which the *Chennakēśava* is probably the oldest. It is a fine structure facing east with a *mahādrāra* or outer gate to the south. The *navaranga* or central hall has four sculptured pillars supporting a ceiling carved with a lotus bud. The sculptures on the pillars illustrate the stories of several of the ten incarnations of Vishṇu such as the Narasimha, the Krishṇa and the Vāmana. Among other noticeable carvings are a figure of Vishṇu with fourteen hands and a large conch-shell. In the *sukhanāsi* or vestibule are kept two sets of *utsara-vigrahas* or processional images, a figure of Hanumān and three stone figures of Āḻiyārs or Śrīvaishṇava saints. The god of the temple is said to have been set up by the Pāṇḍava prince Arjuna. The outer walls are decorated with pilasters and three niches surmounted by small *gopuras* or turrets on the three sides of the *garbhagriha* or adytum. There is a figure of Hanumān to the right of the *mahādrāra*. The Amritamallikārjuna temple is a pretty large building facing east with a *mahādrāra* and a good *dipa-stambha* or lamp-pillar in front. The pillar, about 20 feet high, stands on a raised pedestal, about 5 feet high, and has on the west face Gaṇapati, on the north Virabhadra, on the south Nandi, and on the east a four-armed figure, about 2½ feet high, of Śiva standing on a chariot, the upper hands holding an axe and an antelope, the lower a bow and an arrow. The Śiva figure is rather peculiar: it is perhaps intended to represent that god as the destroyer of the Tripura demons. The lintel of the *sukhanāsi* doorway shows a *linga* flanked by elephants instead of the usual Gajalakshmi. To the north of the temple in the *prākāra* or enclosure is the shrine of the goddess. The Bhavāniśankara temple, said to have been erected by one Annadānappa about 200 years ago, has three cells standing in a line, the central one having a linga known as Bhavāniśankara, the north a good figure of Pārvati and the south a linga called Nanjundēśvara said to have been set up some 50 years ago. The central cell has also the processional image together with a standing figure of Gaṇapati and the *astra-dévate*, i.e., a trident standing on a pedestal. In the south cell are also kept the processional images of the Amritamallikārjuna and the ruined Gangādhareśvara temples, the former being what is known as Sōmāskanda-mūrti, consisting of the group Śiva, Pārvati and child Skanda or Subrahmaṇya (Plate II, 1), and the latter Umāmahēśvara. The centre of the *navaranga* is paved with a smooth stone slab, measuring 6½ feet by 3½ feet, which is said to be the stone cot used by a former chief of the place. It is semi-circular at one end and is carved with two parrots. It is said that its four ornamental legs are buried in the ground. The *navaranga* has also pretty good figures of Gaṇapati, Chāṇḍeśvara, Lakshminārāyaṇa and Sūrya. There is likewise a rude standing figure in a niche with folded hands, which probably represents the founder of the temple. The short lamp-pillar in front has Indra on the east face, Nandi on the south, Gaṇapati on the west and a lotus on the north. In a shrine in the enclosure is a good marble figure of Śankarāchārya, recently set up.

12. The Vēṇugopāla temple is said to have been founded about 100 years ago by Raghupataiya, a high officer under a former chief of the place. The god, about 3 feet high, is flanked by consorts. Raghupataiya is also said to have founded the *agrahāra* (or rent-free Brāhmaṇa village) Kammasandra, about 2½ miles from Ānekal, and to have erected the Rāma and Śiva temples there which have now gone to ruin. The Dharmarāja temple enshrines colored wooden figures of the Pāṇḍava brothers and their consort Draupadi. There is also a stone figure, about 1 foot high, of Dharmarāja, seated in *lalitāsana* or with one leg dangling, holding a *gadā* or mace in the right hand, the other hand being placed on the thigh. The processional images are metallic figures of Arjuna and Draupadi, the former armed with a bow, an arrow and a quiver. In front of the temple is a small shrine containing a standing figure, about 3 feet high, of Pōtalarāju, holding a sword in the uplifted right hand and a dagger in the left. In the *prākāra* is a miniature Muhammadan tomb newly set up with a *panjā* or metal hand. The meaning of this is not clear. The annual festival takes place in the month of Chaitra (April), and in the procession Draupadi has precedence over the others. Dharmarāja is not taken out. Outside the temple at some distance is a circular mud embankment, said to represent Saṁdhava who treacherously killed Abhimanyu in the Mahābhārata war, and during the festival a huge head is fixed on the embankment

PLATE II



1. METALLIC FIGURE OF SOMASKANDA-MURTI IN BHAVANISANKARA TEMPLE AT ANEKAL



2. STONE FIGURE OF VITHALESVARA IN VITHALESVARA TEMPLE AT HOSKOTE
Mysore Archaeological Survey

and cut off. Sham fights also take place during the festival in imitation of the battle in which Abhiinanyu was killed. The Timmarâyasvâmi temple, situated at a distance of about a mile from Ânekal, has been recently renovated with the materials of the ruined Venkataramanâsvâmi temple at Halehalli. So, the inscription EC, IX, Ânekal 46 of Halehalli is now here. The god is what is known as *udbhava-mîrti*, an upright round stone said to be of the shape of a serpent (*śeshâkâra*) and supposed to have emerged from an anthill (*valnikôdbhava*). We have the usual tradition that the god revealed himself in a dream to a chief of the place and that the dropping of milk by a cow led to the discovery of the god. The car festival takes place on a grand scale in Chaitra (April) every year, at which about 10,000 people are said to collect together. There are several *mântapas* and other buildings to accommodate pilgrims during the festival. Behind the temple is a neat little shrine once dedicated to Nârâyaña, but now containing a figure of Hanumân.

13. To the south of Ânekal is what looks like the site of an ancient city, now known as *Sâsanada-bidu* (the inscription plain) and *bûdi-hola* (the ash field). It is full of ashes, bones, and pieces of

An ancient site. old pottery with various kinds of ornamentation. The pottery mostly resembles that found on the Chandravalli site at Chitaldrug (see *Report* for 1909, para 12). A few old bricks and neolithic celts were also picked up on the site. No information is available about the city which once stood here. The site is now being dug up for the ashes which are carted away for being used as manure for the fields. Two new inscriptions, one Tamil and one Kannada, were found here. EC, IX, Ânekal 48 was also correctly copied. While at Ânekal I examined nearly 250 palm leaf manuscripts in the private libraries of Messrs. Nanjundabhatta,

Manuscripts. Sivarama Sastri (senior), Sivarama Sastri (junior) and

Sitarama Sastri. Most of the works contained in the manuscripts are printed. Besides works of general literature such as poems and dramas, the manuscripts were found to contain works bearing on astrology, ritual, medicine, rhetoric, grammar, *dharma-sâstra* and *vratas* or observances. There are also Rik and Yajus samhitâs, pada-pâthas, several Brâhmañas and Upanishads, Śrauta grihya-and dharma-sûtras, itihâsas and purânas, and commentaries on the Brahma-sûtras, smritis, poems, dramas and rhetorical works.

14. Vânakanhalli is named Vannakkarpattanam in the Tamil inscriptions of Places in Ânekal Taluk. the place. Three new Tamil epigraphs were copied here.

Vânakanhalli. One of them refers to a boar-hunt and the slab on which it is incised has at the top a boar which is attacked by two dogs both in front and behind. Jigañi has a large tank with a sluice in the form of a lofty four-pillared *mântapa*. The village is

Jigañi. called Śuguni in the Tamil records. The inscriptions

Ânekal 76 and 77 here are fragmentary Ganga records not connected with each other. Number 76 is in the ruined house of Siddhanti Subrahmanyâ Sastri, a former Kannada Pandit of the Madras Presidency College and a famous commentator of several Kannada works. The Varadarâja temple at the village appears to be an old structure. The Chennakêśava temple at Hâragadde, known as Pâraṅgâlani in

Hâragadde. the Tamil epigraphs, is a pretty large Dravidian building.

The god, about 5 feet high, is a good figure flanked by consorts, all the three standing on a large well-executed *gómukha* (or a stone platter with a spout resembling a cow's face). In the *nârângâ* is a seated figure, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with pedestal, of Vishvaksêna. Four new Tamil inscriptions were

Lakshma. copied at the temple. The Kannada poet Lakshma, the author of a Bhârata, Rukmângadacharite and other

works, was a native of this village and a devotee of this god. In his works, which are all dedicated to this god, the village is named Khagapuri. Tradition has it that though illiterate he acquired poetical skill by the grace of Vishvaksêna mentioned above. He flourished in the first half of the 18th century and the present officiating priests of the temple are his lineal descendants. A new inscription was discovered at Sôlûr, another at Sabbamangala, and two more, of which one is Tamil, at Halehalli.

15. Sarjâpura with some villages in the neighbourhood was granted as a *jâgir* to Hâfiz Muhammad Khân during the time of Aurangazib.

Sarjâpura. It is said to have been subsequently resumed during the time of Divân Pûrnaiya. No local Muhammadan was able to give me definite

information about either the *jágir* or the Jágirdár. Gulám Husén Khán, a lineal descendant of the Jágirdár, is said to have some old *sanads* with him. But this individual is not a resident of the village. The ruined Chennakéshava temple in the fort must have been a very good building judging from the sculptures on its outer walls which illustrate the stories of the Narasimha, Krishṇa and other incarnations of Vishṇu. From an inscription newly discovered in the temple it appears to have been erected by the Sugatûr chief Tamme-Gauda in about 1526 during the reign of the Vijayanagar king Krishṇa-Déva-Râya. The sculptures have been

A temple converted into a defaced or chiselled out. The Jágirdár is said to have Muhammadan shrine. erected a structure over the temple for enshrining a hair of Muhammad's mustache (*ásire sharif*). The walls of

the structure are still to be seen. The eastern portion of the temple has now become the dwelling place of some Muhammadan, and the western portion adorned with several sculptured pillars is used as a latrine by the residents in the neighbourhood. To the north-west of the village are the tombs of the Jágirdár and his wife and an annual *urs* or festival takes place in their honor in the month of Moharram. The Mahâbilvêśvara temple, recently renovated, has three cells standing in a line enshrining a linga, Gaṇapati and Pârvati. The *navaranga* has figures of Sûrya, Varadarâja, Hanumân and Chandikéshvara. The Kôdañdarâma temple has likewise three cells standing in a line : the middle cell has a good figure, about 4 feet high, of Râma together with those of Lakshmana and Sîtâ ; the right cell Hanumân, said to have been set up by Vyâsa ; and the left cell is vacant. Ramacharya, the *archaka* of the temple, produced some old papers in his possession. One of them is an order issued in 1833 by Fauzdár Bâpûrâya to Ânil Sêshaiya telling him that a grant of 3 *varahas* has been made to the *archaka* of the temple, and asking him to pay him every day 8 pies out of the customs duties for the purchase of camphor and incense. Another records a stipulation in 1803 by the weavers that they would pay to the temple one pie for every cloth manufactured by them. The *archaka* also showed me some manuscripts bearing on the Vaikhânasâgama.

16. Another Śiva temple in the village has a seated figure of the goddess Annapûrnâ behind the linga. The goddess has four hands, the upper ones bearing lotuses and the lower holding a ladle between them. The Paṭálamma temple, which had once a colored stucco figure of the goddess, is now empty, the goddess having been mutilated by the Muhammadans. The people said that owing to the fear of constant mutilation no new goddess was set up. The Mâri shrine to the left of the Paṭálamma temple contains eight stone heads out of the usual nine, one having been broken by the Muhammadans. The village has also a *maṭha* known as Sambappa's *maṭha*, which contains the *gaddige* or tomb of Sambappa, a great

A Panchama teacher. Panchama teacher. This *maṭha* is a branch of the original *maṭha* which is at Åldûr in the Châmarâjanagar Taluk of the Mysore District. Sambappa was a pious Panchama who is credited with the performance of many miracles. He has many disciples among the Panchamas and others in several parts of the State. In front of the *gaddige* stand two slabs sculptured in the lower half with figures of Saiva *dvârapâlakas* or doorkeepers. In the upper portion one of the slabs has Virabhadra, while the other shows a tree with monkeys and birds on it, and a bull in front of which stands a man with the right hand raised and the left, armed with a dagger, caught with one of the forelegs by the bull. The meaning of this is not clear. Mâdaiya, a descendant of Sambappa, who is in charge of the *maṭha*, produced a copper plate inscription in Nâgari characters of the Vijayanagar king Venkaṭapati-Râya I, dated 1602. He is under the impression that the record gives an account of the miracles performed by his ancestor Sambappa and has been showing it to the disciples of the *maṭha* as his authority for collecting contributions from them. The inscription, however, registers a grant by the king to a Śrîvaishnava Brâhman named Râmâchârya. Mâdaiya also showed me some papers relating to the *maṭha*, which describe the greatness of Sambappa and enjoin the payment of certain contributions to the *maṭha*. The

Shekdar of Sarjâpura, Saiyad Abdul Razak, produced a *sanad* issued in 1800 to his great grandfather by Pûrnaiya. Kâsi Subbanna, Shanbhog of Sarjâpura, has in his possession three *sanads*—one, dated A. H. 1184, issued by Jágirdár Hâfiz Muhammad Khán, and two, dated 1812 and 1820, issued by Krishṇa-Râja-Odeyar III of Mysore. He has also a Persian letter, a copy, dated 1855, attested by Cowper, Under Secretary to the Govern-

PLATE III

2. LAMP-PILLAR IN FRONT OF HARIHARESVARA
TEMPLE AT HARIHAR

1. LAMP-PILLAR IN FRONT OF ANIMUKTESWARA
TEMPLE AT HOSKOTTE

ment of India with the Governor-General. Four new epigraphs were discovered in the village. Dommasandra is a large village containing two Government and two Mission Schools. It has also a Reading Room. There are nearly 200 families of weavers and good female cloths are said to be manufactured in the village. A new inscription was copied here.

17. Hoskôte is so named because the fort in it was newly built about the close of the 15th century by the Sugatür chief Tamme-Gauda. It has one of the largest tanks in the State, about 10 miles in circumference when full. The Avinukteśvara temple is a large Dravidian structure, said to have been founded by the above-mentioned Tamme-Gauda. It has three cells standing in a line, the middle cell enshrining a figure of Vîrabhadra, the right cell a linga and the left Pârvati. The processional image, said to have been recently prepared, bears an inscription on the pedestal which merely gives the name of the god. Of the noticeable figures in the *navaranga* are a two-armed Ganapati and a two-armed Subrahmanyâ. The latter has only one face and bears in the right hand the weapon *sakti*, the left hand being placed on the waist. His vehicle, the peacock, is shown at the back. In front of the temple stands a fine *dipa-stumbha* or lamp-pillar (Plate III) somewhat resembling those at the Hariharêśvara temple at Harihar (*Report* for 1912, para 40). It is about 25 feet high with pedestal and is built of 22 circular discs, the alternate ones jutting out in the four directions so as to allow lamps being placed on the protuberances which number 44 in all and are carved with floral or geometrical designs on the upper surface. It has on the east face a trident, on the south a linga, on the west a drum and on the north a lotus. On a pillar to the left in the *mukha--mantapa* or front hall is

A figure of Tamme-Gauda. carved a standing figure, about 1 foot high, wearing a *gôtu* or cloak and leaning on a staff, which is said to represent the chief Tamme-Gauda. A similar figure is also found on one of the pillars of the *kalyâna-mantapa* of the same temple. These figures are very much like the figures of Kempe-Gauda found at Mâgadi and other places (*Report* for 1915, para 11; last year's *Report*, para 14). The Vîthalêśvara temple has also three cells standing in a line. The middle cell has a good figure, about 3 feet high, of Vîthala, flanked by consorts (Plate II, 2). The god stands with his two hands placed on the waist. The right cell has good figures of Garuda and Ganapati and the left a good figure of Hanumân. From the records in the possession of Vîthalêśvara Subbaraya, the hereditary *archaka* of the temple, we learn that it was founded about the middle of the 17th century by Raghunâtha Bâvâji, Subedar of Hoskôte-paraganâ, at the instance of the Pêshwa. The images seem to have been sent from Poona with the Brâhman Mudgal-bhaṭṭa, who became the first *archaka* of the temple. The village Turugalûr of the revenue-value of 42½ *varahas* in the Mâlûr Taluk was granted for the upkeep of the temple. Among the old papers produced by the present *archaka*

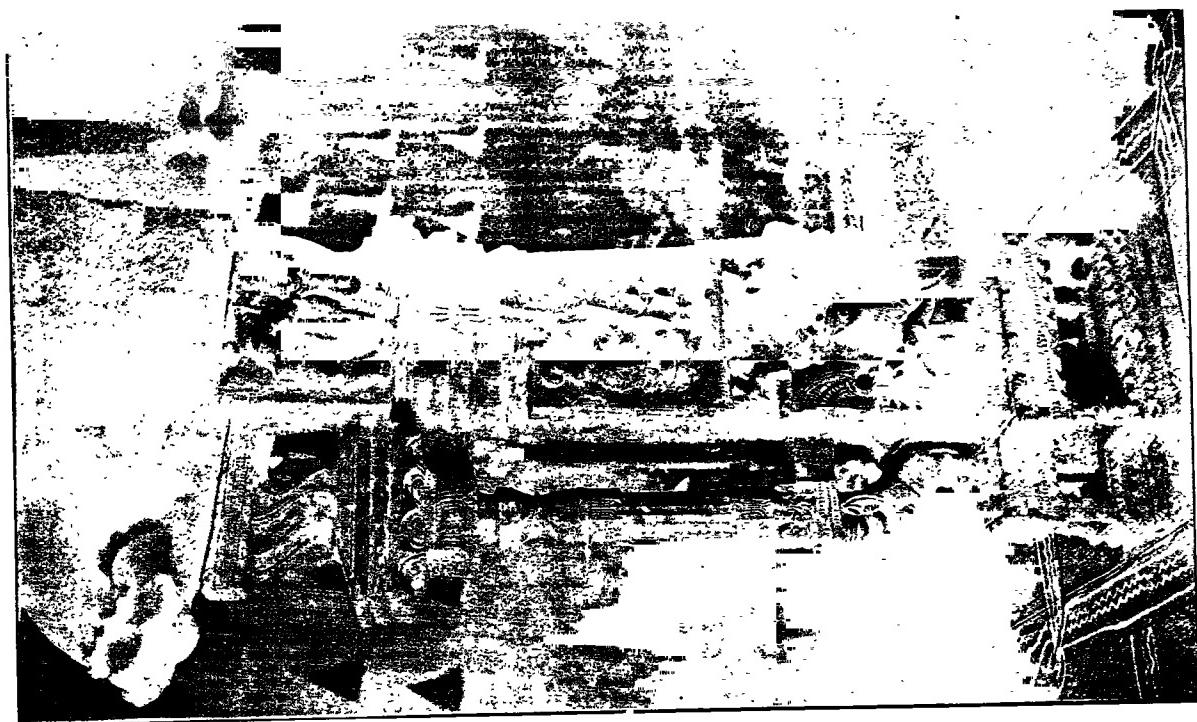
Sanads. are a sanad issued by Pûrnaiya in 1800; another issued by Lingarâjayya-arasu, Fauzdâr of Bangalore, in 1815; another issued by Divân Venkate-arasu in 1830; two issued by Raghunâtha-Bâvâji in about 1760, one addressed to *archaka* Râma-bhaṭṭa, son of Mudgal-bhaṭṭa, and the other addressed to the Dêsapândes and other officials of the Paraganâ; and two issued by merchants and officials in 1772 granting certain dues to the temple.

18. There are two Ânjanêya temples in the town known as the Kôté Ânjanêya and the Agrahâra Ânjanêya. The former is a small but neat building with an ornamental plinth and a porch supported by four sculptured pillars, the middle ones adorned with lions and riders and the end ones with a fine pilaster each cut out of the block. The other temple, which appears to have been recently renovated, has in the *navaranga* four beautifully carved black stone pillars which, judging from the sculptures on them, seem to have originally belonged to some ornate Siva temple of the Dravidian style. Two of them are shown on Plate IV. The workmanship is of a superior kind, though the pillars differ from one another in design. The south-east and north-east pillars are mostly similar, both having a pilaster standing on an elephant and a *yâli* in the one case and on a seated lion in the other. The former has attached to it on the east a plain round column, 4½ feet high and 8 inches in diameter, which, it is said, could be turned round if the bottom, now buried a few inches in the ground, was set free. There are old people in the town who say that they have turned it round. The south-west pillar has likewise a pilaster resting on a standing lion, and the north-west pillar is adorned with three

pilasters carved out of one block. The capitals appear to be made of granite, and only one of them, that on the south-west pillar, is sculptured. The sculptures are a *gāyḍa-bhēruṇḍa* with a human body holding elephants in the beaks and claws on the east face and Vyāghrapāda worshipping a linga decorated with fine creeper work on the west. Among other sculptures on the pillars may be mentioned a huntress armed with a bow and an arrow getting a thorn taken out of the leg, Tāṇḍavēśvara with Vishṇu as a drummer and Brahma and Subrahmanyā as attendant musicians, Narasiṁha as a drummer, Kāṇappa kicking a linga, Yama seizing Mārkaṇḍeyā, Bhairava resting his right hand on a basket borne on the head of a dwarf and receiving what looks like some eatable from a woman, and Śiva spiking some one with the prongs of his trident and touching the head of another. The Varadarāja temple is said to have been renovated in about 1830 by Bīlīgirirāv, a former Amildar of Hoskōṭe and a member of the Hebbār Śrīvaishṇava community. It is also stated that he built the Ānjanēya temple near the tank sluice.

19. A portion of the fort appears to represent the site of an ancient city. It abounds in ashes and old pottery, the latter probably not so old as that at Ānekal (para 12). Most of the land here now belongs to Sinappa, Shanbhog of Hoskōṭe, who has allowed the earth which is full of ashes at a depth of about 2 or 3 feet to be removed for being used as manure. The fort was full of houses once, though deserted at present, but the pottery in question is certainly older than the time of Tamme-Gauda who built the fort in about 1500. We are therefore led to the inference that the place is the site of an older city. Sinappa says that excavations conducted by him for levelling the land disclosed some stone foundations and earthen pipes plastered over with chunam which had apparently been used for conveying water, as also mud pillars enclosed with sand. There are two Lingāyat *māṭhas* known as Chilume-māṭha and Vīrattayya's māṭha, the latter about a mile from the town. Both are stone structures more or less in a ruinous condition. The former is so called because it has close to it a perennial spring (*chilume*) in the form of a well which supplies good drinking water to the eastern portion of the town. It has also another empty well faced with rough slabs. The other māṭha is a large building with several sculptured pillars, one of the sculptures being a figure of Tamme-Gauda (see para 16), who is said to have built the structure. In front of the entrance is lying half buried a well dressed stone slab, about $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 4 feet, with bevelled edges decorated with scroll work, which is very probably a cot with the legs buried in the ground. But people say that it was used to heap cooked rice on for distribution among the poor who visited the māṭha. Behind the building is a fine well faced with dressed stone slabs on all the sides with a shallow stone trough near it. In Nandarāma Sing's grove near the town are a few *māṭikals* which differ in some respects from similar memorials in other parts of the State. One of them (Plate V, 1) shows the husband armed with daggers in both the hands, the right hand being raised; while the wife holds in the left hand a water-vessel resembling a flask instead of the usual *giydi* or spouted vessel, the right hand being placed on the belly. Another in the Municipal garden (Plate V, 2) shows a warrior and his two wives, both of whom appear to have become *satis*. The warrior is represented as wearing a beard and a top-knot (*gōyde*). He holds a dagger in the right hand, the other being placed on the belly. The wife to the right holds a flower in the right hand and a flask in the left, while the one to the left bears a mirror in the left hand and what looks like a thunderbolt in the right, flames being shown as issuing from her head. There are also two smaller figures with folded hands on either side of this wife, which apparently represent her children. A third near Benḍigānḥalli, though at some distance from the town, may also be noticed here. Here, too, we have a warrior and his two wives. He holds a dagger in his right hand with the point turned to the ground. The wife to the left bears a flask in the left hand and a mirror in the right, while the other wife holds a mirror in the left hand and a lime in the right.

20. In the Municipal garden which has a small neat structure in the middle is collected together a number of sculptures brought from some ruined temples. They consist of a number of Nandis and figures of Vishṇu, Vīrabhadra Gaṇapati and Saptamāṭrikāḥ or the seven mothers. The *māṭikal* here has already been noticed in the previous para.



SOUTH-WEST PILLAR IN NAVARANGA



SOUTH-EAST PILLAR IN NAVARANGA

There is also lying here the lower part of a huge millstone, about 5 feet in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, resembling those on the hill at Chitaldrug (see *Report* for 1909,

Muhammadan buildings. para 15). To the north of the town is a fine *idgā*, now mostly gone to ruin. An inscription was found close

to it. In a garden known as Khājī's grove to the east of the town is an ornamental plaster structure raised on a stone plinth, which is popularly called Khājī's *dargā* (Plate VI,1). The name of the Khājī is given as Sāballi Sāb and he is said to have died more than 200 years ago. Another ornamental structure, though in a ruinous condition, is Latif Shāh's *dargā*, popularly known as Khāssim Sāb's *makān*, situated near the old mosque in the east. The fine *gumbaz* (Plate VI,2) situated to the north of the Varadarāja temple is said to represent the tomb of another Khājī, a predecessor of the above-mentioned Sāballi Sāb, who lived like a hermit in a stone *māṇṭapa* in the midst of a garden. The *māṇṭapa* is still to be seen near the *gumbaz*. A new Tamil inscription was found near the Pēte Ānjanēya temple. The Travellers' Bungalow at Hoskōṭe appears to be one of the oldest of modern buildings, having been erected in

Manuscripts. 1857. The palm leaf manuscripts in the possession of

Vithalesvara Subbaraya were examined. They were more than a hundred in number : but with the exception of a few all the works contained in them were found to be printed. The works mostly bear on astrology, medicine, prayōga and sthala-purāna. There are also commentaries on several poems, dramas and works on rhetoric.

21. The Sōmēśvara temple at Hasigāla is an old building, probably of the Chōla period. It has two cells, one containing the

Places in Hoskōṭe Taluk. linga facing east and the other a figure of Virabhadra Hasigāla. facing north. The lintel of the *sukhanāsi* doorway of

the Sōmēśvara cell has Tāndavēśvara, and the jambs dancing male and female figures, some of which are shown in rather queer postures. At the sides are perforated screens of considerable breadth with holes of the shape of the leaves of the sacred fig tree. The outer walls of the *garbhagṛīha* of the same cell have a row of sculptures all round : the south wall shows the dance of Śiva with attendant musicians: the west wall illustrates the story of the Narasimha incarnation of Vishṇu; there are besides two curious sculptures here—a peacock with the head of a cobra and facing it a cobra with the head of a peacock; and the north wall depicts a few *lilās* or sports of Śiva, such as the killing of Gajāsura, etc. The god in the Venkaṭa-

Lakkonḍanhalli. ramaṇa temple at Lakkonḍanhalli is said to have been set up by Paraśurāma. The inscription EC, IX,

Hoskōṭe 113 at the temple was completely copied. Tiruvengada-bhatta, the *archaka* of the temple, produced some palm leaf manuscripts bearing on the

Hindiganālu. Pāñcharātrāgama. The Rāma temple at Hindiganālu, recently renovated, is a *trikūṭāchala*, i.e., has three

cells. The main cell facing north has a *brindāvana* with Kēśava flanked by consorts sculptured on the front face; the east cell has Hanumān, the original god of the temple; and the west cell Rāma, Lakshmaṇa and Sītā set up about 50 years ago. The temple has a vehicle known as Chitrāgopura-vāhana (*Report* for 1914, para 25 ; and Plate VI, 3) adorned with painted wooden images. In a grove to the north of the village is a *māstikal* carved with the figures of a warrior and his two wives. The warrior is represented as bearing a quiver on the back and shooting arrows. One of the wives has a flask in her left hand, the other hand being placed across the body ; while the other holds a lotus with stalk in the right hand, the other hand hanging by the side. It is not known if the difference in the attributes has any significance. May it be that the wife holding the flask became a *sati* and the other did not ? A new inscription was copied at the village.

Banahalli. A small ruined temple at Banahalli has besides Sapta-mātrikāḥ and Gaṇapati a seated figure of Dakṣinā-

mūrti with four hands, the upper two holding a drum and a trident, and the lower a *vīṇā* or lute. There is also a curious two-armed seated figure holding what look like a noose and a whip, with two horses on the pedestal, one with a saddle and the other without it. May this represent Rēvanta? An old Nolamba record was copied near the village. Nandagudi is said to represent the site of a very old

Nandagudi. city. It is named Nānduguli or Nanjuguli in the Kannada, and Nonḍaṅguli in the Tamil, epigraphs. The

modern name Nandagudi appears to be responsible for the story of the Nandas

given in *Mysore II*, page 73, in connection with the village. In the name Nanjuguli there may be a reference to the supposed poison-well (*nanju*, poison and *kuli* or *guli*, a pit) in the Dharmēśvara temple at Konḍarhalli (see next para). Two new records were discovered here. A few Kannada manuscripts in the possession of Chikkamallappa of this village were examined and found to contain only some Yakshagānas or rustic dramas. To the east of the village is a small hill named Rāgularāśi (a heap of rāgi) and to the west another known as Addabettā. Tradition has it that the former once represented the heap of rāgi and the latter the stack of straw belonging to a raiyat and that when his wife looked on the heap and sighed with sadness at the prospect of her having to grind such a large quantity both were metamorphosed into their present form. It is stated that Addabettā had on it at one time the palace of an ancient king. Rāgularāśi is made up of laterite of a mixture of red and white. A temple excavated in it has now gone to ruin.

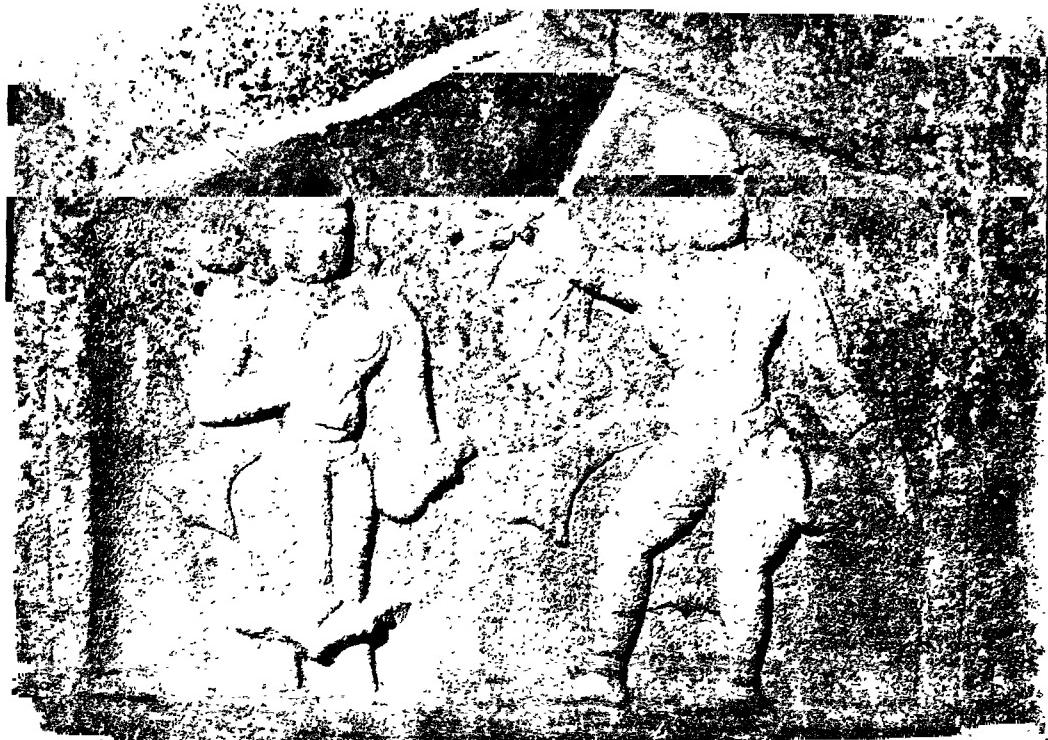
22. The Dharmēśvara temple at Konḍarhalli is a small but neat old Dravidian structure, perhaps of the Chōla period. In the *prākāra* is

Konḍarhalli. an inscription of the Chōla king Rājamahēndra, of about 1065 (Hoskōṭe 36). According to tradition and Hoskōṭe 34 of 1410 the linga was set up by the Pāṇḍava prince Dharmarāja. The temple faces south, though the linga faces east. There is a perforated window in the wall opposite the linga. There are three cells in a line: the middle cell with a *sukhanāsi* has the linga, the left cell Pārvati and the right Gaṇapati. To the right of the *sukhanāsi* entrance stands Durgā, about 2½ feet high, the upper hands bearing a discus and a conch and the lower right a sword, while the lower left rests on the waist; and to the left Bhairava, about 3½ feet high, the upper hands holding a skull and a drum, while the lower are like those of Durgā. The *navaranga* is supported by four well carved pillars consisting on one side of a pilaster standing on a lion and on the other of a lion standing on a *yāli*. The south-east and south-west pillars have some interesting sculptures relating to the Pāṇḍava princes. The east face of the south-east pillar shows on the bottom panel Dharmarāja talking to a Yaksha seated on the top of a tree;

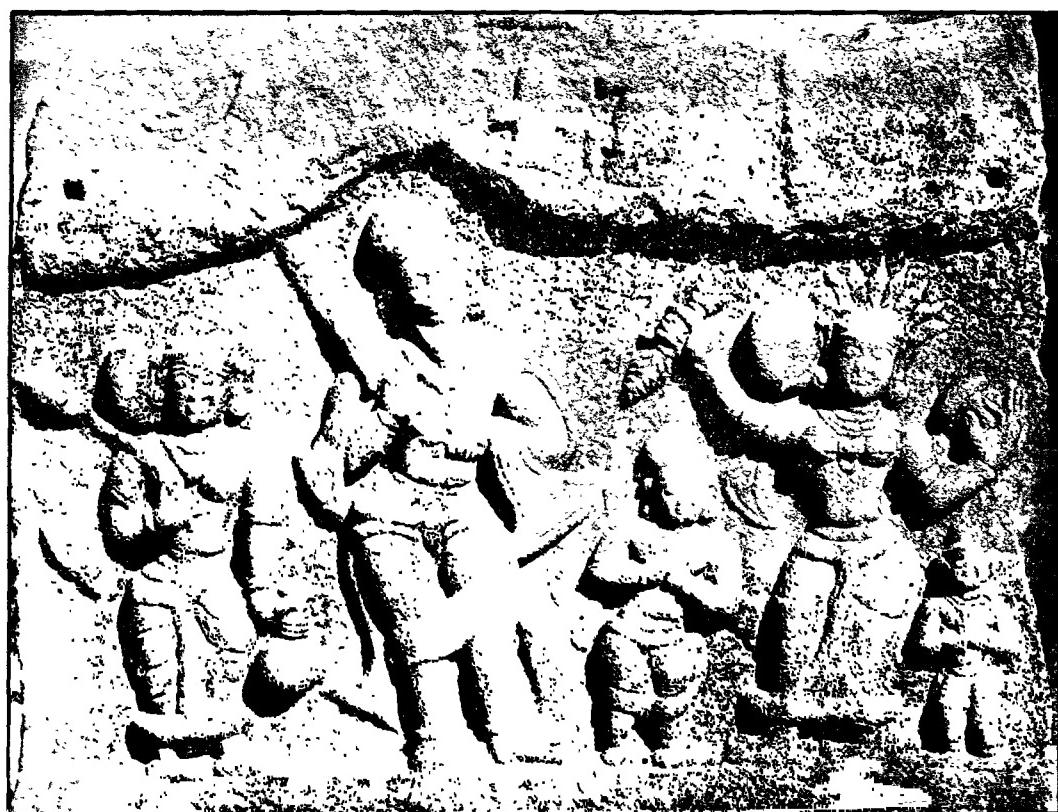
Bhārata story. on the middle Bhīma and Arjuna; and on the top Nakula and Sahadēva; while the south face of the same pillar

shows on the bottom panel Dharmarāja standing in front of a linga canopied by the hood of a cobra, representing perhaps the consecration by him of the linga; on the middle a well, said to be the poison well made by Duryōdhana for destroying the Pāṇḍavas, with three figures, Arjuna Nakula and Sahadēva, lying across above it, perhaps representing them as being in a swoon or as dead on tasting the water of the poison well, and a figure, Dharmarāja, standing close by; and on the top Bhīma lying on a bed either unconscious or dead. The reference is evidently to the story of the pond and the questions of the Yaksha related in the Bhārata, which tradition has localised here with the addition of a poison well and the setting up of a linga over it (*nanju-guli*, see previous para). The south face of the south-west pillar shows on the bottom panel two *rishis* with a fire between them; on the middle a seated figure, apparently Dharmarāja, with a *rishi* standing in front; and on the top a deer with *araṇi* (or wood used for kindling a fire) in the mouth; and the west face of the same pillar shows on the bottom panel two men armed with bows; on the middle one of the men shooting into the sky; and on the top a man shooting what looks like a crocodile. The reference here is apparently to the Bhārata story of the stealing of the *araṇi*. This episode has also been localised here by tradition. The north-east pillar illustrates on the east face the story of Mārkandēya and on the north face the story of the hunter Kaṇṇappa. The top panel of the north face has also an elephant worshipping a linga. The sculptures on the north-west pillar have no special interest: they consist of a dancing female figure and so forth. The *navaranga* has a large flat ceiling, about 7 feet square, with a lotus in the centre and figures of the *ashta-dikpālakas* or regents of the directions around. One of the sculptures on a pillar of the porch deserves notice: a man on a tree is bending over a linga below, while a lion below is trying to climb the tree. It is not clear if this is intended to illustrate any Purānic story. A new Tamil epigraph was discovered in a field to the east of the temple.

23. Hosahalli has a ruined Chaudēśvari temple containing figures of Saptamātrikā and Gaṇapati. There are also two *māstikals* in Hosahalli. the village. One of them shows a couple, the husband holding a sword and a dagger in his uplifted hands, and the wife bearing a flask in



1. MASTIKAL IN NANDARAMA SING'S GROVE



2. MASTIKAL IN MUNICIPAL GARDEN

the right hand and what looks like a mirror in the left. The other shows on the lower panel two warriors armed with daggers fighting with each other, and on the upper a couple with folded hands in front of a figure of Vishṇu. Two new inscriptions were copied here. Vāgata appears to have been a place of considerable importance at one time. It is named Ovaṭṭam and Varadarāja-chaturvēdi-mangalam in the Tamil, and Ogaṭṭa and Bhāgirathīpura in the Kannada, inscriptions of the place. In later literature it is known as Yōgavatapuri or Yōgapuri. The Varadarāja temple here is an old Dravidian structure. The inscriptions take it back to the 13th century, but it is much earlier. A painted wooden vehicle, Hanumata-vāhana, of the temple has two *chōpdārs* or mace-bearers standing at the sides. In the *sukhanāsi* of the Chandramaulīśvara temple is kept a four-armed figure, about 3½ feet high, of Pārvati, bearing in the upper hands a noose and an elephant-goad, the lower hands being in the *abhaya* (or fear-removing) and *varada* (or boon-conferring) attitudes. Here is also kept the processional image, about 1¼ feet high, of the Chaudēśvari temple, a standing figure with the usual attributes a trident, a drum, a sword and a cup. The Ānjanēya temple, recently renovated, has a good figure, about 7 feet high, of the god. The Chaudēśvari temple, situated to the north-east of the village, has Saptamātrikāḥ, Gaṇapati and a few other curious figures. Among the latter are a Vētāla in the form of a skeleton; a seated four-armed male figure holding in the upper hands some small indistinct things, the lower right hand being in the *chin-mudrā* or teaching pose and the lower left resting on the thigh; and another seated male figure bearing a lotus in the right hand, the left hand being placed on the thigh. The semi-circular top piece of the *tōrana-gamba* or gate in front of the temple bears an inscription, dated 1028, of Rājēndra-Chōla and some sculptures on both sides which are of some interest as illustrating the art of that period. The front face has Gajalakshmi in the middle flanked on the right by a bull and a lion and on the left by a bird with the head of an elephant and a lion. On the back is the inscription referred to above with the celestial cow or Kāmadhēnu with a human head to the right and a seated lion to the left. Nine new records were discovered at the village. Also one each at Kāmarasanhalli, Karibiranhosahalli, Bonmanbande, Paramanhalli, Chikkonḍahalli, Siddanhalli and Nimbāypura.

24. At Khāji-Hosahalli a fine old inscription of about the 7th century, referring

itself to the rule of a chief named Binayāditya, was discovered. The characters are beautifully engraved. The village has a Lingāyat māṭha containing the *gaddige* or tomb of a Viraśaiva teacher of the name of Nijaguṇa-Sujñānamūrti, who was the *guru* or spiritual preceptor of the Sugatūr chief Tamme-Gauda. A copper plate inscription in the possession of the *archaka* of the *gaddige* was copied. It records the grant of a village to the above-mentioned guru in 1494 by Tamme-Gauda. Two new records were copied at Kāti-

Kāti-

gēnhalli. One of the inscribed stones has at the top a big boar attacked by three dogs, in front, behind and on the back (see para 13). The inscription evidently refers to a boar-hunt, but unfortunately only a few letters are legible. The village has a *makān* containing the tombs of the three *valis* Ināyat Shāh, Sādat Shāh and Rahimān Shāh. Saiyad Ismail Shah, the fakīr in charge of the makān, produced a number of Persian and Mahrāthi

sanads issued in favor of the makān by the Mughal viceroys of Sīra and the Mahrāṭas. Some of the Persian

sanads were issued by Dargā Kūli Khān during the reigns of Shāh Alāīn I and Farrukh-siyar, and some by Dilāvar Khān during the reigns of Muhammad Shāh and Ahmad Shāh. Two more bear the names of Ghāzi Khān Bahādur and Tāhar Khān during the reign of Muhammad Shāh. The patel of the village, Abdul Latīf Khān, a lineal descendant of the Jāgirdār Āsaf Sayīd Khān who was the grantee of 30 villages, has likewise a good number of Persian and Mahrāthi sanads with him. Some of the Persian ones were issued by Sādat Khān, Mohabat Khān and Diyānat Khān during the reigns of Farrukh-siyar and Muhammad Shāh, and by Dilāvar Khān during the reign of Ahmad Shāh. The Jāgirdār appears to have been an officer under Farrukh-siyar in about A. H. 1125 (1713). One of the Mahrāthi

sanads bears the seal of the Pēshwa Bālāji Bāji Rao. The Māri temple at Dēvisetṭīhalli has painted wooden figures of Māri and Muniśvara, both seated on horses with female and male servants respectively standing at the sides. Māri has also a syce leading the horse. A new

inscription was discovered at the village. The Tamil epigraph Hoskôte 140, consisting of 65 lines of which only 21 are printed, was completely copied.

25. Behind the Basava temple at Kôdihalli is lying a big slab having at the top a boar attacked by three dogs as on the stone at Katigênhalli (see previous para), a young boar being shown below as lying dead. The slab is not inscribed, though neatly dressed.

Bisanhalli. Four new epigraphs were found at Bisanhalli, of which one is an old *viragal* of the Ganga period and another a Tamil record of the Chôla period. Some Kannada manuscripts in the possession of the Patel of the village were found on examination to contain a few Yakshagânas or rustic dramas. Near the Chennarâya temple at Dâsarhalli stands a fine

Dâsarhalli. four-pillared open manṭapa surmounted by a sculptured pavilion resembling a small *gopura* with entrances in the four directions. All the entrances are flanked by *dvârapâlakas*, the sculptures above them being Vishnu flanked by consorts on the east, Vênugôpâla on the south, Vênugôpâla flanked by consorts on the west, and a standing male figure with folded hands on the north representing perhaps the donor of the manṭapa. The manṭapa is locally known as Utṭalakamba, and at the annual festival of the village goddess a cocoanut is let down through a cavity at the bottom of the pavilion and there is a contest among the villagers for breaking it. At Chikka Taggali is a *mâstikal*

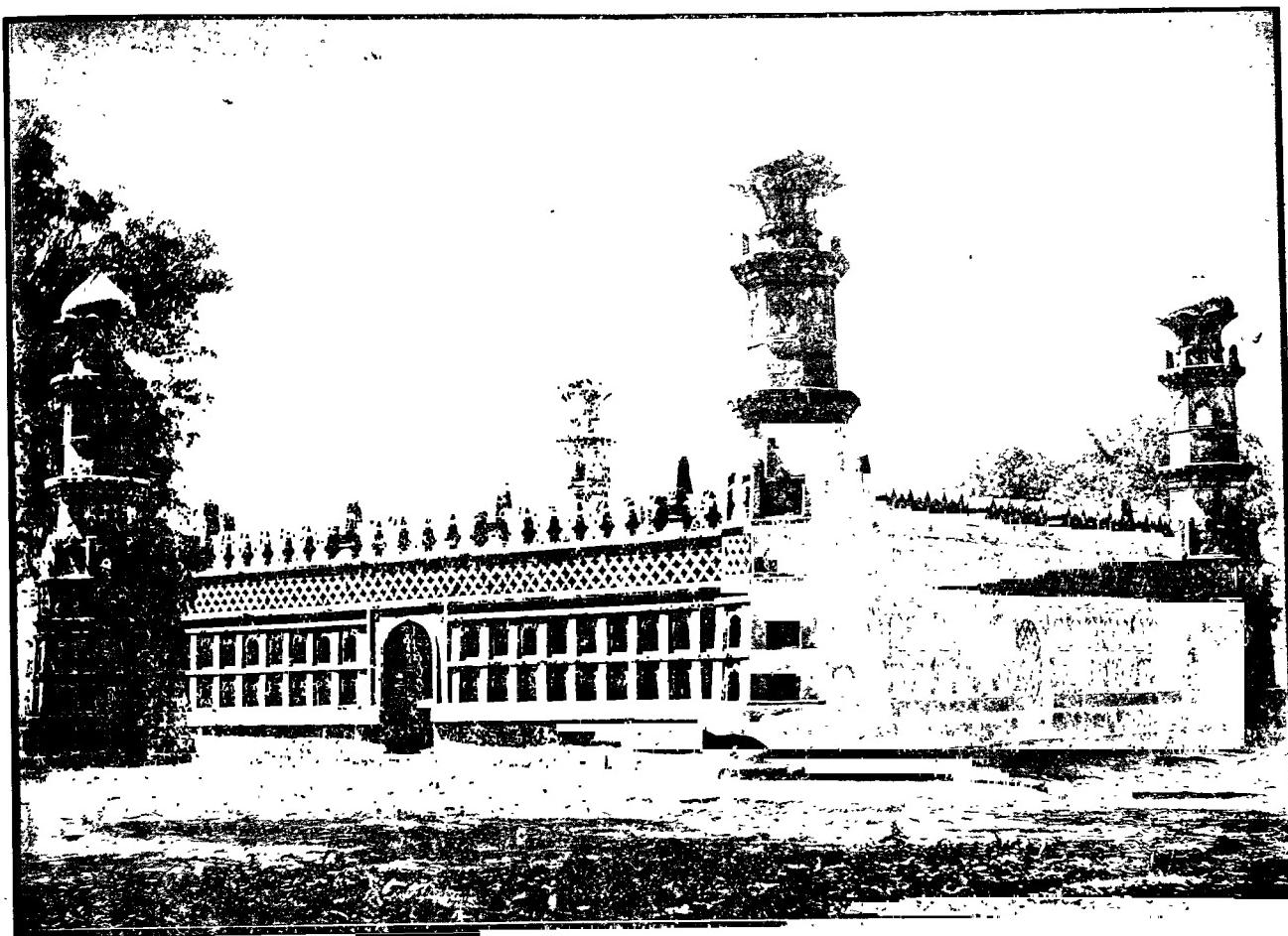
Chikka Taggali. sculptured with a warrior and his two wives, both standing to his left. The warrior bears a sword in the right hand and a dagger in the left. Both his wives hold a flask in the right hand and a lotus in the left. In the jungle near Chennarâyapura,

Chennarâyapura. which belongs to the Mâlûr Taluk, stands a huge slab, 7 feet by 5 feet, which shows a man attacking a tiger. The sculptures are beautifully and realistically executed. The man must have died in the conflict as he is represented at the top as worshipping a linga. Tradition says that at one time a *pûjâri* fought with a tiger and killed it. At a distance of a few yards from this is lying another huge slab containing the Tamil inscription EC, X, Mâlûr 82, which was completely copied. Three new epigraphs, of which two are in Tamil, were discovered at Vadigêhalli; three, of which one is in Tamil, at Jinnâgara; and two each at Bhaktarhalli and Gopakanhalli. One of the records at Bhaktarhalli is an inscription of the reign of the Ganga king Śivamâra.

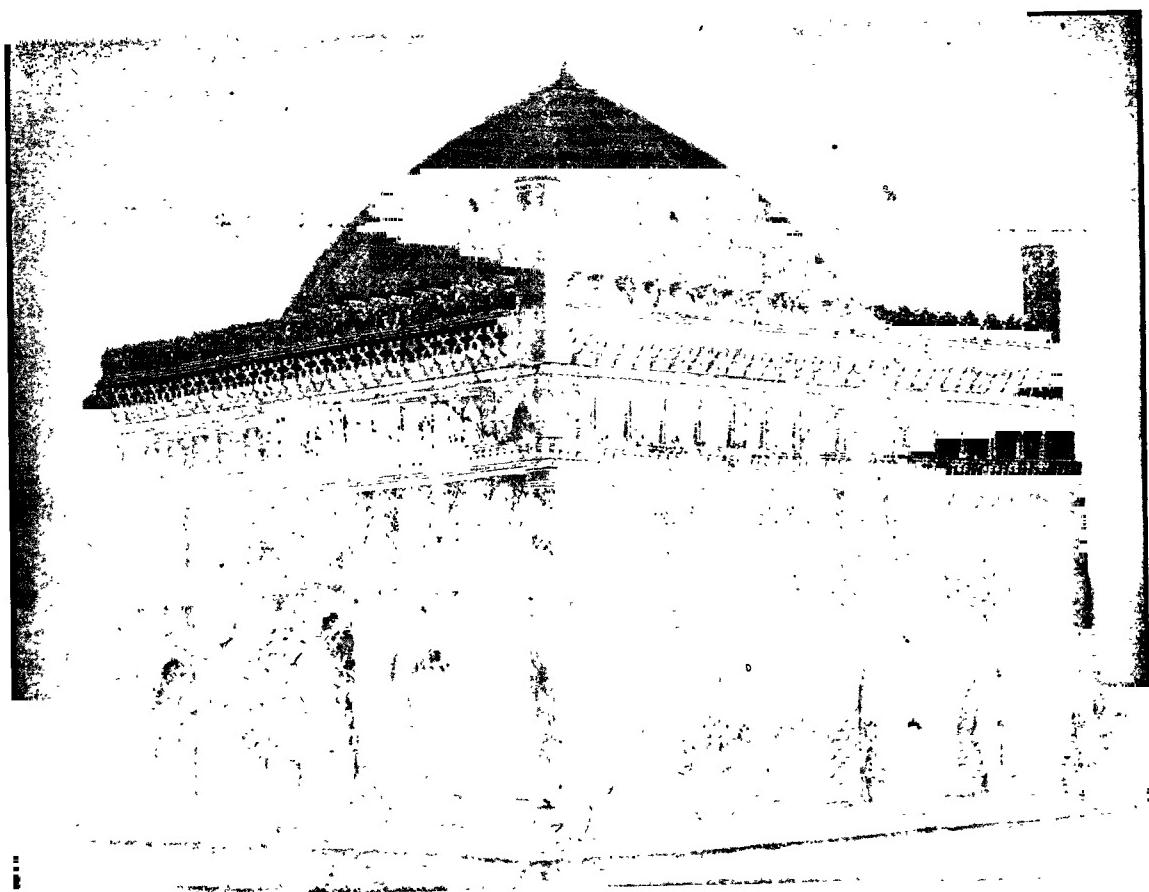
26. Gubbi is, according to tradition, Amaragunda-kshêtra, the holy place Gubbi. where Amaragunda Mallikârjuna, a Vîraśaiva teacher who was a contemporary of Basava, is supposed to have lived for some time and died. It is stated that two *gubbachchis* or sparrows, which used to listen to him when expounding the Purâñas, fell dead on the day that the exposition was concluded. Thenceforward the place acquired the name Gubbi, which has been Sanskritised into Chatakapuri. The oldest temple in the town is the Gadde Mallêsvâra, so called because it was once situated in a *gadde* or wet field outside the village. Owing, however, to the subsequent extension of the village, the temple now stands within the village itself. It has three cells in the *navaranga* enshrining Dakshinâmûrti, Pârvati and Virabhadra. There are also two niches containing Gaṇapati and Subrahmanyâ. Leaning against the south wall near the Dakshinâmûrti cell are some curious figures, namely, a rude male figure armed with a bow and an arrow said to represent a Saiva devotee named Ôhila, vulgarly called Vailappa, who used to offer every day his own weight of *guggala* or bdellium to Siva; a well carved seated female figure, about 1 foot high, with some indistinct things in the two hands; and two male figures, about 1 foot high, standing side by side with what looks like a vessel between the hands placed one over the other, two sticks or spears standing between them. A cell in the north of the *navaranga* has a linga called Râmalingêsvâra, said to have been set up by Râma on his return from Lankâ. To the left of the entrance to this cell is a small Basava or bull seated on the top of a short pillar, known as Gubbachchihakkibasava, which is said to have been set up to mark the spot where, as stated above, the two *gubbachchis* fell dead at the conclusion of Amaragunda Mallikârjuna's exposition of the Purâñas. Gubbi was a place of great literary activity in the 15th

A place of great literary activity in the 15th and 16th centuries. and 16th centuries. Several Kannada works bearing on the Vîraśaiva cult were written during this period. Mallanna, the author of the *Ganabhâshyaratnamâle* and other works, who flourished at the close of the 15th

HOSKOTE



1. NORTH-EAST VIEW OF KHAJI DARGA



2. SOUTH VIEW OF GUMBAZ

century, was a native of Gubbi and a lineal descendant of Amaragunda Mallikārjuna. His grandson Gubbi Mallanārya wrote the poems Bhāvachintāratna and Viraśaivāmṛita-purāṇa in 1513 and 1530 respectively. Prabhuga, a disciple of Mallanārya, wrote in about 1520 the Chūḍanāsthāna and the Vaibhōgarajāsthāna; and Chērama, another disciple of his, composed the Chēramānka-charite in 1526. Mallanārya's son Śānta wrote the Siddhēśvara-purāṇa in 1561. Enquiries were made as to the existence of any tradition with regard to the locality where Mallanna and his descendants lived, but no information was forthcoming.

27. The Vailappa (for Ôhilappa, see previous para) temple has a standing figure, about 2 feet high, of the Saiva devotee Ôhila, holding a censer in the right hand and a bell in the left. Tradition has it that the tongue of his bell having fallen here, the devotee took up his residence at Gubbi. The Gubbiyappa temple is a large structure containing the *gaddige* or tomb of Gubbiyappa or Chenna-basavayya, a Viraśaiva teacher who lived during the rule of Mummaḍi Honnappa-Gauḍa, the Pâlegâr of Hosahalli. The *gaddige* has a linga and above it a seated metallic figure, above 1½ feet high, holding a linga in the left hand, the right hand being raised over it in the mode of offering worship. This represents Chenna-basavayya and is the processional image of the temple. The ceilings of the *mukha-maṇṭapa* or front hall have paintings representing Siva's 25 *lilās* or sports. To the left of the temple is a large *kalyāṇi* or pond built, according to the inscription on the pediment of its doorway, by one Adavi-svâmi in 1896. The pond has niches on the surrounding wall intended for enshrining the 63 devotees of Siva, but owing to the death of Adavi-svâmi the work has been left unfinished. An annual festival on a large scale takes place in honor of Gubbiyappa. The Janārdana temple has a four-armed figure, about 4 feet high, of the god, bearing in the upper hands a discus and a conch and in the lower left a mace, the lower right which is in the *abhaya* attitude holding a tiny lotus. In a cell to the right in the *navaranga* is kept a standing metallic figure, said to be Kanyakâparamâṁśvari, holding a lotus in one of the hands like a *nâchchiyâr* or consort of Vishnu. The Bêterâya temple enshrines a figure, about 2½ feet high, of Vishnu, holding in the upper hands a discus and a conch, in the lower right an arrow and in the lower left a bow. Being represented as a hunter with the attributes, the bow and the arrow, the god has the word *bête* (hunting) in his name. An old inscription of the Ganga period was discovered at the first sluice of the Gubbi tank. A sanad issued by Pûrnaiya in 1801 to the Khâji of Gubbi was copied.

28. Niṭṭûr appears to have been a place of great importance at one time. In EC, XII, Gubbi 11, of 1226, it is called the southern Places in Gubbi Taluk. Niṭṭûr. Ayyâvâle (Aihole), the navel of the Gangavâdi Ninety-six Thousand and the crest-jewel of the Heruhe-nâdu.

The Śântisvara-basti at the village (Plate I) is a Hoysala structure of about the middle of the 12th century, consisting of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanâsi*, a *navaranga* and a *mukha-maṇṭapa*. The *navaranga*, supported by black stone pillars, has nine beautifully carved ceilings, about 2½ feet deep, with projecting circular panels sculptured with the figures of the *ashṭa-dikpâlakas*. The beams, too, are sculptured with ornamental work. The elegantly carved *navaranga* doorway has five fascias in each architrave and bears an inscription on the lintel giving the name of the artist who prepared the doorway. The *garbhagriha* which contains the original figure being in a dilapidated condition, a new figure has recently been set up in the *sukhanâsi*. A cell to the left in the *mukha-maṇṭapa* has a figure of Padmâvatî. The outer walls, which are here and there supported by props, are decorated with single or double pilasters surmounted by well carved turrets. There are also intervening Jina figures, either seated or standing, but most of them are mutilated or chiselled out, a few being unfinished. On the north and south outer walls of the *navaranga* are two fine but empty niches with female figures at the sides. There are several *nishidis* or epitaphs around the basti with the figures of the dead carved at the top. The basti deserves conservation. Two new inscriptions were copied here. A few palm leaf manuscripts in the possession of the *archaka* of the basti were examined and found to contain a few unpublished Jaina works in Sanskrit and Kannada. The temple of Mariyamma, the village goddess, has an anthill for the object of worship, and a box-like pavilion with painted wooden figures serves the purpose of a processional image. On this box is kept a painted wooden head, known as Sôma,

which a particular individual puts on and dances during the annual festival. The Narasimha temple at Heruru has a pillar marked with

Heruru.

Narasimha temple at Heruru has a pillar marked with *nāmam* for the object of worship. In the tank of the

village is lying a panel, broken into two pieces, carved with the figures of the Saptamātrikāḥ, which the villagers call Dēvakanyē-kallu or the stone of the celestial virgins.

29. Kadaba is one of the *pancha-grāmas* or five settlements of the Hebbār Kaḍaba.

Śrīvaishṇavas, the others being Nuggihalli, Māyasandra, Noṇavinkere and Biṇḍiganavile. The Tamil inscrip-

tions of the place name it Daśaratharāma-chaturvēdi-mangalam. According to the Sthala-purāṇa the place was once the hermitage of the sage Kadamba who received and honored Rāma on his way back from Lankā and set up his image for worship. It derived its name from that of the sage. The Rāma temple here is a large Dravidian structure with a *gopura* and a fine Garuḍa-pillar in front. The pillar is 2½ feet square at the bottom and about 25 feet high and has an iron frame at the top for placing lamps. It has on the west face Garuda, on the south a lotus, on the east a discus and a conch with *nāmam* and on the north a swan. Though called the Rāma temple, there is no figure of Rāma in it at present. The figure is said to have been removed or destroyed by the Muhaminadans and the cell remained vacant for a long time. Subsequently a stroke of lightning destroyed the *cimāna* or tower over the cell which has now disappeared altogether. It appears that a new image of Rāma was prepared some time back, but it was not consecrated owing to some supposed defect in it. It was, however, removed to Bangalore some years ago and set up in the Rāmēśvara temple in Chamarajapet. The temple at Kadaba has three cells standing in a line, the middle cell enshrining Janārdana, the south cell Vēnugōpāla and the north Yōga-Narasimha. According to tradition Janārdana was discovered in an anthill by a *gauḍa* or head of a village who used to offer worship every day, and without his knowledge the sage Kadamba also worshipped the same deity. One day both met together at the anthill and came to an agreement that the *gauḍa* should worship the god during the day and the sage during the night. Soon after a temple was erected by the *gauḍa* for the god. The temple is in a neglected condition. The Tamil inscriptions Gubbi 19-21, which are all fragmentary, are on slabs built into the walls, in some cases upside down, in various places. The Kailāsēśvara temple seems to be an older structure. It has also in front a lamp-pillar, 3 feet square at the bottom and 20 feet high, with a framework at the top for placing lamps. It shows on the east face a linga canopied by the hoods of a serpent, on the south a lotus, on the west a swan and on the north Nandi with a couple with folded hands below it. The temple faces south though the linga faces east. Built into the north outer wall is a slab carved with a good elephant with a rider armed with a goad. The bund of the tank at the village has also a huge slab carved with an elephant. It is not clear what these slabs were meant to represent. At the east outlet of the tank is a temple dedicated to Hanumān, to the east of which is a fine *uyyāle-kamba* in the form of a gate, intended for swinging the god. It is about 15 feet high and beautifully carved on all sides with scroll

Rāmpura.
Sanitation in the 17th century. work. At Rāmpura near Kadaba is an inscription, EC, XII, Gubbi 27, dated 1696, which is of great interest from a sanitary point of view. It states that it was decided at a meeting of the villagers that no corpse should be buried within an arrow-shot of a well that had been newly built, and that in case any burial took place the buriers and the buried should be outcastes in this world and the next. We have some evidence here of the ideas of sanitation which the villagers had about two centuries and a quarter ago. A new inscription was discovered at Aremāranhalli and two at Prabhavanhalli.

30. Kunigal is a place of considerable antiquity. In old Kannada and Tamil epigraphs it is named Kuṇungil. In an old Kannada record, of about 785, at Kuppepālyā, Māgadi Taluk, (see *Report* for 1915, para 64), the Ganga king Śivamāra is mentioned as the governor of Kuṇungil-nāḍu, i.e., the district of which Kuṇungil, the modern Kunigal, was the chief town. The same district was according to the Kadaba plates, EC, XII, Gubbi 61, governed by Viṁlāditya, a chief under the Rāshṭrakūṭas, in 812. In the Chōla period Kunigal was surnamed Rājendrā-Śolapuram. The Narasimha temple here is a large Dravidian structure, though in a dilapidated

condition. Though so named, it has no image of Narasimha at present, but has a figure of Kēśava said to have been brought from Huliyūrdurga. In the *sukhanāsi* are kept three sets of processional images, Narasimha, Venkataramaṇa and Varadarāja. In the *prákāra* or enclosure is the shrine of the goddess of the temple. In front of the temple stands a four-armed figure of Garuḍa holding a discus and a conch in the upper hands, the lower ones being folded as usual. Such a figure of Garuḍa is rather rare. The front portion of the temple has three cells on either side: of those on the north the middle one has Rāma and the others Vishvaksēna and Nammālvār; while of those on the south two have Venkaṭaramaṇa and the goddess, the third being vacant. Four new records were copied here. The Sōmēśvara temple is likewise a large Dravidian building with a *mahādrāra* in the south. The linga, which is *udbhava-mūrti*, i.e., a natural stone, not set up by any one, faces east and is said to be bent a little towards the north and looking towards the south in the direction of Mahishāsuramardini in the front hall. The latter is a good standing figure, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with four hands, the upper holding a discus and a conch, the lower right a sword and the lower left a bow. It stands on the head of a buffalo and has below a lion to the right and a mongoose to the left. The image faces east with its head bent a little to the south looking towards the north in the direction of the linga. Tradition has it that the goddess was set up by Śankarāchārya. Among the figures in the *navaranga* may be mentioned Sūrya and a standing metallic figure of Gaṇapati. The former, about 4 feet high, is flanked by his consorts Samīṇā and Chhāyā who do not however shoot but merely hold an arrow in the right hand and a bow in the left. The pedestal is carved with Aruna and seven horses and the *prabhā* or glory is sculptured with the figures of the eight remaining planets. In the north-east of the enclosure is the shrine of Pārvati, a good figure about 4 feet high, and to its right a small cell containing a well carved seated figure, about 4 feet high, of Sarasvati, also said to have been set up by Śankarāchārya. This goddess bears in the upper hands a noose and an elephant-goad, the lower right being in the *abhaya* pose with a rosary and the lower left in the *varada* pose with a book. In a *maṇṭapa* supported by sculptured pillars, situated to the south-east of the temple, stands leaning against the east wall a figure, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of Garuda on whose pedestal are carved a fish, an elephant, a scorpion, a tortoise and a crocodile. The meaning of this symbolism is not clear. The sculptures may perhaps be compared with those usually found on the moonstones of Ceylon.

31. The Padmēśvara temple is a neat structure in the Hoysala style, consisting of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukhanāsi* and a *navaranga*. The ceilings of the *navaranga*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, are carved with lotuses. Of the two cells at the sides of the *sukhanāsi* doorway, the right cell has a figure of Gaṇapati, the other being empty. The outer walls are decorated with pilasters. The Venkaṭaramaṇa temple has three cells standing in a line. The middle cell has a good figure, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of Śrīnivāsa; the left cell the goddess of the temple, and the right Gaṇapati. In the *sukhanāsi* of the middle cell are kept the processional image and a few figures of Ālvārs. There is also kept here the processional image of the temple on the Rangasvāmi hill, the peculiarity about this image being that it also reclines on a serpent like stone figures of Ranganātha. The Uritirumaladēva temple enshrines the processional image of a ruined temple at Mūganpālya of the same taluk. A new epigraph was found to the right of the temple. The Śivarāmēśvara temple is a modern structure, the linga in it having been set up about a hundred years ago. But the goddess of the temple, Mahishāsuramardini, is an old figure brought from the ruined Kottēśvara temple at Kottagere (see next para) of the same taluk. Trampling on the buffalo with one leg, she holds his tail with the lower right hand and stabs him with the trident in the lower left. Another inscription was discovered on the sluice of the Kunigal taluk. It gives the interesting information that the sluice was built in 1394 by Irugapa, the Jaina general of the Vijayanagar king Harihara II and the author of the Sanskrit lexicon *Nānārtharatnākara*. While at

Manuscripts. Kunigal, I examined a number of palm leaf manuscripts in the possession of Pandit Isvara Sastri and of Basavalingappa, the manager of a Lingāyat māṭha known as Hiriya-māṭha, affiliated to the māṭha at Bālehalli. The manuscripts with Isvara Sastri were found to contain Sanskrit works bearing on the Advaita-Vēdānta, logic, ritual, etc., and those with Basavalingappa Kannada works bearing on the Vīraśaiva creed. Several of the

works examined are not printed. According to the Sthala-purāṇa, once upon a time the emperor Nṛiga, his horse and dog, all the three, were cured of leprosy on bathing in a pond situated in the Kunigal tank.

32. Kottagere appears to have been a place of considerable importance at one time, judging from the inscriptions and ruins of the village. It was also known as Śridharapura during the time of the Hoysala king Vishṇuvardhana (EC, XII, Kunigal 1). The Kottēśvara temple, now mostly buried, is an old Dravidian building with two entrances on the east and south. It was from this temple that the image of Mahishāsuramardini was removed, as stated in the previous para, to the Śivaramēśvara temple at Kunigal. A Tamil inscription at the village (Kunigal 2), dated in the 31st year of the reign of the Chōla king Rajādhīrāja (1048), registers a grant for a god named Rājēndra-Śōla-Īsvaram-udaiya Rājādhīrāja-vidāṅgar, who was in all probability identical with the god of this old temple. Tradition has it that the temple was founded by one Kottappa who by the favour of some Bairāgis styled Lipi-gōsāyis had acquired immense treasure after killing a seven-hooded serpent. He is also said to have built the tank at the village and to have met with a sad end at the hands of the labourers who, enraged at his merciless behaviour towards them, buried him alive. A ruined basti at the village has some mutilated Jina figures lying around, on the pedestal of one of which was found an inscription of the 12th century. On the site of another ruined temple were found figures of Sūrya and Bhairavi. The latter is seated in *lalitāsana* with flames around the head and the scorpion emblem on the pedestal, the attributes being a trident, a drum, a sword and a cup. Kodavatti has a Lingāyat māṭha known as

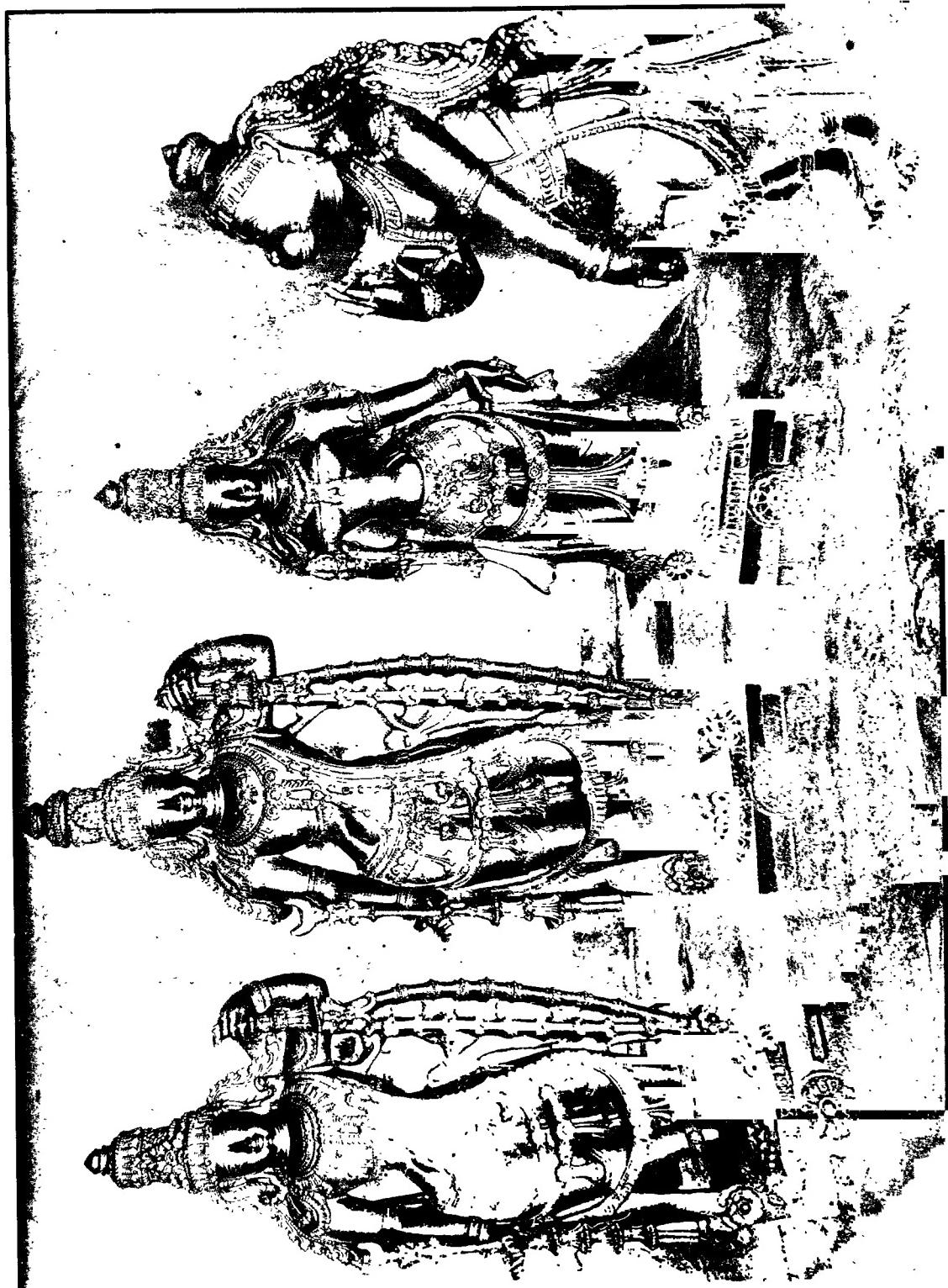
Koḍavatti. Gavi-matha as it is situated in a cave (*gavi*) which is said to be connected by a subterranean channel with the Pāṭala-

Gangā of Keṭagaṇa-gavi māṭha at Śivaganga (see Report for 1915, para 17). Close to the māṭha are a few *gaddiges* or tombs of which the one that is most honored is the *gaddige* of Chennavira-svāmi who is believed to have gone to Kailāsa with his body about one hundred years ago. A new inscription was copied at the village.

Amṛitār. The Chennakēśava temple at Amṛitār is a neat Dravidian building with well dressed sculptured pillars. The god, about 3½ feet high, is a good figure flanked by consorts. The central ceiling in the *nāvaranga* is carved with a lotus. The temple is in a ruinous condition. In front of the Sōmēśvara temple near the tank is a good but rather slender lamp-pillar about 30 feet high and 1½ feet square at the bottom. Behind the temple is an *uyyāle-kamba* about 20 feet high. The temple of Pāṭaladālmā, the village goddess, situated at some distance from the village, has several painted stucco figures. Two of them, seated in the middle, represent the goddesses Pāṭaladamma and Lakshmi. They are about 5 feet high and are canopied by a seven-hooded serpent. Each has a female attendant at the side, and also a serpent around the waist with hoods at both the extremities which support the hands. Lakshmi, the figure to the right, holds lotuses in the upper hands, the lower being in the *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes. The other goddess has a trident, a drum, a sword and a cup for her attributes. To the right and left of the goddesses are these figures near the walls facing each other:—a Rākshasa and a Rākshasi, huge terrific nude figures, seated, holding a decapitated head in the hand; two *rishis*, seated on tigers, holding a mace in the right hand; two horses supported by a man seated below the belly and led by a syce standing at the side holding the reins; and a seated woman with a child on the lap and two standing men apparently of some rank. The meaning of these figures is not clear. The walls and the beams are also painted with figures of the ten incarnations of Vishṇu, scenes representing the *lilās* or sports of Śiva and so forth. The *jātре* or annual festival takes place in the month of Vaiśākha (April-May). The *priyāris* are *bestas* or fishermen, honorifically styled Gange-makkaṇu (children of the Ganges).

33. The fortified hill Huti-durga derives its name from Huti, a village situated about two miles from its foot. The village at the foot of the hill is known as Santepête and that situated on the first elevation at about a third of the ascent, as Huti-durga. The latter has several temples, the Adinārāyaṇa, the Virabhadra, the Ānjanēya and so on. The god in the first temple is a good figure about 2 feet high. In the *sukhanāsi* is kept another stone figure of Vishṇu, said to be the god of the ruined Krishṇa temple on

MADDUR



STONE FIGURES OF RAMA, LAKSHMANA, SITA AND HANUMAN IN NARASIMHA TEMPLE

Mysoor Archaeological Survey

the hill. One of the pillars of the *navaranga* has the ten incarnations of Vishnu and another a rare figure of Matsya-Hanuma whose exploits are recorded in the *Mairāvāna-purāṇa*. An inscription was discovered on the pedestal of the processional image of the temple. The hill Hutri-durga has eight gateways from the foot to the summit, and several outer gates known as Eleyūru-bāgilu, Bālekatte-bāgilu, Māgaḍi-bāgilu and so forth. On the summit, known as Śankara-kumbhi, is situated the Śankarēśvara temple, a small building with a spring called Dodda-done in front of it. The linga is said to have been set up by Śankarāchārya. To the left in the *navaranga* is kept a good standing figure, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of Mahishāsuramardini with four hands, the upper bearing a discus and a conch, the lower left holding the mouth of the buffalo and the lower right piercing his neck with a trident. Three new epigraphs were copied at the temple. From the summit we get an extensive view of the surrounding landscape, a large number of tanks and hills meeting our gaze. The Ranganātha temple at Tirumale near Māgaḍi is clearly visible. Among other springs on the hill may be mentioned Kopparige-done, Akkataṅgiyara-done, Akshate-done and Emme-done. There are also here the usual powder magazines and granaries and the ruins of Pālegār Kempe-Gauda's palace, treasury and other buildings. There is besides a large under-ground cell below a big boulder on the top. The highest peak is known as Niṣāni-gundū, because the flag (*niṣāni*) of the Pālegār used to be hoisted on it. A platform below a figure of Gaṇapati carved on a boulder is known as Kempe-Gauda's *hajāra* or darbar seat. Near the ruined Krishṇa temple is lying the lower half of a millstone, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Hutri-durga is locally known as Dodda-betṭa; to its left are Ōlagadare and Tirumaladēvara-betṭa, and opposite to it is Basavana-durga which is also fortified. Ōlagadare is so called because nautch parties used to be held on

it during the Pālegār's time. Five modern inscriptions
Bidanagere.

were found at Bidanagere. They are dated 1877 and

reveal some Christian influence. It is said that they were engraved by one Tōpa-gauda who, though induced to become to Christian, did not become one. His son Tirumala-gauda is now living in the village. Betṭahalli has an old

gate with old doors, but several houses have now sprung
Betṭahalli.

up beyond the limits of the original village. It derives

its name from a hill near it named Narasimhadēvara-betṭa on which the temple of the god, facing east, is picturesquely situated. Two new epigraphs were discovered at the village. Two more were found at Lakshmīpura and one at *bēchirākh* (ruined) Kempakkanhalli.

The Siddhalingēśvara temple at Edeyūr, facing north, is a pretty large
Edeyūr.

Dravidian building containing the *gaddige* or tomb of

Tōntada-Siddhalinga, a great Vīraśaiva teacher and author

who flourished at the close of the 15th century. He was one of the *svāmis* of the Murugi māṭha and had a large number of disciples of whom several have written Kannada works bearing on the Vīraśaiva creed, his own work being *Shatsthala-jñānasārāmṛita*. In the veranda to the right of the *mahādvāra* is the inscription EC, XII, Kunigal 49, which gives an account of the spiritual greatness of the teacher and records the construction of a māṭha, the temple itself, by Chennavirappa-odeyar of Dānivāsa. To the right of the inscription stands a slab, about 6 feet high, carved at the top with a figure of Siddhalinga, a seated image with a linga in the left hand, the right hand being raised in the mode of offering worship, and below with a standing couple with folded hands evidently representing Chennavirappa-odeyar and his wife Parvatamma mentioned in the inscription as the donors of the māṭha. The ceiling of the *mahādvāra* is decorated with paintings of the *ashta-dikpilakas* or regents of the eight directions. In the east of the enclosure is an underground cell containing a figure of Rudrēśvara or Virabhadra which is said to have been there before the foundation of the māṭha. The ceilings of the *mukha-maṇṭapa* and the *pāṭalāñkāna* or hall on a lower level have painted on them scenes from the life of Siddhalinga and the *pancharimśati* or twenty-five *līlās* or sports of Siva with labels in Kannada in the form of explanatory notes. On the *gaddige* is a lump of *vibhūti* or sacred ashes in the shape of a linga covered by a silver *kolaga* or mask, above which is kept the processional image, a metallic figure of Siddhalinga, resembling the stone figure at the *mahādvāra*. The temple has a Rudrākshi-maṇṭapa and several other *vāhanas* or vehicles, and judging from the gold and silver jewels and vessels seems to be a rich one. About a dozen

modern inscriptions on the temple jewels, vessels, staves, bells, etc., were copied, and Kunigal 49 was completed. The inscriptions on the bells are of some interest

Presentation of bells by a Muhammadan Amildar during Tippu's rule. One of them, however, Muhammadian.

tells us besides that the bell bearing it was presented by Mînâkshamma, wife of Dañavâyi Basavarâja-arasu, and there is a story that the bells were thrown into a well during a Muhammadan incursion and that they were subsequently restored to the temple by the Muhammadan Amildar with inscriptions newly engraved on them. The temple owns a good car with six stone wheels, the car festival taking place on the seventh lunar day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra (April). There is also in the village an *uyyâle-kamba* about 20 feet high. Close to the temple is a Lingâyat mathâ, affiliated to the Bâlehalli mathâ, in which the Bâlehalli svâmi is said to take up his residence for a few months every year. Another Lingâyat mathâ at some distance is known as Chitra-mathâ because its veranda was once adorned with paintings. In front of this is a beautiful well built with well dressed vertical slabs all round and adorned with a well carved stone parapet. There is also a Varadarâja temple at Edeyûr which is in a dilapidated condition. Kaggere is the place where Siddhalinga is said

Kaggere. to have been absorbed in the practice of *yôga* or meditation, so much so that anthills grew around him.

There is a temple outside the village said to have been built over the spot where he practised *yôga*, the place having once been a garden, which accounts for the word Tôntada (of the garden) prefixed to his name. In the *garbhagriha* is an embankment, known as *yôga-piñha*, on which is kept a small linga covered with a mask. The processional image, resembling that at Edeyûr, is kept in a shrine at the village. An inscription on the mask was copied. In the *navaranga* is kept a good Rudrâkshi-maṇṭapa, said to have been presented by a lady of Coorg. In a niche over the roof of the veranda is a stucco figure, seated in the midst of anthills, of Siddhalinga, similar to the stone figure at Edeyûr. The car festival takes place on the seventh lunar day of the bright fortnight of Phâlguna (March).

35. Both the village and the hill commanding it are called Huliyûrdurga.

Huliyûr-durga. The hill is a mass of rock and has the peculiar appearance of an inverted cup. The fortifications on it are said to

have been built by Kempe-Gaudâ of Mâgadî. The ascent is rather difficult, there being only slight depressions in the almost perpendicular rock to do duty for steps in some places. We have also here, as in other *durgas*, the usual springs, ruined houses, powder magazines, granaries, palace, darbâr hall and so forth. Among the springs may be named Chikkadêvi-done, Akkatangiyara-done and Enjalele-done. At the second gateway from the foot is a shrine of Gañapati carved on a boulder. To the west of the hill is the Gôpâlakrishna temple with several ruined houses in its proximity. It faces east and has three cells: the middle cell has a good figure, about 4 feet high, of the god; the south cell some Âlvârs, the north being empty. Unlike in other temples, the *dvârapâlakas* stand in the porch at the sides of the *navaranga* entrance. There are two elephants at the sides of the steps leading to the porch. To the right of the temple is a separate shrine of the goddess. The latter is a good figure, unfortunately broken into pieces by Muhammadans. In the Mallikârjuna or Jyôtirmayâsva temple situated in the portion known as Halepête of the village is kept the processional image of the above-mentioned Gôpâlakrishna temple. There is also a stone figure of Lakshmi recently prepared to replace the mutilated one. Some palm leaf manuscripts, about 50 in number, in the possession

Manuscripts. of Sitarama Sastri, grandson of Isvara Sastri of Kunigal (para 30), were examined. A few unpublished Sanskrit and

Kannâda works contained in them were noted. The hill Hêmagiri, situated by the side of Huliyûrdurga, has on its summit a temple of Mallikârjuna.

On its eastern slope is a shrine of Varadarâja, locally known as Hêmagiriyappa, who is in the form of a round stone (*ubdhava-mûrti*), and on the southern a shrine of Bhairava. This hill is loftier than Huliyûrdurga but not fortified.

36. Two more villages of the Mysore District remain to be noticed, Haṭna in Nâgamangala Taluk and Maddûr in Maṇḍya Taluk. The Virabhadra temple at

Haṭna.

A basti converted into a Hindu temple. Haṭna was once a Jaina basti dedicated to Pârśvanâtha. Virabhadra is now made to stand on a Jaina pedestal. The temple is a Hoysâla structure consisting of a *garba-*

MADDUR



STONE FIGURE OF VARADARAJA IN VARADARAJA TEMPLE
Mysore Archaeological Survey.

griha, an open *sukhanāsi* and a *navaranga*, and according to the inscription, EC, IV, Nāgamangala 70, at its entrance, was founded by a merchant named Sōmi-setti in 1178 during the reign of the Hoysala king Ballāla II. The central ceiling of the *navaranga*, about 3 feet deep, has a well carved lotus bud, while the others, which are flat, are decorated with blown lotuses, those at the corners having a single blown lotus, the others six. The Narasimha temple

Maddūr.

at Maddūr was briefly noticed in my *Report* for 1910, para

21. It is a Hoysala building facing east with later additions in the Dravidian style. The *mahādvāra* is surmounted by a lofty *gopura* or tower. The outer walls are decorated with pilasters and miniature turrets. Around the *garbhagriha* are three niches in the three directions. There are also two more on the outer walls of the *navaranga* on the north and south. The *navaranga* is supported by four well carved black stone pillars adorned with bead work. The central ceiling, which must have been a good one, has been recently removed and glass windows set up to let in light. The god, though elegantly carved, is a terrific seated figure, about 4 feet high, represented as tearing out the entrails of the demon Hiranyakaśipu lying on the lap. Of the eight hands of the god, four bear the attributes a discus, a conch, a noose and an elephant-goad, two are engaged in tearing out the entrails and two in lifting them up for wearing around the neck as garlands. The *prabhā* or glory has the ten incarnations of Vishnu carved on it. To the right of the god stands Prahlāda with folded hands and to the left Garuda. In the *sukhānsi* are kept along with the processional images of the temple those of the Varadarāja and Rāma temples also. Of these, the images of the Narasiṁha and Varadarāja temples are very handsome figures. The front hall has on either side three cells facing one another: the first cell to the left is the store-room, the second and the third enshrine Rāmānujāchārya and Vēdāntāchārya; the first to the right has Yaśodā with child Krishṇa, as also Śrinivāsa; the second Vishvaksēna and Nammālvār, and the third Maṇavālamāmuni or Jīyar. The *prabhā* of Yaśodā has sculptured on it the *ashta-dikpālakas* or regents of the eight directions. The temple has two goddesses in separate shrines in the enclosure, the one in the south shrine known as Saunyanāyaki and the other in the north known as Narasiṁhanāyaki. In the north of the enclosure is a shrine containing well carved figures of Rāma, Lakshmaṇa, Sītā and Hanumān (Plate VII), the last standing in a peculiar posture with the right hand raised to the nose, as if anxiously awaiting the orders of his lord Rāma. A new Hoysala inscription, dated 1325, was discovered on a slab built into the ceiling of the temple kitchen. It was not possible to copy it out fully, but an impression was taken with considerable difficulty by myself as the servants were not allowed to go inside. The god in the Varadarāja temple (Plate VIII), about 10 feet high, is exquisitely carved (see *Report* for 1910, para 21), but has no *prabhā*. A Tamil epigraph was copied at the village Hondalagere.

37. While at Mysore during the Dasara Festivities in October 1918, I inspected the Prasanna-Venkaṭaramanasyāmī temple at Mysore and found three stone inscriptions in it. One of them, dated 1836, gives a long account of the piety and peregrinations all over India of a Mādhva devotee named Subbarāya-dāsa alias Gopāla-dāsa who founded the temple, and who was honored and patronised by Krishna-Rāja-Odeyar III of Mysore. His portrait statuette (Plate IX, 1), about 3 feet high, represented as surrendering everything, ever his body, to God, stands in front of the shrine with an inscription at the sides giving his name and explaining his attitude. He bears the musical instrument called *tambūri* and holds in the left hand a water-vessel from the spout of which falls a libation of water indicating that he is giving away everything that he can call his own. There is also an interesting painted wooden panel with figures on it (Plate IX, 2) fixed in the wall of a room over the Ānjanēya shrine in the same temple. The upper portion shows Vyāsa in the middle seated on the coils, and canopied by the five hoods, of a serpent, flanked on the right by Madhvāchārya and Garuḍa and on the left by Bhīma and Hanumān, while the lower portion exhibits four standing figures of which the first represents Divān Pūrnaiya, the second Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III, the third Subbarāya-dāsa and the fourth his elder brother Śinappa. Mr. Raghavendra-dāsa, the manager of the temple, produced a copper plate inscription and a number of old papers consisting of sanads and letters addressed to Subbarāyadāsa and *rahadāris* or passports granted to him by various governments during his travels in different parts of India. These range in date from 1821 to 1858.

38. When I was in Mysore during the Birthday Festivities in June 1919, I visited the Prasanna-Krishnasvâmi temple, founded by Krishnâ-Râja-Odeyar III in 1829. As stated in para 38 of my *Report* for 1912, there are nearly forty inscribed metallic images of gods, goddesses, saints and sages in this temple. The inscription in each case gives the name of the image and states that it was presented to the temple by the king. Plate IX, 3 represents an inscribed image of Râma. I also examined the palm leaf manuscripts in the library at the Sântisvara-basti and in the private library of Mr. Aramane Jinachandriya. The manuscripts, which were nearly two hundred in number, were found to contain Kannada and Sanskrit poems and dramas, works bearing on logic, grammar, rhetoric, medicine, astrology, ritual, philosophy, cosmology and religion, and commentaries on several Sanskrit and Prâkrit works. A good number of the works is unpublished. Two new inscriptions were also copied at the Sântisvara-basti.

39. A set of copper plates (Plate X) received from the agent of the Paradêsi-svâmi mâttha at Keregôdi-Rangâpura, Tiptûr Taluk, may be looked upon as a record of some historical importance. It records a grant by the Ganga king Râjamalla II to a Saiva teacher of the name of Nêtraśiva and may be assigned to the close of the 9th century. The plates are said to have been unearthed in the backyard of the mâttha about four years ago.

40. Other records examined during the year under report were an incomplete set of copper plates (Plate XI) relating to the Ganga received from the Lingâyat mâttha at Râjâpura, Ånekal Taluk; a set of three plates said to have been found in the records of the Taluk office at Seringapatam, received from the Mysore Deputy Commissioner, which registers a grant by the Vijayanagar king Krishnâ-Dêva-Râya; two sets and a copy of another received from the Smârta mâttha of the Bhâgavata-sampradâya at Mûluvâgil, Tirthahalli Taluk, recording grants to the mâttha by the Vijayanagar king Śrî-Ranga-Râya II and the Ikkêri chiefs Venkatappa-Nâyaka II and Bhadrappa Nâyaka, besides a sanad issued in 1812 by the Mysore king Krishnâ-Râja-Odeyar III; eight copper grants received from Lakshmîsêna-bhaṭṭâraka-paṭṭâchârya of the Jaina mâttha at Singangadde, Narasimharâjpura Taluk, registering gifts to the mâttha from Chennarâya-odeyar and Chennavirappa-odeyar of Dânivâsa; an inscription on the umbrella of the throne of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore received from the Palace Controller; and a Persian sanad in the possession of Mr. M. R. Annaji Rao of the Comptroller's Office, Bangalore, issued to one of his ancestors by the Mughal emperor Shâh Alam II. This sanad was sent for favor of decipherment to Mr. G. Yazdani M. A., Nazim, Archaeological Department, Hyderabad State, who has very kindly sent me a transcript and a translation of the same. Similar help was also kindly rendered by Mr. M. R. Annaji Rao, referred to above, in connection with a few Mahrâthi papers received from Mysore.

41. Altogether the number of new records copied during the year under report was 188. Of these, 94 belong to the Bangalore District, 54 to the Tumkur District, 27 to the Mysore District, 8 to the Kadur District, 4 to the Shimoga District and 1 to the Kolar District. According to the characters in which they are written, 23 are in Tamil, 6 in Mahrâthi, 5 each in Nâgari and Telugu, 3 in Persian, and the rest in Kannada. As usual, in every village that was surveyed the printed inscriptions, if any, were compared with the originals and corrections and additions made. The number of villages inspected during the tours was 102 in all.

42. While on tour the Kannada Schools at the following places were visited:—Vaṇakanhalli and Dommasandra, Ånekal Taluk; Herâru, Gubbi Taluk; and Eleyûr, Edeyûr and Huliyûrdurga, Kuṇigal Taluk.

Office work.

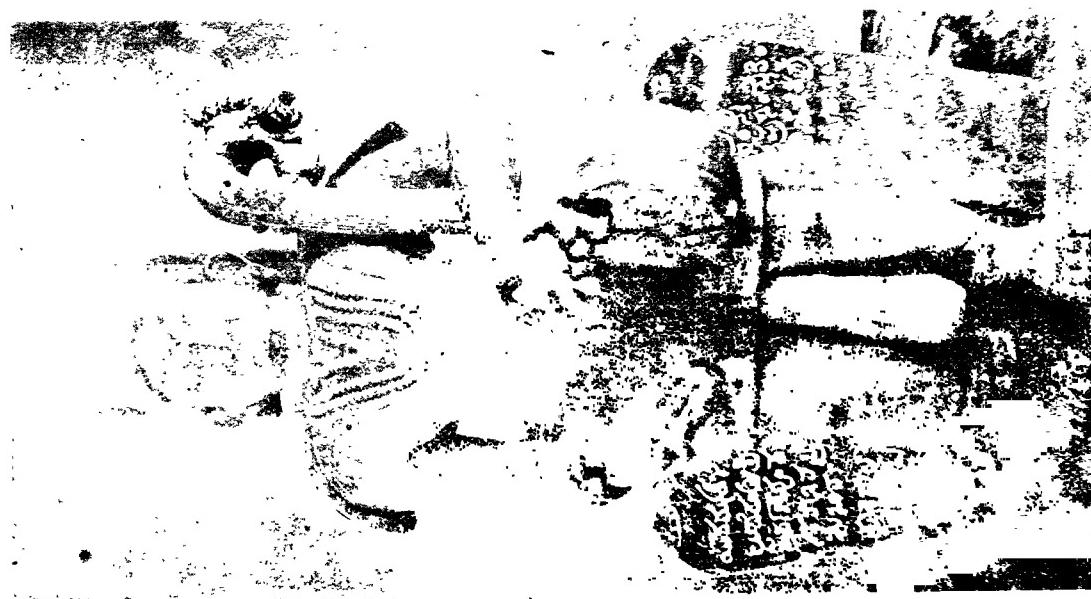
43. Two monographs, one on the Kêśava temple at Bélûr and the other on the Lakshmidêvi temple at Dodda-Gaddavalli, forming Nos. II and III of "Architecture and Sculpture in Mysore" in the Mysore Archaeological Series, have been printed during the year. The preparation of the plates, about 60 in number, for illustrating these monographs, has made fair progress.

44. The translations of the Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Śravaṇa Belgola volume have made satisfactory progress, about one hundred pages of the translations having been printed during the year.

45. Eight pages of the General Index to the volumes of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* have been printed.

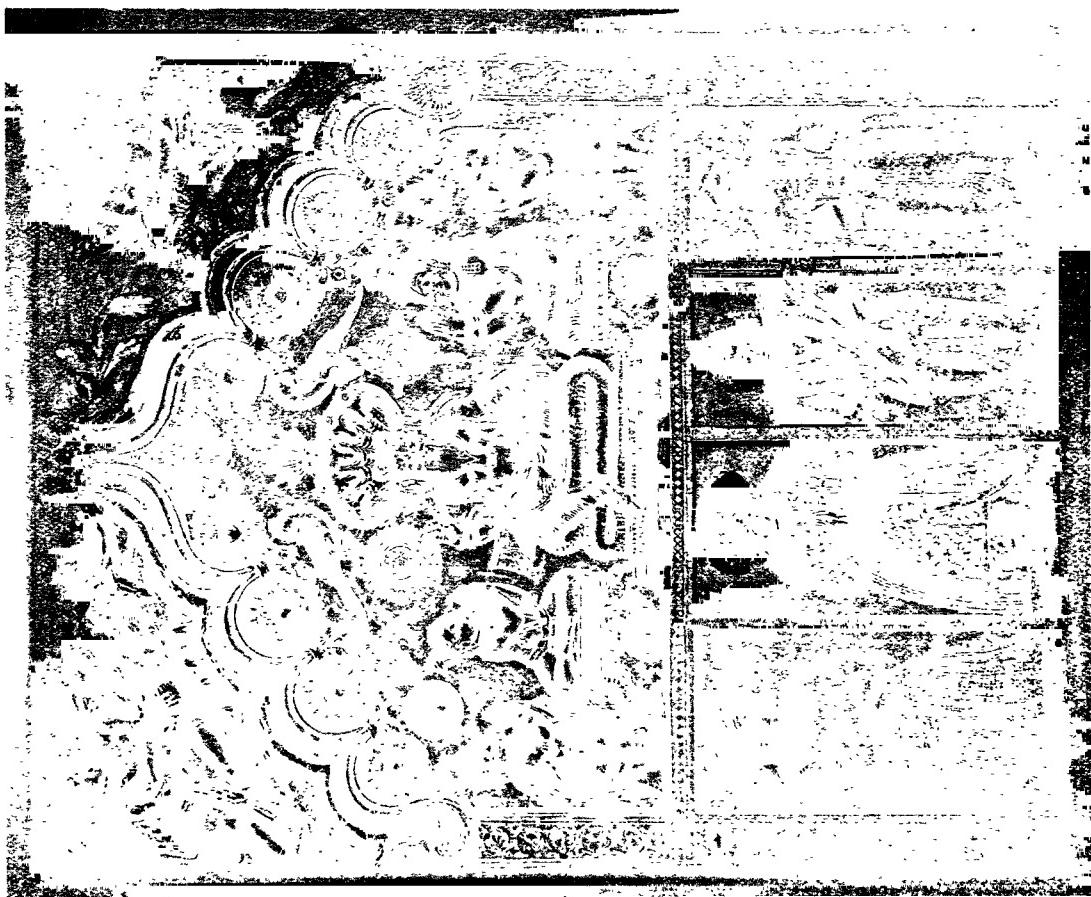
PLATE IX

mysore



1. PORTRAIT STATUETTE OF SUBBARAYA-DASA IN
PRASANNA-VENKATAARAMANASVAMI TEMPLE

Mysore Archaeological Survey



2. CARVED WOODEN PANEL IN THE SAME TEMPLE



3. METALLIC FIGURE OF RAMA IN PRASANNA
KRISHNASWAMI TEMPLE

46. With regard to the revised edition of the Karnātaka-Śabdānuṣāsanam, Appendices III to VI to the work, consisting of pages 513 to 560, have been printed. An Index of technical words occurring in the work is under preparation.

47. About 35 pages of the Kannada texts in the Supplement to the Hassan volume, and about 28 pages of the Tamil texts in the Supplement to the Mysore volume, of the Epigraphia Carnatica, have been printed during the year.

48. In connection with the Supplement to Volume IX (Bangalore) of the Epigraphia Carnatica, about 100 new inscriptions, recently discovered in the Anekal and Hoskote Taluks, are being correctly copied for incorporation into it. The Supplements to Volumes X and XII of the Epigraphia Carnatica are also under preparation.

49. With regard to the publication of selections from the inscriptions concerning matters of historical and social interest, the selections relating to history and religious belief are still being examined. The preparation of a classified list of Mysore inscriptions according to the dynasties of kings to which they relate has not made any progress owing to pressure of other work.

50. About 200 photographs of views of temples of artistic merit were prepared and sent to the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Kadur for sale to the public. About 45 photographs were also sold at the Archaeological Office. Forty copies of the Monograph on the Kesava Temple at Somanathapur were sold in England through Messrs. Probsthain & Co., Booksellers, London.

51. The Photographer and Draughtsman prepared illustrations for the Annual Report for 1917-18, and for the Monographs on the Kēśava temple at Bēlūr and the Lakshmīdēvi temple at Dodda-Gaddavalli. He also took photographs of some copper plates.

52. The Architectural Draughtsman prepared nine plates illustrating the monuments at Araḷaguppe, Halebid, Heggere, Marale, Śringēri, Bastihalli, Śravaṇa Belgola and Sira.

53. The Assistant Photographer acting for the Half-tone Engraver printed a good number of photographs for the office file and for sale to the public. He mounted the Half-tone blocks prepared for the Annual Report for 1917-18 and for the Monographs on the Kēśava temple at Bēlūr and the Lakshmīdēvi temple at Dodda-Gaddavalli. He accompanied me on tour in the Bangalore District and took photographs of a number of buildings and sculptures.

54. A list of the photographs and drawings prepared during the year is given at the end of Part I of this Report.

55. The two copyists attached to the office transcribed the following works during the year:—(1) Prabhudēvara-purāṇa by Hariśvara, (2) Vastukōśa by Nāgavarma II, (3) Sobaginasōne by Dēpa, (4) Śabdamanḍidarpaṇa by Kēśirāja, and (5) Nyāyasudarśana (in part). They also compared about 700 pages of transcripts.

56. A few books received for review from the Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore were examined and opinion sent.

57. Professor Jouveau Dubreuil of Pondicherry, and Messrs. T. A. Narasiinha-charyar, B.A., B.L., Sub-Judge, Vizagapatam, and A. Santanarama Iyengar, Head Master. V. R. High School, Nellore, visited the office during the year.

58. Sir John Woodroffe, Calcutta, has very kindly presented to the Office Library a set of his publications on Tantric literature. Mr. M. N. Rangasami Iyengar of Triplicane, Madras, has kindly presented to the Office Cabinet the 58 copper coins which he had sent for examination last year (see last year's *Report*, paras 50 and 142).

59. The office staff have discharged their duties with diligence. I have again to record here the loss to the office by retirement of the services of two experienced old hands during the year under report. S. Ramasvami Iyengar, the Tamil Pandit, who was a trained hand in Tamil work, retired from the 1st July 1917, and continued in an acting appointment till the 1st August 1918. He subsequently died of influenza in October 1918. Pandit Anandalvar, the Senior Copyist, was a very useful hand both by his eminent scholarship in Sanskrit and by his experience of archaeological work. He retired from the 16th September 1918.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

No.	Size	Description	Village	District
1	12 x 10	Sri Prasanna Krishnasvami Temple, Metallic figures	Mysore	Mysore.
2	do	Do do do	Do	Do
3	do	Varahasvami Temple, doorway of shrine of Goddess	Do	Do
4	8½ x 6½	Sri Prasanna Venkataramanasvami Temple, figure of Subbarayadasaru ...	Do	Do
5	do	Sri Prasanna Venkataramanasvami Temple, Painting	Do	Do
6	12 x 10	Agrahara Anjaneya Temple, Pillars ...	Hoskote	Bangalore.
7	10 x 8	Do ...	Do	Do
8	do	Do ...	Do	Do
9	8½ x 6½	Do ...	Do	Do
10	10 x 8	Vithalesvara Temple, Figures ...	Do	Do
11	do	Avimuktesvara Temple, Lamp pillar ...	Do	Do
12	6½ x 4¾	Do Figure of Sugatur Tamme Gauda ...	Do	Do
13	8½ x 6½	Mastikal in the Municipal garden ...	Do	Do
14	6½ x 4¾	Mastikal in Gundumavina topu ...	Do	Do
15	8½ x 6½	Idga neui do ...	Do	Do
16	10 x 8	Darga to the east of Hoskote (North-east view) ...	Do	Do
17	6½ x 4¾	Darga to the east of Hoskote, East view ...	Do	Do
18	do	Do near Avimuktesvara Temple ...	Do	Do
19	10 x 8	Group of Naga stones, below tank bund ...	Anekal	Do
20	6½ x 4¾	Naga stone, on the tank bund ...	Do	Do
21	8½ x 6½	Amritamallikarjuna Temple, Processional image Somaskanda-murti ...	Do	Do
22	6½ x 4¾	Amritamallikarjuna Temple, Processional image Somaskanda-murti without prabha ...	Do	Do
23	do	Amritamallikarjuna Temple, Isvara figure on the lamp pillar ...	Do	Do
24	do	Bhavani-Sankara Temple, figure of Sankaracharya ...	Do	Do
25	12 x 10	Chaudesvari Temple, Torana kamba (front and back) ...	Vagata	Do
26	8½ x 6½	Varadarajasvami Temple, Hanumanta-vahana ...	Do	Do
27	do	Kesava Temple, stone mantapa to the west	Dasarahalli	Do
28	6½ x 4¾	Figure of warrior ...	Settikere	Tumkur.
29	12 x 10	Santinatha Basti, North view ...	Nittur	Do
30	do	Do South niche ...	Do	Do
31	10 x 8	Do North view ...	Do	Do
32	do	Do Metallic figure ...	Do	Do
33	do	Copper plates from Rajapur Matt ...	Anekal	Bangalore.
34	6½ x 4¾	Do ...	Do	Do
35	10 x 8	Copper plates from Keregodi Rangapur Matt	Keregodi-Rangapur.	Tumkur.
36	do	Do ...	Do	Do
37	do	Do ...	Do	Do
38	8½ x 6½	Do ...	Do	Do
39	6½ x 4¾	Copper plates, Seal ...	Do	Do
40	12 x 10	Copper plate from Murgi Matt ...	Chitaldrug	Chitaldrug.

LIST OF DRAWINGS.

No.	Description	Village
1	Plan of Kesava Temple ..	.. Aralguppe.
2	Ceiling of Gomatesvara Temple ..	.. Sravana Belgola.
3	Plan of Malik Rihan Darga ..	.. Sira.
4	Do Kedaresvara Temple ..	.. Halebid.
5	Do Hoysalesvara Temple ..	.. do
6	Do Parsvanatha Basti ..	.. Heggere.
7	Do do ..	.. Bastiballi.
8	Do Chennakesava Temple ..	.. Marle.
9	Do Sarada Temple ..	.. Sringeri.

PLATE X. A AND B.

KEREGODI-RANGAPURA PLATES OF THE GANGA KING RAJAMALLA II.

(I b)

1. Svasti jitam bhagavatā gata-ghāna-gaganābhēna Padmanābhēna śrimaj-Jahnavēya-kulāmala-vyōmāv-
2. bhāsana-bhāskaraḥ sva-khadgaika-prahāra-khaṇḍita-mahā-silā-stambha-labdhā-bala-parākramō dāruṇā-
3. ri-gaṇa-vidāraṇyōpalabdha-vraṇa-vibhūshana-vibhūshitah Kāṇvayana-sa-gōtraḥ śrimat-Koṅga-
4. nī-varmīma-dharmīma-mahādhirājah tasya putraḥ pitur anvāgata-guṇa-yuktō vidyā-vinaya-vihī-
5. ta-vṛittalī samyak-prajā-pālana-mātrādhigata-rājya-prayōjanō vidvat-kavi-kāñchana-nikashō-
6. palabhūtō nīti-śāstrasya vaktri-prayōktṛi-kuśalō Dattakasūtra-vṛittēḥ pranētā śrimān Mādhava-mahā-
7. dhirājah tat-putraḥ pitṛi-paitāmaha-guṇa-yuktō'nēka-chāturddanta-yuddhāvpta-chatur-udadhi-salilāsvādi-
8. ta-yaśāḥ śrimadd-Hari-varmīma-mahādhirājah tat-putrō dvija-guru-dēvatā-pūjana-parō Nārāyaṇa-charaṇā-
9. nudhyātah śrimān Viṣṇugōpa-mahādhirājah tat-putraḥ Triyambaka-charaṇāmbhōruha-rajaḥ-pa-

(II a)

10. vitrikritottamāṅgalī śrimān Mādhava-mahādhirājah tat-putraḥ śrimat-Kadamba-kula-gagana-gabhaṣṭi-mālinah Kṛishṇa-va-
11. rmīma-mahādhirājah Avinīta-nāmā tat-putrō vijīmbhaṁnāṇa-śakti-trayaḥ Andariy-Ālattū-pPorulare-Pernnagarā-
12. dy-anēka-samara-mukha-makha-huta-prahata [...] kākārō Durvvinīta-nāmadhēyah tat-putraḥ śrimān Muṣhkara-nāmadhē-
13. yaḥ tat-putraḥ ripu-timira-nikara-nirākaraṇōdaya-bhāskaraḥ Śrivikrama-pratītha-nāmadhēyah tasya putraḥ
14. tasyānujō nata-narēndra-kirīṭa-kōṭi-ratnārkka-didhiti-virājita-pāda-pada-maiḥ Lakṣhmīyāḥ svayaṁvṛita-pati-
15. r̄nNava-Kāma-nāmā śiṣṭa-priyō'ri-gaṇa-dāruṇa-gīta-kīrtih Śivamārāpara-nāmadhēyaḥ pautraḥ
16. śūra-purusha-turaga-nara-vāraṇa-ghaṭā-saṅghaṭṭa-dāruṇa-samara-śirasīnihitma-kōpō bhīma-kōpaḥ a-
17. pi cha ! yō Gaṅgānvaya-nirmimalāmbara-tala-vyābhāsana-prōllasan-inār-ttaṇḍō'ri-bhayaṇkaraḥ śubhaka-
18. rah san-mārgga-rakshākaraḥ saurājyaṁ samupētya rāja-samitau rā[j] n guṇair uttamai rājā Śripuru-

(II b)

19. shaś chirāṇi vijayatē rājanya-chūḍāmaniḥ api cha ! prajānām patir iti kavayō yan praśāṇsa-
20. -nti nityaḥ sa tu pratidina-pravṛitta-mahā-dāna-janita-puṇyāha-ghōsha-mukharita-mandirōdarēṇa
21. Śripurusha-prathaima-nāmadhēyēna Prithuvī-Koṅgaṇi-mahādhirājah tat-putraḥ pratā-

22. pa-vinamita-sakala-mahipāla-mauli-mālā-lālita-charaṇāravinda-yugaḥ
nija-virājita-
23. niśīta-khalgapatṭa-samākṛishṭa-niśīta-dharāpāla-Vallava-jaya-śrī-samā-
lingita
24. api cha ! yasmin pravātavati kōpa-vaśam mahisē yanti kṣhaṇād ahita-
bhūmibhujō
25. rāṇāgrē antrāvalī-valaya-bhīshāṇam Antakasya vaktrāntaram kṣhataja-
karddama-du-
26. rāṇnirikṣhaṇam anēka-samara-saṁpādita-vijñimbhita-dvirada-radana-kuliśā-
bhīghāta satya-vikhyāta-vima-
27. la-Gaṅgānvaya-nabhaṣṭala-gabhaṣṭimālī Koṅgani-mahārājādhīrajāḥ śrī-
Śivamāra-dēvah Saygottāpara-nāmaḥ kavi-
- (IIIa)
28. Vijayāditya-bhūpāpibhūtaḥ tasmād abhūt suta-varo jagatō hitāya tējō-
hatānya-timirō nuta-Rājamallaḥ bhūbhṛich-chhirō-
29. nihitā-pāda-virājamānō rājāmbudhēr iva śāśi sakalam kalōghaiḥ api cha
yah khalu sakala-lōka-saṅgiya-mānanīya-mahi-
30. māvabhāṣitī nija-bhujālāna-stambha-līyamāna-vīra-śrī-karēṇu-vibrama-
bhrājita Śivamāra-inahārāja-hasta-kauṣalā-
31. pāya-prachyutāṇ Rāshṭrakūṭa-kṣhitipati-hṛiti-malina-dumukhi sva-kula-
yōgya-prajya-rājya-lakshmi-yuvatām atiṣayām ati-
32. vitānā-hētudyōga-siddhi-svabhāvēna nīy anudina-mahōdayābhiṇukha-
kṛita-māngalābhishēka svayam abhimata-gu-
33. ṣa-vibhūṣhaṇair amaraṇa alaṅkarōti sma api cha kṣhōṇīvṛitta-kṣhitīndrēshv
apagata-vishayām viśramō dig-gājānām jātō
34. dīrgghaś cha kālād dharaṇi-dharaṇataś sēshataś sēshatōsthā vyartthōbhūl
lōkapālā-vidhir adhikataram tastaṇākhyēshv adhīṣē yasmin
35. Vaṅkēśa-lēśam bhuvana-guru-bharam Satyavākyē dadhānē dānā sat-
sampradānā dvishad-asu-haraṇā vikraṇam lōkavēndu satya-stu-
36. tya-prabhuṭvah kulaṁ ati-viśadad-buddhīm udyōga-siddhi chandra-svā-
kānta-gauram charitām achaṇitām chābhīmānā manōjā kīrttim
- (IIIb)
37. saṅkitthiyanti viharati bhuvanē yasya cihṇoya-pramōdāt api cha nādātum
triṣṇayārttham na hi pṛithu-vishayām saṅgrahītum
38. pratāpa-prakhyātin naiva nētuṇ dhruvam asu-nivahaṇ na prahantu pra-
kōpāt kintādētyātirktaṁ tirayitum uditō dushta-sāmanta-
39. chakram dṛiṣṭvā dīmānanānā tat punar api kṛipayā jījivāpyas sva-dēṣē yō
Gaṅgōham aśeṣha-mahēśvarō mudgha-dhārayaḥ svasmin bhu-
40. vi Rājamalla-dēvō dhanēśaḥ parivāritō jāyati yasya dānēna satya-śauryya-
yujā śriyā jitāś cha diggaja-Dharma-sūnu Śaktidharō Hariḥ sa
41. tu satata-mahānīya-dāna-pravāha-nirvvāpita-jagaj-jāna-dainya-dāvānaḥ
Gaṅgānvaya-mahā-nidhiṣa-saṁvarddhanaika-hētu-kānta-
42. tējō-rāśir anēka-saṅgrāma-grāma-labdha-vijaya-lakshmi-rājita-rājya-vib-
havō'pi sva-kulōchita-vinaya-dhanō gurvv-anullaṅghanēna
43. Raṇavikrama-narēndra-pṛithuvyām rājyaṇ pratishṭhāvāpya svayamvṛita-
gṛihīta-yōrājya-sāra-bharaḥ puna suyam samanushṭhita-
44. rājyābhishēka-spatṭa-pattōpasōbhita-lalāta-tatāḥ sva-prabhāva-vidhēyi-
kṛitāśeṣha-bhuvanāḥ traikālyā-darśi (traikālyā-da-
45. riṣī) pratidinōdaya-pratāpa-bhara-prōtsāritārāti-nṛīpa-timira-nikara-sannī-
ti-chatura-mati-vitānāpahasita-Bṛihaspati-mataḥ

(IV a)

46. samavānata-mahā-nāhīpāla-māuli-mālā-māni-gāṇa-kashāṇa-kiñikṛita-
charāṇa-yugālaś saka-
47. la-jagaj-jana-stutva-stutya-Satyavākyā-Koṅgāṇi-varmīma-dharmīma-
mahārājādhīrāja-paramēśvara-
48. śrī-Rājamalla-dēvalī tat-putrō-nija-bhujōddanḍa-mandarāchala-pramathī-
ta-viśva-vidviṣ-balārṇṇavōdhṛita-rāja-
49. lakshmī-samāślishtā-samabhirūḍha-vakshah̄ api cha chāpōnmukta-śarau-
gha-varsha chaṇḍāsi-vidyut-tatau kōpōddāma-ga-
50. jēndra-nīla-jaladē rakta-pravāhē samē bhīmē yuddha-ghanāgamē haya-ma-
hā-vātē ripūnūrjjitāu Rājā-
51. rāmaḍu-nāmīni yaś samajayad rājāgraṇīr līlāyā Pallava-Rāshṭrakūṭa-
Kuru-Māgadha-Mālava-Chōla-Lāṭa-
52. sat-Palla-Chālukhya-vamśaja-mahā-nṛipati-pramukhair adhishthitām
Vallabha-sainyam unnaṭa-mataṅgaja-vāji-bhaṭṭā-
53. kulaū cha yaś tal-lalānākshi-vāri-nivahēna samām samarē nyapātayat̄ sa
tu Nitīmārgga-Koṅgāṇi-va-
54. rmīma-dharmīma-mahārājādhīrājaḥ Eṛegaṅga-dēvalī tat-putraḥ yaḥ prōd-
yat-Kali-kāla-vṛitti-vimukhā kāmaṇi

(IV b)

55. guṇānām gaṇai im Māndhāṭī-pramukhādhīrāja-charitais sambhūshitas
sarvathā kōpōtkhāta-kṛipāṇa-kha-
56. ḥādīta-ripū-kshīmāpāḥ kulōdyōtakṛit mārākāratayā manassu vicharan kā-
ntā-janānām bhūvi imē Vaṅgāḥ
57. Pauṇḍrā Magadha-narapāḥ Kauśala-nṛipāḥ amī Kāliṅgāndhrā Dravida-na-
ranāthās tv asuhridāḥ viśirṇṇāś śastrō-
58. ghair unnarapati-vimuktair iti jāna praśāmsā yasyālam̄ vidadhur anisām
Sāmiya-ranē ! sa tu Satyavākyā-
59. Koṅgāṇi-varmīma-dharmīma-mahārājādhīrājō Rājamalla-prathama-nā-
maḥ tad-avarajaḥ pra-
60. tāpa-paritāpita-Pallava-sat-kulōtkarāḥ praṇata-virōdhi-sādbhana-parita-sa-
bhāmbhōnidhim Kali-malina-
61. tarij-jita-guṇāḥ pariśuddha-yaśōdhanaś chatur-bala-bala-garvitar pra-
bbur abhishtuta-vāgnuta-Būtugāhvaya tasya Gu-
62. ḥāduttaraṅgāpara-nāmadhēyasya viśāla-vakshastalaṁ adhivasaty apara-
Lakshmīr iva virājītā sakala-prithivivallabha-Bhallaḥbā-
63. tmajā Abbalabbābhīdhānā viśva-viśvambharōtpatti-sthiti-viṭaya-kāraṇa-
tri-mūrttiṇat-Tripurahara-vihita amū-
64. ḥādavalā śuddha-Śaivānvaya-gagana-nirmīmaṭa-tārādhipatiś Śākārināma-
bhaṭṭārakās tad-antēvāsinē Nētraśivā-

Va.

65. chārjyābhīdhānāya Nirṛgunda-vishayā sarbba-bādhā-pariyārām dattāḥ
Keḍasūr-unnamā-grāmaṇi Magare-vishaya Alū-
66. r-unnamā-grāmēśvarālayasya khaṇḍa-sphuṭita-nava-karmaṇa-hētalavati !
Sakha-varishēshv atitēshv ashta ! Keḍasūr-pūrbbasvā
67. n diśi Barādakereya mūḍakade gōde Ballavagereya mūḍaṇa-kade gōde
Eltagada pallada kuḍida kuḍale dākshīṇasyān di-
68. si paḍuva nōdi pōda pēroḷbeye ante tuḍila pēroḷbeve kembhareya bhūmi
puṇuseye ale pombhūnuše a-

69. nte olipunuṣeye Alariya kīru-keṛeye ante pōgi kal-kuppeye ante pōgi mukkalle pōgi Aḍavalī-
70. kereya paḍuvana khade gōde ēriya mēge mūḍana kade gōde Bheñchava-giya kaḍavina kołane ante
71. bandu kargalla moṛādi uttarasyān diśi rajapanta ante bandu mehareya koła ante bandu koltale-pallada ḥala ki-
72. ṣukeye kargall-ołbeye puṇuse paḍiye ghora-paḍiye olipunuṣeye chara-paḍiye tuḍil-ołbeye iṣā-
73. na-diśi oli-gereye Baraḍa-gereyoł kūḍittu ¹ i-dharmimava kāvo Kēsi-bhaṭṭaru Sadeyanūra Nadi-gavuṇḍanu Tirbū-
74. ra Māra-gavuṇḍa Keregūḍala Dōra-gavuṇḍa i-mānūrbora darmna l svadattām para-dattān vā yō harēta

(Vb).

75. vasundharā shashtiṇi varsha-sahasrāṇi vishṭāyāṇi jāyatē krimih ! dēva-svan tu vishaṇi ghōraṇi na vishaṇi vishaṇi u-
76. chyatē vishaṇi ekākinam hanti dēva-svam putra-pautrikah Viśvakarmmā-chāryēnēdām sāsanam likitam.

PLATE XI.

RAJAPURA PLATES OF SOME GANGA KING.

(Middle plates missing.)

(Ib).

1. svasti jitam bhagavatā gata-ghana-gaganābhēna Padmanābhēna śrimaj-Jāhnavē-
2. ya-kuṭāmala-vyō(ma)māvabhāsana-bhāskara sva-khalgaika-prahāra-khanḍita-
3. mahā-śilā-stambha-labdha-bala-parākrama dārunārigaṇa-vidāraṇōpalabdhā-bra-
4. ḷa-vibhūshāṇa-vibhūshitah Kāṇvāyana-sa-gótrah śrimān Koṅguṇi-varma-ma-dharma-
5. mahārājādhirāja-paramēśvaraṇi paraīna-bhaṭṭārakam śrimā-
6. -n Mādhava-mahārājādhirājah tat-putrah pitur anvāgata-guṇa-yu-
7. ktō vidyā-vinaya-vihita-vṛitti samyak-prajā-pālana-mā-
8. trādhigata-rājya-prayōjanō vidvat-kavi-kāñchana-nikashōpa

(Last a).

9. tu pōgi chiñcha-vṛikshame intu nađed pōge Gaṭṭigere eđu tata pōgi Po-
10. -yne-doreyalli Dvisandi-Sattivaṅgalada Gaṅgavūra tat-paśchimasyām disi yi-
11. toreya tadi viđid pōgi chiñcha-vṛikshame itō tadi viđid pōgi vaṭa-vri-
12. kshadalli Dvisandi-Sattivaṅgalad Āneyūr uttarasyām disi Kappegalle intu pō-
13. gi Rījaṅgālāne itō maṇna-vetṭada mēle nađed baral vēdiye
14. itō beṭṭam-bidid pōgi Dvisandi-Sattivaṅgalada Banavanelliya maṇ-vaṭṭa-
15. -da mēge pōgi Pandigalle intu pōgi Muppuṅgalle nađed Vatṭegalla kūḍittu
16. simē sākshiṇō Gaṅga-māṇdala-shaṇnavati-sahasra-prayuktah ||

(Last b).

17. sva-dattam̄ para-dattam̄ vā yō harētu vasundharā shashṭhir-vvarisha-sahasrāṇām̄
18. vishṭhāyām̄ jayatē kṛimih || nāmōrlatū-paramēsvāra nāmōstū ||

PLATE XII.

STONE INSCRIPTION OF BINAYADITYARASA AT KHAJI-HOSAHALLI, HOSKOTE TALUK.

1. svasti śrimat-Bi-
 2. nayādityarasar
 3. Koṛikundālke mūmūḍu
 4. aluttiḍdu Tilgalūra Tā-
 5. yandeyara pūrvvajarā paṭe-
 6. dodu Uttamameṇdi embā kaṭa-
 7. ni Kāmeyeṅge sarvva-pâda-pari-
 8. hāram̄ āge biṭtukotṭar idān
 9. alivon sāsirvvar pārvvaraṇā sā-
 10. sira-kavileyu konda pañcha-mahā-
 11. pāṭakam̄ akkum̄ āvon-āvon rakshikkum
 12. avaṅge dharmīmāṇi chandrāditya ulīṇa nilke
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PROGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

PART II.

1. Epigraphy.

60. Most of the new records discovered during the year under report are assignable to specific dynasties of kings such as the Ganga, the Nolamba, the Chôla, the Hoysala, and those of Vijayanagar and Mysore. There are besides a few records relating to the Mughals, the Mahrâṭas, and the chiefs of Ikkêri, Sugatûr and Kalale. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year, a set of copper plates received from the Tiptûr Taluk is of some historical importance. It relates to the Gangas and registers a grant in about 900 by Râjamalla II to a Śaiva teacher of the name of Nêtraśiva. A fine stone inscription at Khâji Hosahalli, Hoskôte Taluk, which may be assigned to about the 7th century, brings to notice a chief, probably a Bâna, named Binayâdityarasar. Some copper plate inscriptions received from the Muļuvâgil maṭha of Tirthahalli Taluk, bring to light for the first time a few details about this little known institution of the Bhâgavata-samprâdâya. A bell in the Siddhalingêśvara temple at Edeyûr, Kunigal Taluk, bears an inscription stating that it was a present from Jâfar Khân, an Âmila under Tippu Sultan. An inscription in the Prasanna-Venkaṭaramanâśvâni temple at Mysore, dated 1836, gives a long account of the peregrinations all over India of a Mâdhva devotee named Subbarâya-dâsa, who was honored and patronised by Krishna-Râja-Odeyar III of Mysore.

THE GANGAS.

61. About half a dozen inscriptions relating to the Ganga dynasty were copied during the year. They include two copper plate grants, one of Râjamalla II and the other incomplete. Of the others, one refers itself to the reign of Śivamâra and two to the reign of Râjamalla II. A few more epigraphs which are clearly of the Ganga period, though no king of that dynasty is named in them, will also be noticed under this head.

Śivamâra.

62. A *viragal* at Bhaktarhalli, Hoskôte Taluk, refers itself to the reign of Śivamâra-mahârâja and tells us that, during ? Kandallî's incursion into Peñjara of Kâduvaṭti, Kalattoran, having killed....., fell; and that ? some portion (*nîlu*) of Tijaniyûr was granted for him. Kâduvaṭti is the Pallava or Nolamba king, and Penjara (Henjeru) the modern Hêmâvati in Madaksira Taluk of the Anantapûr District, which was once the capital of the Nolambas. The period of the record may be about 800.

Râjamalla II.

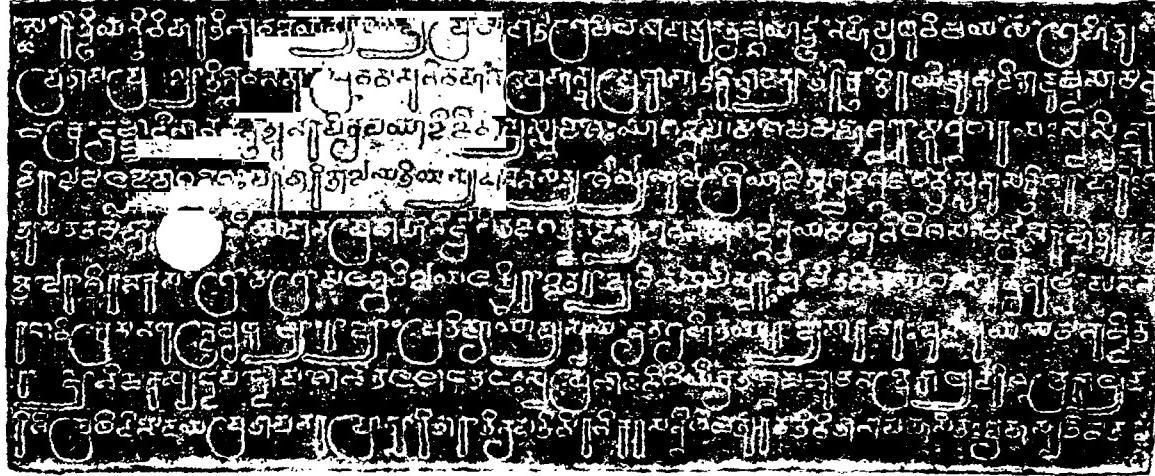
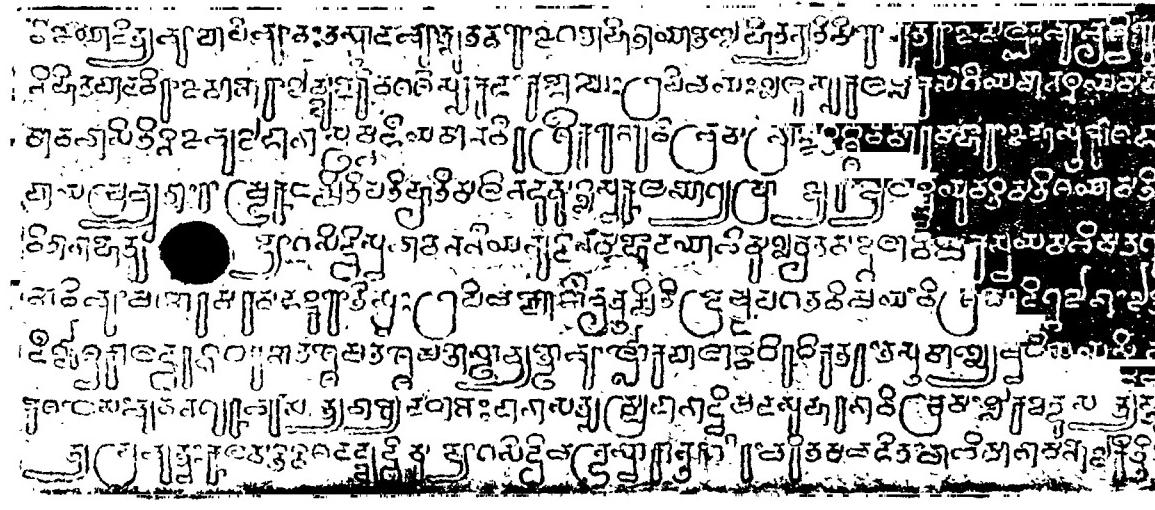
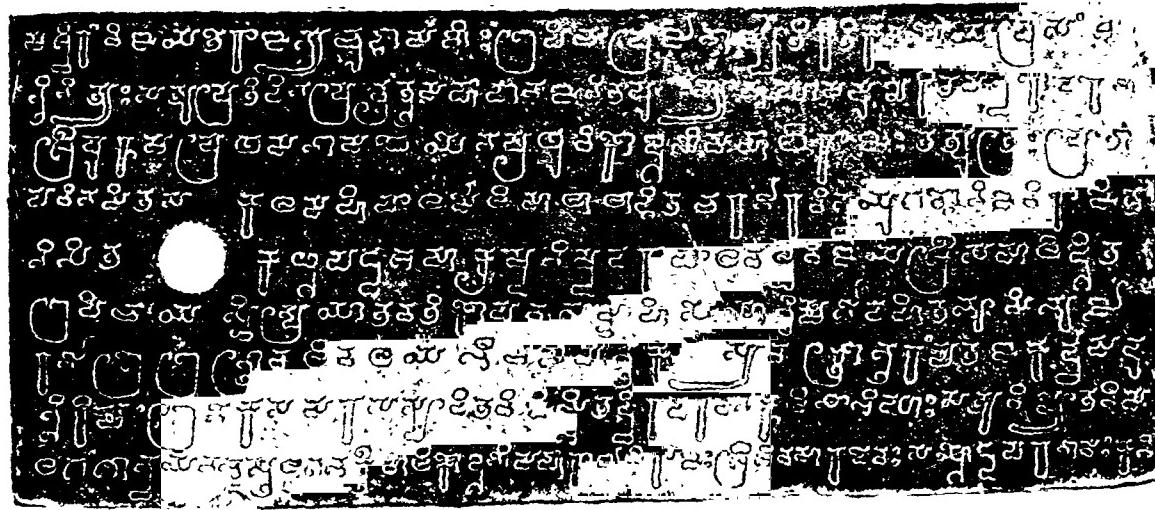
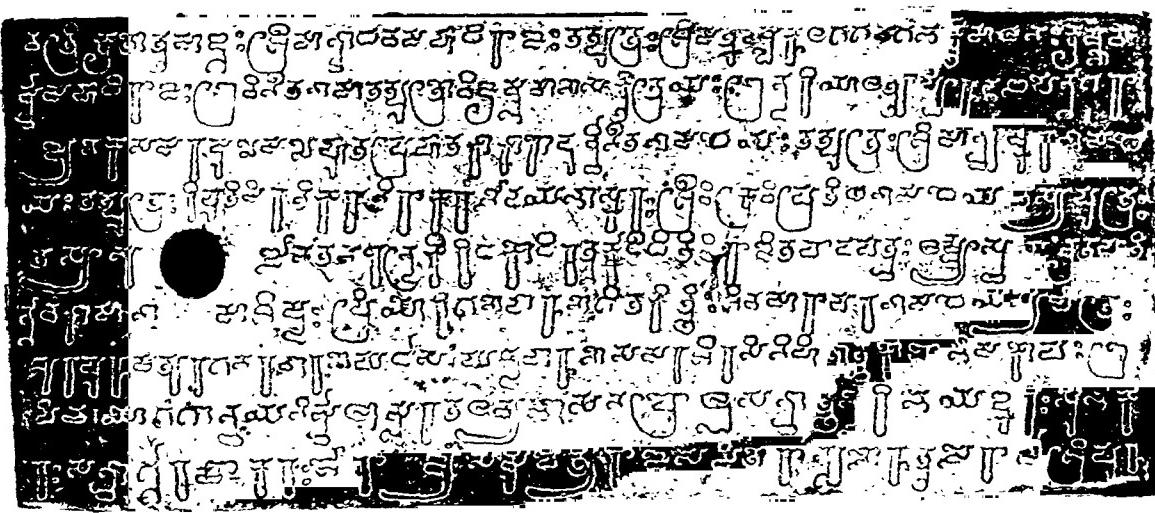
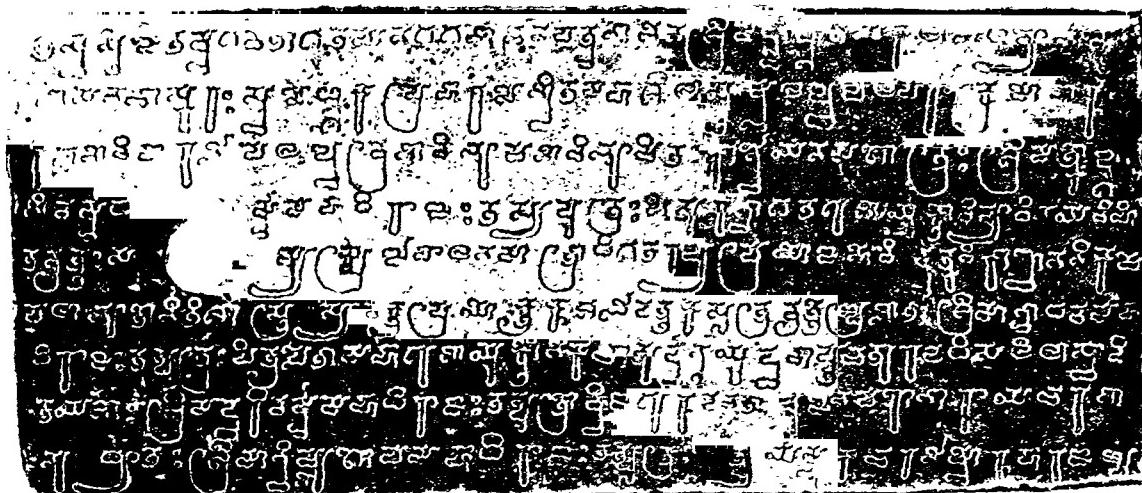
63. The plates of Râjamalla II (Plate X) referred to in para 61, are 5 in number. Each plate measures 10" by 2", the first plate being engraved on the inner side only. The writing is in beautiful Haṭa-Kannada characters. The plates are strung on a circular ring which is 4½" in diameter and ½" thick, and has its ends secured in the base of a circular seal 2½" in diameter. The seal bears in relief an elephant which stands to the proper right. The plates are in the possession of Nirvanappa, agent of the Parâdêśisvâmi maṭha at Keregôdi-Rangâpura, Tipûr Taluk, and are said to have been unearthed in the backyard of the maṭha about four years ago.

64. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit with the exception of the portion (lines 67—74) giving the boundaries of the village granted along with some additional item of information, which is in old Kannada. The Sanskrit portion also contains a few verses here and there in addition to the two imprecatory verses coming at the end. The inscription is somewhat similar in contents to the Narasâpûr plates (E C, X, Kôlâr 90), of 903, of the same king and to the Gaṭṭavâdi plates (E C, XII, Supplement, Nanjangud 269), of 904, of his nephew Ereyappa. The characters, too, resemble those of the Gaṭṭavâdi plates. There are here and

there a few orthographical errors and omissions of words in lines 11, 19, 28 and 66 due apparently to the carelessness of the engraver. The portion giving the date is incomplete : it stops abruptly at Śaka 8 for 800 and odd. Notwithstanding these defects, the inscription appears to be a genuine record of about A. D. 900.

65. As stated in the previous para, the present record is somewhat similar in contents to the Narasāpūr and Gāṭṭavāḍī plates. As the latter sets are incomplete, wanting one or two plates in the middle, it is perhaps desirable to examine the present grant in some detail. Like the other grants it begins with an invocation of the god Padmanābha and describes the first king Kongaṇi-varna-dharma-mahādhīrāja as a sun in illumining the clear firmament of the Jāhnavēya or Ganga family, as having obtained strength and valour by means of the great stone pillar cut asunder with a single stroke of his sword, as adorned with the ornament of the wounds received while cutting down the hosts of his cruel enemies, and as belonging to the Kāṇvāyana-gōtra ; and his son Mādhava-mahādhīrāja as inheriting the qualities of his father, as conducting himself agreeably to his culture and modesty, as having obtained sovereignty only for the sake of the good government of his subjects, as a touchstone for testing gold the learned and poets, as skilled among those who expound and practise the science of politics, and as the author of a commentary on Dattaka's aphorisms. Then the record proceeds with the genealogy thus :—His son, possessed of the qualities of his father and grandfather, of a fame tasted by the waters of the four oceans, acquired in many battles (arrayed) with elephants, was Harivarṇa-mahādhīrāja. His son, devoted to the worship of Brāhmans, gurus and gods, meditating on the feet of Nārāyaṇa, was Viṣṇugopā-mahādhīrāja. His son, with his head purified by the pollen from the lotuses the feet of Triyambaka, was Mādhava-mahādhīrāja. His son, (the beloved sister's son) of Krishṇavarṇa-mahādhīrāja who was a sun in the firmament of the Kadamba family, was named Avinīta. His son, possessed of the three constituents of regal power spreading everywhere, (causer of bewilderment to the fire of Yama by the excess of food in the shape of victims of heroes) immolated at the sacrifices of battles at Andari, Ālattūr, Porulare, Pernagara and other places, author of a commentary (on the fifteenth *sarga* of the Kirātārjunīya), was named Durvinitā. His son was named Muṣikara. His son, a rising sun in dispelling the mass of darkness his enemies, had the celebrated name Śrivikrama. His son (name not given). His younger brother, with his lotus feet illumined by the rays of the suns the jewels on the tops of the diadems of bowing kings, the self-chosen lord of Lakshmi, beloved by the good, was named Nava-Kāma, his fame in destroying the hosts of his enemies being the theme of song. He had also another name Śivamāra.

66. His grandson, raging with fury at the head of battle horrid with the assault of heroes, horses, men and groups of elephants ; terrific in anger ; a brilliant sun in illumining the clear firmament of the Ganga family ; a terror to enemies ; doer of good ; protector of the virtuous path ; possessor of a good kingdom ; resplendent with excellent qualities in the assembly of kings ; a crest-jewel of kings ;—was Śripurusha, whom the poets daily praise as Prajāpati or Brahma, and the interior of whose palace echoed the sounds of the holy ceremonies accompanying the great gifts made by him every day. He was also known as Prithivi-Kongaṇi-mahādhīrāja. His son, with his lotus feet caressed by the chaplets on the crowns of all the kings subdued by his valour, embraced by the goddess of victory of the hostile king Vallava (Rāshtrakūṭa) drawn towards himself by his sharp bright sword, possessed of wounds caused by the thunderbolts of the tusks of lusty elephants in many battles, a sun in the sky of the celebrated pure Ganga family, was Kongaṇi-mahārājādhīrāja Śivamāra-Dēva, surnamed Saygoṭṭa, whose anger in battle drove hostile kings in a moment into the mouth of Antaka, horrid to behold, filled with twining entrails, blood and flesh. His younger brother was Vijayāditya. From him was born for the benefit of the world like the moon from the ocean Rājamalla, whose glory was admired and sung by all the world ; who was resplendent with the charm of the female elephant the goddess of heroism leaning against the tying post his arm ; who, having by a successful attempt taken possession of the youthful goddess of sovereignty fit for his family that had been lost through the absence of the skilfulness of hand of Śivamāra-mahārāja and had been sad owing to her seizure by the Rāshtrakūṭa king, made her cheerful by auspicious anointment and adorned her with the ornaments of good qualities ; on whose bearing the great burden of the earth, of which only a bit was in the possession of Vankēśa, the elephants at the



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କରୁଣାକାଳୀ ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେଲା ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା



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points of the compass, Śeṣha and the Lōkapālas took rest; the fame of whose liberality, valour, just rule, intelligence, pure family and righteous conduct pervaded the whole world; who merely to punish wicked chiefs took their wealth, kingdoms, etc., but on seeing their sad faces restored to them through compassion all their possessions; who by his truthfulness, valour and wealth excelled Dharmarāja, Subrahmanya and Viṣṇu; who extinguished the wild fire of the poverty of the people by the stream of his constant gifts; who was a mass of pleasant light which was the sole cause of increasing the great treasure of the Ganga family; whose sovereignty was resplendent with the goddess of victory obtained on many battle-fields; who was possessed of the wealth of modesty befitting his family; who, though having without superseding his father (*guru*) established his rule in king Rānavikrama's country, was content with the position of heir-apparent; who subsequently had himself anointed to the throne and crowned; who subjugated the whole world by his might; who dispelled the darkness of hostile kings by his daily increasing valour; who eclipsed the intelligence of Brīhaspati by his skill in politics; whose feet were scarred by the rubbing of the jewels in the rows of the crowns of bowing kings; and who was renowned in the world as Satyavākyā-Konganivarma-dharinamahārājādhirāja-paramēśvara.

67. His son, who churned the ocean of the hostile army with the Mandara mountain of his arm, whose broad breast was embraced by the goddess of sovereignty, was Nitimārga-Konganivarama-dharma-mahārājādhirāja Ereganga-Dēva. In a terrible battle fought at Rājāramadū this eminent king defeated with ease his powerful enemies; and the Vallabha army commanded by the Pallava, Rāshtrakūṭa, Kuru, Magadha, Mālava, Chōla, Lāla and Chaṭukya kings he caused to fall down along with the tears of their wives. His son, averse from the conduct of the Kali age, adorned with good qualities and the virtues of Māndhātri and other ancient kings, destroyer of hostile kings with his sword drawn in anger, illuminator of his family, a Cupid to women, was Satyavākyā-Konganivarma-dharma-mahārājādhirāja Rājamalla. These are the hostile Vangas, the Paundras, the Magadha and Kōsala kings, and these the Kalinga, Āndhra and Dravida kings, that were pierced by the weapons discharged by this king—thus did the people praise his valour in the Sāmiya battle. His younger brother, harasser of the Pallava family by his prowess, having his court surrounded by the army of subjugated enemies, conqueror by his virtues of the impure Kali, possessed of the wealth of pure fame, proud of his four-fold army, was Būtuga, surnamed Guṇaduttaranga, on whose broad breast abode, resplendent like another Lakshmi, the daughter of the universal king Vllabaha, named Abbalabbā. The inscription then records that, when the Śaka years eight had elapsed, the village named Kedasūr in Nirgunda-vishaya was granted with exemption from all imposts, for the renovation of the Iśvara temple at the village named Alūr in Magare-vishaya, to Nētraśivāchārya, disciple of Śākāri-bhaṭṭāraka, a moon in the firmament of the line of pure Śaivism? devoted to Tripurahara (Śiva) who is an embodiment of the triad of gods causing the creation, protection and destruction of the whole world. Then follow in the Kannada language details of boundaries of the village granted and the statement that this was the charity of the Three-hundred including Kesiḥbhaṭṭa, Nadi-gavuṇḍa of Sadeyanūr, Mara-gavuṇḍa of Tirbūr, and Dōra-gavuṇḍa of Kereguḍu. The record closes with two usual imprecatory verses and the remark that the grant was engraved by Viṣvakarmāchārya.

68. A few details given in this record about some of the later Ganga kings deserve notice. Of Saygotṭa Śivamāra it is stated that he gained a victory over the Rāshtrakūṭa king. The reference here is evidently to his victorious attack on the Rāshtrakūṭa army encamped at Mudugundūr, mentioned in the Narasāpūr plates (Kōlār 90). Rājamalla I is said to have regained the Ganga kingdom which had been lost during his uncle Śivamāra's reign. This fact is also referred to in E C, IV, Yedatore 60 which says that he rescued from the Rāshtrakūṭas his country, which they had held two long, as Viṣṇu in the form of a Boar rescued the Earth from the infernal regions. The statement that a bit of Rājamalla's kingdom was in the possession of Bankēśa is very interesting as we learn from the Konnūr inscription (*Epigraphia Indica*, VI, 25) that at the command of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Amōghavarsha I (814-877) his general Bankēśa invaded Gangavādi, put to flight the ruler of Taṭavanapura (Talkād) and conquered his country. But the meaning of the other statement that though Rājamalla, without superseding his father, established his rule in Rānavikrama's (*i.e.*, his father Vijayāditya's) country, he was content with

the position of heir-apparent is not quite clear. Nītimārga's victory at Rājārāmaḍu is also mentioned in the Narasāpūr and Gaṭṭavādi plates. The village in the battle at which Rājamalla II distinguished himself is called Sāmiya in the present record: Rēmiya of the Gaṭṭavādi plates is perhaps the result of a mislection. Similarly, Bütuga's wife, who is said to be named Chandrobbebbā in the Gaṭṭavādi plates, is here called Abbalabbā. This grant affords evidence of the existence of the Kālāmukha sect in Mysore in the 9th century. The village Kereguḍu occurring at the end may perhaps be connected with the first part of Keregōdi-Rangāpura where the plates were found. It is not clear who the donor was, whether Rājamalla II or his brother Bütuga.

69. Two *viragals* in Varadaiya's field at Prabhavanhalli, Gubbi Taluk, refer themselves to the reign of a Rāchamalla who may in all probability be the same king. One of them states that Kumadayar, having attacked Maraligeyūr, fell. The other is too fragmentary to make anything out of it.

Two more *viragals* copied during the year probably belong to the same reign. One of them at Ānekal, EC, IX, Ānekal 48, now revised, seems to record the death of a chief named Nayavītar, who is described as possessed of troops of elephants and horses, and a grant of land. Then follows this imprecatory sentence: The man who said "Let this go to ruin" was to be looked upon by the world as guilty of the five five five great sins. The repetition of the number, intended apparently to emphasise the fact, is rather peculiar. The engraver was granted with exemption from all imposts wet land that could be sown with one *kanduga* of seeds and the same area of uncultivated land. The other *viragal* near the outlet of the tank at Bisanhalli, Hoskote Taluk, records that Hemmaya's son Sānta fought during a cattle-raid, fell and became a resident of the world of gods. The period of these records may be about 900.

70. A few other inscriptions which are clearly assignable to the Ganga period may also be noticed here. A *viragal* near the sluice of the tank at Gubbi tells us that Arakella's son Māraghan, by order of Ereyar, attacked the army of Vallavarasar at Vigeyūr and fell with him. The name Rāsikar occurs at the end. It is not clear if Ereyar here refers to the Ganga king Ereyappa. In an inscription at Hosahalli, Chikmagalūr Taluk (see Report for 1916, para 69) it is stated that Arakalla's son and grandson fought against the Nolamba king Anṇiga and fell. The date of the present inscription may be about 950. Another fragmentary inscription at Halehalli, Ānekal Taluk, after recording the death of some individual in a fight, states that when Kanḍugi was governing Kārige a grant of land in Goravagere was made to Bhukkayar. The grant was to continue for all time. The period of this record may be about 1000.

A copper plate inscription (Plate XI) received from the Lingāyat inātha at Rājāpura, Ānekal Taluk, is of some interest as being a curious Ganga record. It is incomplete, consisting of only two plates, the first and the last, and has no seal. Each plate measures 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " by 4" and the ring is 3" in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. The writing is a mixture of Nāgari, Grantha and old Kannada characters. The inscription opens with the usual invocation of Padmanābha and describes the first king as in para 65 above, though unlike other grants it ascribes to him the epithets *paramēśvara* and *parama-bhāttāraka* and couples his name with that of Mādhava-mahārājādhīrāja. Then it goes on with the epithets usually applied to Mādhava and breaks off in the middle, the first plate ending here. The other plate is a continuation of the details of boundaries in the Kannada language, at the end of which it is stated that the witnesses were ? the people of the Ganga-māndala Ninety-six Thousand. Then follows a usual imprecatory verse, and the record closes with obeisance to Arhat-paramēśvara, from which we may conclude that the grant was made to some Jaina temple or teacher. As the middle plates are missing it is not possible to say in which Ganga king's reign the grant was made. Among the boundaries occur the names of three villages, Gangavūr, Āneyūr and Banavanelli, belonging to Dvisandi-Sattivangala which seems to represent a district. The mixture of characters is a point which may cause a reasonable doubt as to the genuineness of the record.

THE NOLAMBAS.

71. Only two records relating to the Nolamba kings were copied during the year. One of them refers itself to the rule of Mayinda-Nolamba and the other to that of Irīva-Nolamba.

1b

अहुत्तु लृत्वा न अनेदिष्टं तल्लिं च वृश्चिं (प्रे) जायुषं
यद्विवेष्टी गम्भीरा मासीमित्यन्ते वृश्चिं (प्रे) वृश्चिं रवे एक
सम्मिलित कल्पित वृश्चिं (प्रे) वृश्चिं वृश्चिं वृश्चिं (प्रे)
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अस्त्रिरुपि च शुभ्रादेही देवतिं त्वयुत्तु वृश्चिं (प्रे)
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Last b

वृश्चिं (प्रे) वृश्चिं (प्रे) वृश्चिं (प्रे) वृश्चिं (प्रे) वृश्चिं (प्रे)
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Mayinda-Nolamba

72. A *viragal* at Jôdi-Dalasigere, EC, IX, Hoskôte 9, now revised, tells us that when Mayindam Nolamban was ruling the Ganga Six-Thousand, on the cattle of Nelligere being harried, Rosagaralayan Posamenî rescued the cattle and ascended to the world of gods. The *mahâjanas* granted one *kolaga* of wet land to him. He who destroys this shall be a sinner. The engraver was Prayôlaman. The date of the record may be about 870. For other names with the suffix *menî* see Report for 1917, para 84.

Iriva-Nolamba

73. An inscription on the sluice of the tank at Banahalli, Hoskôte Taluk, records that, in the 20th year of the coronation of Iriyan-Nolamban, Neleyanmaggavunda, son of Goluki-gavunda, an old resident of Chambikanûr, and two others (named) built the sluice. The earliest date given in the inscriptions for Iriva-Nolamba is 943, and in case this is the first year of his coronation, the date of the present record would be 962.

? THE BANAS.

74. A beautifully engraved old inscription (Plate XII) at Khâji Hosahalti, Hoskôte Taluk, tells us that, while the illustrious Binayâdityarasar was ruling the Korikundâlk Three-hundred, he granted, with exemption from all imports, to Kâmeya, the wet land known as Uttamamendi which had been obtained by the ancestors of Tayande of Tilgalûr. He who destroys this shall be guilty of the great sin of having slaughtered one thousand Brâhmans and one thousand tawny cows. May *dharma* last for as long as the moon and sun endure for him who protects this. The record is not dated, but its palaeography leads to the inference that its period may be about 700. That Binayâdityarasa may be a Bâna chief is merely a conjecture. The name Vijayâditya often occurs among the Bâna kings, but not Vinayâditya. The latter, however, occurs among the Châlukyas and the Hoysalas. The Hoysala king Vinayâditya belongs to the 11th century. The Châlukya king Vikramâditya, father of Vinayâditya, is said to have conquered a Bâna king (*Indian Antiquary*, VI, 75). It is just possible that the present chief was a subordinate of Vinayâditya and assumed this name.

THE CHOLAS.

75. There are only two inscriptions relating to the Chôla kings. One of them is in Kannada and the other in Tamil. A few more Tamil epigraphs which seem to belong to the Chôla period will also be noticed under this head.

Râjendra-Chôla

76. A worn inscription on a *tôrâna-gamba* or sculptured gateway in front of the Chaudêsvari temple to the east of Vâgata, Hoskôte Taluk (para 23), refers itself to the reign of this king. It is dated 1028 and records that in theyear of the reign of Odeyâr Kôp-Parakêsaripammar alias [Râjendra-Chôla-Dêvar] who captured Gange, Kadâram and the East country, Sêvachâri, son of.. bâñade of Kalu.....in Vikrama-Chôla-maûdala of Gangavâdi, set up the *makara-tôrâna* or gateway. The date given is the Saka year 950 corresponding to the cyclic year Vibhava. The regnal year is evidently the 17th. Sêvachâri is apparently the sculptor who made the gateway and engraved the inscription on it. Though the sculptures are somewhat rude, they are of interest as illustrating the art of the early part of the 11th century.

? *Râjendra-Dêva*

77. A fragmentary Tamil inscription near the outlet of the tank at Bisanhalli, Hoskôte Taluk, appears to be a record of Râjendra-Dêva. The upper portion of the stone is broken and the letters are worn in parts. From the available portion we learn that in the presence of the officers Parakêsari-mûvendavêlân and Vaâava(râ-râya) mûvendavêlân an agreement was made about the payment of certain taxes by the *nâdu*. The writer of the record was Adittadêvan. As Valavarâja-mûvendavêlân is mentioned as an officer under Râjendra-Dêva in No. 7 of 1914 of the Madras Epigraphical Report, it is very likely that the present epigraph is a record of the same king. Its date may be about 1055.

78. Two Tamil inscriptions in the Chennakêśava temple at Hâragadde, Ânekal Taluk, which appear to belong to the Chôla period, though no king is named

in them, may also be noticed here. One of them, dated 1101, records the grant of Pārangalani *alias* Muraśādirāja-chaturpēdi-mangalam, situated in the southern portion of Muraśu-nādu in Rajēndra-Śōla-vaļauṇādu of Mudigonda-Śōla-māṇḍalam, as a *pīṇḍidāna*, with the condition that an annual contribution of 40 *pon* should be paid by the donee. Then follows the usual imprecatory sentence. The other tells us that Muraśādirāyar granted 3 *pon* for the maintenance for as long as the moon and sun last of a perpetual lamp in the temple of Kēśavapperumāl at Pārangalani *alias* Chaturpēdi-mangalam out of the interest on the sum. In this inscription the prefix Muraśādirāja is left out, probably by a mistake of the engraver, in giving the surname of the village. The first record does not name the donor, who was apparently Muraśādirāyar.

THE HOYSALAS.

79. There are about half a dozen inscriptions relating to the Hoysalas, the majority of them being in Tamil. Almost all of them refer themselves to the reign of Ballāla III!. There is, however, one record which belongs to Viśvanātha. Some printed inscriptions which have now been revised will also be noticed under this head, as also a few others which belong to the Hoysala period, though no king is named in them.

Viśvanātha

80. A fragmentary Tamil epigraph in Patel Virasvamana's field to the north of Jinnāgara, Hoskōṭe Taluk, seems to register a grant for the god Sōmanātha of Śimmagari (Jinnāgara) during the rule of Bhōśāla-vīra-Viśvanātha-Dēva.

Ballāla III

81. Several records of this king were copied during the year. A much worn Tamil inscription in front of the Varadarāja temple at Vāgaṭa, Hoskōṭe Taluk, dated 1327, tells us that during the rule of (with usual titles) Vallāla-Dēvar Viṭṭappa and the inhabitants of Periya-nādu granted certain lands (specified), including the wells underground and the trees overground, below the tank Marudēri to Alagi....of Ovatṭam *alias* Varadarāja-chaturvēdi-mangalam. The date is given in both the Kaliyuga and Śaka eras. Another on the sluice of the tank at Dēvi-setṭihalli, EC, IX, Hoskōṭe 140, dated 1332, which has now been revised, states that Tūravi Ānnai-ṣiyar, the superintendent, Nambiravi-ṣetṭiyār, Pulimāra-gāniyādar and other inhabitants (four named), of Pulliyūr-nādu which belonged to Vaiśa-gavuṇḍau, Vīragangan and other officers under the universal emperor Vīra-Vallāla-Dēva's great minister Śinga-dāṇṇāyakkār, and the officers of the nādu including the accountant granted as a *kudangai* 4 *kandugas* of wet land below the big tank and 4 *kandugas* of dry land to Śennakaponida-ṣetṭi's son Peinmi-ṣetṭi for having rebuilt the village which had been in ruins for three years and for having paid one year's loss. They also granted him the village with exemption from taxes together with.....in the presence of Gōvinda-nāyakkār with permission to have the grant engraved on stone and copper. He likewise founded another village, constructed a tank, built a sluice and had this inscription incised on it. Then follows the signature of the nādu—śrī-Śōmanātha. Another in a field to the south of the tank at Vāgaṭa, Hoskōṭe Taluk, dated 1340, records that, while Pōśala-vīra-Vallāla-Dēvar was pleased to rule the earth, his great minister Vallappādanuṇāyakkār's minister Śikka-Viṭṭappa-u-laiyar and the inhabitants of Periya-nādu granted to Tūravaraśa Akkadēvar's son Śiyanān, the superintendent of the nādu, as a *kattu-kudangai*, 6 *kandugas* of wet land, for having built the big tank at Ovatṭam. In a fourth inscription of the same reign at Chennarāyapura (EC, X, Mālūr 82), dated 1341, which has now been re-examined, the donors were Viṭṭappar and the inhabitants of the nādu (*nāttarar*) and not Nadappar, and the lands granted were those included within the four boundaries of the village Takkili. The imprecatory sentences at the end are of some interest. They run thus:—He who violates this shall incur the sin of having killed seven tawny cows and twelve Brāhmaṇas on the banks of the Gang. s. the sin of having breached a tank filled with water and the sin of having dismounted a temple. The record closes with the signatures of Viṭṭappanavar, his accountant Śandappa and Kanṇappilai. A Kannada inscription built into the root of the kitchen of the Narasiṁha temple at Maddūr, Maṇḍya Taluk, dated 1325, refers itself wrongly to the reign of Narasiṁha III instead of to that of Ballāla III. It is mostly worn and seems to record that when (with usual titles) the nissanka-pratāpachakravarti śrī-vīra-Narasiṁha-Dēvarasa was in the

STONE INSCRIPTION OF BINAYADITYARASA AT KHAJI-HOSAHALLI.





residence of Dôrasamudra ruling the kingdom in peace and wisdom, the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara Kamâlarâja Tammaya, Nâgarasa, the *mahâ-prabhu*...and others having assembled, a settlement was made with regard to the duties and privileges of the 18 *saṃayas*. The writer of the record was....namitra.

82. A few more Tamil inscriptions copied during the year may belong to the reign of the same king. A worn epigraph at Hondalagere, Maṇḍya Taluk, records the grant of 20 *vrittis* to Brâhmans by all the *mahâjanas* of the *nâdu*. By order of the *mahâjanas* the grant was written by Târaṇa....rappерumâl. Another at Vâgaṭa, EC, IX, Hoskôṭe 132b, now revised, tells us that Râchcharaśar of the Śrivatsa-gôtra, son of Bomarasar, made a money grant to provide for the expenses of the *tirumulai* (or *ankurârpâna*) festival of the god Varadarâja of Ovatṭam. Another at Vaṇakanhalli, Ānekal Taluk, which appears to be dated in 1340, records a grant for the god Nalla-Vinâyakap-pillaiyar by Taṭai....râyar. From another inscription at the same village, Ānekal 55, the god appears to have been set up in 1340 by Nalla-nâyan.

83. A few other records which belong to the Hoysala period, though no king is named in them, may also be noticed here. An inscription on the pedestal of a Jina image lying on the site of a ruined basti at Kottagere, Kunigal Taluk, states that the image, representing Śântinâtha, was caused to be made by Mâghanandî-dêva, the beloved disciple of Harichandra-dêva of Heragu, who belonged to the Ingaleśvara line of the Konḍakundânava of the Pustaka-gachchha of the Dêsiyagaṇa of the Mûla-sangha. The period of the epigraph may be about 1250. A Tamil inscription at Vadigéhalli, Hoskôṭe Taluk, dated 1286, records that Puduchchéri Mâdava-nâyakkar granted to Tiyâgapperumâl of Vangipuram 125 *kulis* of wet land below the big tank at Vadugagâmundanpalli (Vadigéhalli) of Kurukunji-nâlu. The grant seems to have been made for building a tank for the king. It is worthy of notice that the donor belonged to Puduchchéri or Pondicherry. Another at the same village refers to a new tank built by the above mentioned Mâdava-nâyakkar at Vaḍugagâmundanpalli of Periya-nâdu in Kurukunji-nâdu and proceeds to say that the customs officer Mâdêvan [did something for it].

VIJAYANAGAR.

84. There are about 15 records of the Vijayanagar period, beginning in the reign of Harihara I and ending in the reign of Śri-Ranga-Râya II. They cover a period of nearly 300 years from 1355 to 1660. Two of the records are copper plate inscriptions of Krishṇa-Dêva-Râya and Venkaṭapati-Râya I. There is also a copy of a copper grant issued by Śri-Ranga Râya II.

Harihara I.

85. An inscription on the west outer wall of the Varadarâja temple at Vâgata, Hoskôṭe Taluk, which appears to be dated in 1355, records that . . . lidêva, son of the pearl merchant (*muttina*) Vayijanna, who was the house merchant of the mahâmaṇḍalêśvara Harihara-Râya-Odeyar and the leader of the *ubhaya-nânâdêśi*, and other merchants granted certain dues for the god Varadarâja of Vogaṭta.

Harihara II.

86. There are two inscriptions of this king's reign. One of them on the sluice of the tank at Kunigal, dated 1394, tells us that the *taṇṇa* during which a sluice was built in that year and named after the great sluice was set up. minister Irugappa-dâṇṇâvaka. The auspicious time when the pillar of the sluice was set up is given as *dhauṇ-laghuṇa* in the 17th *ghatikâ* after sun-rise on Friday the first lunar day of the bright fortnight of Bhâdra-pada in the year Bhâva corresponding to the Saka year 1316. Though the king is not named here, we know from other records that Irugappa-dâṇṇâvaka, author of the *Nânârtharatnamâlâ*, was the famous Jâma general of Harihara II. The other at Jôḍi-Lakkondanhalli, EC, IX, Hoskôṭe 113, dated 1379, which has now been revised, records that when the râjâdhîrâja râja-paramâśvara, destroyer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, Śri-vîra-Hariyappa-Râya was ruling the earth, his general Kântikârârâyara-ganda Nâgajña-odeyar's son Dêvappa-odeyar, Râchcharasa and the *gâṇḍa-prajegâl* of Hullûr granted, as an *agrahâra*, with all the usual rights, Lakkondanahalli alias Râchhasamudra of Hullûr-nâdu in Nikarili-Chôla-maṇḍala to Maṇḍalapurusha of the Kauśika-gôtra

and other *mahājanas*. The number of *vrittis* granted was 17, of which half a *vritti* was to be set apart for the Vishnu temple of the village.

87. A few more records which fall within the reign of this king, though he is not named in them, may be noticed here. An epigraph on the south basement of the Siva temple at Vāgata, Hoskote Taluk, which seems to bear the date 1371, tells us that Māreya-nāyaka's son Paumāṇa granted 5 *kolagas* of land in Vogat̄a which belonged to his office of Nāyaka to provide for illumination during the festival of the god Sōneyadēva of Vogat̄a. Another at the same village, Hoskote 129, dated 1377, which has now been revised, states that the worshipper of the lotus feet of the god Svayambhu-Triyambakadēva of the southern Vārāṇasi resplendent in the circle of the earth filled with all things, purifier of the Kāśyapa-gōtra, *maṇḍalāchārya-samsiddha-chakravarti*, *āchāryavarya, abhangā-rāhutturdya*, Chandrabhūshanadēva-ođeyar granted certain lands below the tank Marudēri for the god Varadarāja of Bhāgirathipura. It is unfortunate that parts of the inscription are worn. The epithets applied to Chandrabhūshanadēva-ođeyar show that he was a great teacher.

Kriyāśakti probably identical with Chandrabhūshāpa-dēva-ođeyar. Another great teacher of the same period, Kriyāśakti, who is mentioned as the guru of Harihara II in several records, had also the distinctive epithet, worshipper of the lotus feet of the god Svayambhu-Triyambaka (see last year's Report, para 106). I venture to think that the two may be identical. This epigraph gives Bhāgirathipura as another name of Vāgata. A third on the north outer wall of the Varadarāja temple at the same village, dated 1388, records the grant of some land below the big tank at Ogaṭta for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp to be burned before the god Varadarāja of the village. The name of the donor is gone. Mention is made of a *sthānika* named Kriyāśakti-dēva at the end, which seems to lend some support to the above identification.

Dēva-Rāya II.

88. An inscription at Vāgata, EC, IX Hoskote 130, now revised, seems to record the grant of certain taxes for the god Varadarāja of the village by order of Lakkaṇa-Ođeyar during the rule, seated on the jewel throne, of the champion over kings who break their word, śrī-vīra-pratāpa-Dēva-Rāya-mahārāya. The *mahājanas* of Vogat̄a were to carry on this charity for as long as the moon and sun endure. Lakkaṇa-Ođeyar was the king's general and the governor of the Muļbagal province (see EC, X, Bowringpet 72 and 87). He was a Vīraśaiva by religion and the author of a Kannaḍa poem named *Śivatatrachintāmani*. The date of the record may be about 1430. Another epigraph at Vadigēhalli, Hoskote Taluk, dated 143¹, belongs to the same reign, through it does not name the king. It tells us that the *linga-chakravarti* of Śriparvata, *mahāmaṇḍalika*, worshipper of the lotus feet of the god Mahalinga, Cha ayangal of lapura granted, as a *kattu-kodage, i khānduga* of wet land to Dēvi-setṭi's son Sivani-setṭi of Ogaṭta for having repaired the breaches and restored the tank at Kaṭi . . . yiliyapura of Hiriyur-nādu. Those who violated this were to be looked upon as traitors to the assembly of Lingāyat gurus of heaven and earth. The donor was evidently a Lingāyat teacher, and it is not clear why the epithet *mahāmaṇḍalika* is applied to him.

Sāluva Narasinga II or Immađi Narasinga.

89. An inscription on the south outer wall of the Varadarāja temple at Vāgata, Hoskote Taluk, dated 1496, belongs to this king of the second Vijayanagar dynasty. It records a grant for the god Varadarāja of Vogat̄a by Krishṇarāya-Ođeyar, nephew or son-in-law (*aliyu*) of the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara, *mēdinimisaragaṇḍa*, Kaṭāri-Sālva, Sāluva-Immađi-Narasinga-Rāya-mahārāya.

Krishṇa-Dēva-Rāya.

90. There are four records of this king including a copper plate inscription received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District. The latter is said to have been found among the records of the Taluk Treasury at Seringapatain. It consists of three plates, each measuring 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ " by 7", engraved in Nāgari characters, and bears the date 1516. After invocation of Śambhu, the Boar incarnation of Vishnu and Gaṇapati in separate verses, the record gives the Purānic genealogy from the Moon to Turvasu and then proceeds to give the pedigree of Krishṇa-Dēva-Rāya thus:—In the line of Turvasu arose Timma, husband of Dēvaki; his son was Īśvara,

husband of Bukkamā ; his son was Narasa, who dammed the Kāvēri, seized the enemy alive and took possession of the Tancha-rājya and Śrīrangapattāna (see last year's *Report*, para 106) ; subjugated the Chēra and other kings, and made great gifts at Rāmēśvaraṇ and other holy places ; his sons by Tippāji and Nāgalā were Vīra-Narasimha and Krishṇa-Rāya. King Vīra-Narasimha made various gifts to the temples at Chidambaram and other holy places. On his death Krishṇa-Rāya came to the throne. After describing his glory, valour and liberality, the inscription records that on the 12th lunar day which was a *Gōdvādaśi* of the bright fortnight of Mārgaśīrsha in the year Dhātu corresponding to the Śaka year 1438, in the presence of the god Virūpāksha on the bank of the Tungabhadrā adorned with Hēmakūṭa, the king granted, as a *sarvamānya*, with all the usual rights, three villages, namely, Chikkabbehallī, together with its three hamlets (named), situated in the Nāgamangala kingdom, Halavumārahosahallī situated in the Chennapatṭāna kingdom, and Vengēnahallī situated in the Billagonḍanahallī kingdom, to the virtuous ascetic Vyāsa-tīrtha, disciple of Brahmanya-tīrtha, who had crossed to the other shore of the ocean of the six *darsanas* and had correctly understood the purport of the Vēdas. Then follow details of boundaries of the villages granted, five of the usual final verses, and the signaure of the king Śrī-Virūpāksa in Kannada characters. Another copper plate inscription in the possession of the Mādhva mathā at Abbūr (EC, IX, Chennapaṭna 153), which has somehow been left untranslated in the Bangalore volume though referred to in the introduction (page 24), and which registers a grant to the same individual by the same king in 1523, may also be noticed here. Its contents are identical with those of the inscription noticed above down to the part recording the grant. It then states that on the 12th lunar day of the month Kārtika in the year Svabhānu corresponding to the Śaka year 1445, in the presence of the god Viṭhalēśvara on the bank of the river Tungabhadrā, the king granted, as a *sarvamānya*, with all the usual rights, the village Talavra....syapalli, together with its two hamlets (named), situated in Honganūru-sthāla of Chennapatṭāna-sime in Kele-nādu, giving it another name Brahmanyatīrthapuri (after the donee's guru), to the establisher of the Vaishṇava-siddhānta, expounder of all sciences, possessor of self-restraint, tranquillity, spiritual knowledge and indifference to worldly affairs, the eminent high-souled ascetic Vyāsa-tīrtha, disciple of Brahmanya-tīrtha. And Vyāsa-tīrtha, forming the village into 32 *vrittis* or shares, bestowed them on his disciples. Then follow details of boundaries of the village in Sanskrit and Kannada. The composer of the grant was Sabhāpati and the engraver Mallāṇa's son Viraṇāchārya. Like the previous grant this also closes with five of the usual final verses and the signature of the king.

91. The donee of the two grants noticed in the previous para was a great Mādhva guru who founded a mathā, known as Vyāsa-rāya-mathā, at Sōsale, Tirumukūḍlu-Narsipūr Taluk.

He was a great scholar and composed three important works bearing on the Dvaita school of philosophy, namely, *Nyāyāmrīta*, *Tarka-tāṇḍava* and *Chandrikā*, which are known among the Mādhvas as the three jewels. His guru Brahmanyatīrtha had his mathā at Abbūr, Chennapaṭna Taluk. According to a work called *Vyāsavijaya* which gives an account of Vyāsa-tīrtha, this is how he became a disciple of Brahmanya-tīrtha :—A woman whose husband was in a moribund condition, was preparing to become a *sati*, but being dissuaded by her friends and advised to go to Brahmanya-tīrtha, went to him and sought his advice in the matter. He blessed her that she should continue a wife and bear two sons, of whom she was to hand over to him the elder, and live with the younger. On returning home she was surprised to find her husband revived, and according to the sage's prediction she in course of time bore two sons. The elder was brought up in his mathā by Brahmanya-tīrtha, who consecrated him in his seventh year, giving him the name Vyāsa-tīrtha. He was then sent to Mulbagal, where he studied for twelve years under another Mādhva guru named Śripādarāya, whose mathā and *brindāvana* or tomb are even now to be found there. According to tradition Śripādarāya absolved king Sāluva-Narasinga, the supplanter of the first Vijayanagar dynasty, from the sin of having killed a Brāhmaṇa and sat on his throne at his request. A few other details given about Vyāsa-tīrtha in the work mentioned above may be briefly noticed here. While he was at Ānegondi (Vijayanagar), the king was warned of an evil *muhūrta* approaching, and advised to put some one else on the throne for

that time. Not knowing whom to choose, the king sent out his state elephant with a garland, which the animal presented to Vyāsa-tīrtha. The latter was not enamoured at the prospect and said that he being only a mendicant there must be some mistake. But on being pressed, he hid himself in a cave, and the elephant being sent out again, again took the garland to him at the cave. He could not any longer decline the divine summons, and so for the time of the evil *muhūrta* was appointed to the throne. But in order to make manifest the danger, instead of sitting on the throne, he threw his *kishaya* or red cloth on it, which immediately burst into flame and was burnt. He then took his seat on the throne, and in the short time left him signed grants of land to the Brāhmaṇas who had anointed him. He had the large Vyāsasāmudra tank built on the Mysore and Kadapa border. He lived for twelve years at Tirupati, as a result of which the *svāmi* of the Vyāsarāya māṭha is even now entitled to certain privileges in the temple there. He ended his days at Ānegondi, and his *vṛindāvana* is at a spot called Nava-vṛindāvana, on an island in the Tungabhadrā about half a mile from that place. (See also E C, VII, Introduction, page 41). He was also known as Vyāsarāya. Among the Mādhwā gurus Śripādarāya and Vyāsarāya appear to be the only two who had the title *rāya* or *rāja* (king) added to their names, the reason being that both of them sat on the Vijayanagar throne. At the entrance to the Vyāsarāya-māṭha at Tirupati is a Tamil inscription recording the grant of some privileges to Vyāsarāya by Krishṇa-Dēva-Rāya. For other copper grants in which Vyāsa-tīrtha figures as a donee see EC. VII, Shimoga 85, and *Report* for 1912, para 107.

92. Of the remaining records of Krishṇa-Dēva-Rāya, an epigraph to the north of the Ānjanēya temple at Vāgata, Hoskōṭe Taluk, dated 1512, states that during the rule, seated on the righteous throne, of Krishṇa-Rāya,....kkana-nāyaka, agent for the affairs of Vīra-Narasiṁha-rāya, made a grant of 5 *kolagas* of land. Another near the Māri temple at Dēviseṭṭihalli of the same Taluk, dated 1526, records that while the mahā-rājādhirāja rāja-paramēśvara śrī-vīrapratāpa-śrī-Krishṇa-Dēva-Rāya-mahārāya was ruling the earth, by order of Dēvarāya, Dalavāyi Su....nāyaka's son.....pa-nāyaka granted some *vrittis* for the god (Varadarāja) of Vogattā and the god Varāha, as also to some Brāhmans. A third of the same date, on the south wall of the Chennakēśava temple at Sarjāpura, Ānekal Taluk, which is mostly worn, seems to record the erection or renovation of the temple in that year by.....Gavuda, probably Tamme-Gauda of Sugatūr.

Venkaṭapati Rāya.

93. Two records relating to this king were copied during the year, one a copper-plate grant, dated 1601, in the possession of Mādayya, manager of Sambappa's māṭha at Sarjāpura, Ānekal Taluk, and the other a stone inscription at Bonmanbanḍe, Hoskōṭe Taluk. The former consists of 5 plates, each measuring 9" by 7", engraved in Nāgari characters, the language being Sanskrit throughout. Its contents are almost identical with those of E C, XII, Chikkanāyakanhalli 39 and Tumkūr 1, the Dēvauhalli and the Ālamgiri plates (*Report* for 1910, paras 100 and 101), and the Nanjangūḍ plates (*Report* for 1917, para 115), with regard to the genealogy and details about the kings. Like Chikkanāyakanhalli 39, it opens with obeisance to Venkatēśa and invocation of the two feet of Rāma and Vishvaksēna. After the description of the kings it proceeds to record that on the occasion of a lunar eclipse on the full-moon day of the month Pushya in the year Plava corresponding to the Śaka year reckoned by the worlds, the eyes, the arrows and the moon (1523), in the presence of the lotus feet of the god Venkatēśa, the king granted, as a *sarvamānya*, with all the usual rights, the village Perungolattūru, surnamed Venkaṭarāyapura, situated in Sālavāka-sīma of Viṇagumna-kotṭaka in Ariśūru-nādu of Khyatātti-pattu in the Padaviḍu kingdom, to the worshipper of the lotus feet of the god Venkatēśa, rejoicer in making gifts of food, leader of the Śrivaishṇavas, a prominent member of the Chiruppalli family, the pious truthful Rāmārya of the Bādarāyaṇa-gōtra, Āpastamba-sūtra and Yajuṣ-śākhā, son of Allārya and grandson of Singarārya. By order of the king the grant was composed by Kāmākshi, son of Kānakoti and grandson of Sabhbāpati, and engraved by Kāmayāchārya, son of Gaṇapaya and younger brother of Virana. After five usual final verses the record closes with the king's signature *Śrī-Venkatēśa* in Kannada characters. The stone inscription of this king, referred to above, which is mostly defaced, seems to record a grant by Nāgaya of Hosahali in 1609.

Sri-Ranga-Rāya II.

94. A copy of a copper grant received from the Smārta māṭha of the Bhāgavata-sampradāya at Muļuvāgil, Tirthahalli Taluk, refers itself to the reign of this king. From a Telugu note at the end of the copy we learn that the original consisted of three plates. But the copy is full of gaps and mistakes. After invocation of the Boar incarnation of Vishṇu and Gaṇapati, it gives the Purānic genealogy from the Moon to Turvasu and then proceeds to say that in that (line) arose Śrī-Ranga-Rāya, son of Gopāla-Rāya and Vengamāmbā. After a few verses in the king's praise it states that on the new-moon day of the month Pushya in the year Śārvāri (1660) he made a grant of land to the *paramahamsa-parivrājaka-chārya*, worshipper of Vishnu, proficient in the Vēdas, Agnimūrdha-Krishnānanda-yati of Muļvāyipuri, disciple of Sachchidānanda. The spiritual succession of the māṭha is given thus:—Nārada, Vyāsa, Śuka, Gauḍapāda, Gōvinda, Kshirasvāmi, Viṭhala, Śridhara and Vishṇu-svāmi. We are then told that Śrī-Ranga-Rāya of the Atri-gōtra and Āpastamba-sūtra, a scion of the Ārvīti family, son of Gopāla-Rāja and Vengamāmbā, grandson of Ranga-Rāja and Timmadēvi, and great grandson of Venkaṭēśa and Ramgāmbā, granted, on the occasion of *ardhōdaya*, with all the usual rights, the two villages Raṇaghaṭa and Hirēkalyāni, situated in Bēlūr-sime, to the ascetic. As it is, the copy is very defective. If it had been correct and complete, it would have furnished valuable information about this very little known māṭha. In my Report for 1916, para 105, is noticed another copper plate inscription in the possession of the Śringēri māṭha, which records the grant of another village named Sūrapura to the same svāmi by the same king in 1661.

IKKERI.

95. There are only two inscriptions relating to the chiefs of Ikkēri. Both of them are copperplate grants, one issued by Venkatappa-Nāyaka II and the other by Bhadrappa-Nāyaka, received from the Smārta māṭha of the Bhāgavata-sampradāya at Muļuvāgil, Tirthahalli Taluk.

Venkatappa-Nāyaka II.

96. The copper grant of Venkatappa-Nāyaka II consists of three plates, each measuring $9\frac{1}{4}$ " by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", the third plate being inscribed on the inner side only. It is dated 1660 and is engraved in Kannada characters. After invocation of Śambhu it records that the *Edava-Murāri*, *Kōte-kōlāhaṭa*, *viśuddha-vaidikādvaita-siddhānta-pratishṭhāpaka*, *Śivaguru-bhakti-parāyaṇa*, Venkatappa-Nāyaka, son of Sidappa-Nāyaka, grandson of Sankāṇa-Nāyaka and great grandson of Keṭadi Sadāśivarāya-Nāyaka, on the occasion of a lunar eclipse on Monday the full-moon day of the bright fortnight of Āṣvīja in the year Śārvāri corresponding to the Śaka year 1583, in order that his elder brother Śivappa-Nāyaka might abide for ever in Śiva-lōka, granted, with all the usual rights, certain villages in Muduvankanādu-sime and Sitūru-sime of the total revenue value of 259 *varahas* and $1\frac{1}{2}$ *haṇas* (specified with minute details of the items of income) to the *paramahamsa-parirājaka-chārya-varya*, *pada-vākyā-pramāṇa-pārāvāra-pāriṇā*, *yamaniyamādyashṭāngayoga-nirata*, promoter of the doctrines of Vishṇu-svāmi, Krishnānanda-svāmi, disciple of Kshirasvāmi-Sachchidānanda-yōgīndra of Muļuvāgil, for carrying on the charities and services of the māṭha built at Munivrinda on the bank of the Tungabhadrā. The villages were to be enjoyed by the donee and his successors for as long as the moon and sun endure. Then follow three usual final verses and the signature of the chief—Śrī-Venkatādri.

Bhadrappa-Nāyaka.

97. The plates of Bhadrappa-Nāyaka, referred to in para 95, are seven in number, each plate measuring $10\frac{1}{4}$ " by $7\frac{3}{4}$ ", and are engraved in Kannada characters, the seventh plate being inscribed on the inner side only. The fifth plate is missing, though a copy of its contents is available. The record is dated 16·2 and is mostly similar in contents to the grant dealt with in the previous para, the donee, too, being the same individual. After invocation of Śambhu it tells us that the *Edava-Murāri*, etc., (see previous para) Bhadrappa-Nāyaka, son of Śivappa-Nāyaka, grandson of Siddappa-Nāyaka, and great grandson of Keṭadi Sankāṇa-Nāyaka, on the 2nd lunar day of the bright fortnight of Māgha in the year Plava corresponding to the Śaka year 1584, granted, as a *sarramānya*, with all the usual rights, certain villages, situated in the *simes* or districts of Muduvanka-nādu, Sitūru,

Hokuli, Âlumâni, Muttûru and Gâjanûru, of the total revenue value of 2,004 *varahas* and 3½ *hanas* (specified with minute details of the items of income), to (with titles as in the previous para) Krishnânanda-svâmi of Muļuvâgil, for carrying on the charities and services of the maṭha built at Munivrînda on the bank of the Tungabhadra and for the upkeep of the temple and *agrahâra* attached to it. The record closes with five usual final verses and the signature of the chief—*Sri-Sadâśiva*. Among the items of income enumerated in the grant with reference to the villages may be mentioned *siddâya*, *birâda*, *mîluvâna*, *habba-gâñike*, *besta-gâraka* (tax on fishermen), *mađihadike* (? tax on washermen), *dîva-gâraka* (? tax on hunters), *banada-sôge*, *haravari-vartane*, *udugore*, *kâśâvarga*, *umbali-vartane*, *menasina-chhađita*, *kula-birâda*, *sênaþorana-vartane* and *manihadarava-vartane*. Previous grants made to temples, etc., are excluded from the income of each village, and incidentally two grants made by the present chief on the occasion of the *lakshadipârâdhane* or illumination with 1,00,000 lights at the Nilakanthêśvara temple and on the occasion of performing the *hiranyagarbha* gift at Tirtharâjapura are mentioned.

98. It may not be out of place to put together here all the available information about the little known Muļuvâgil maṭha of the Bhâgavata-sampradâya in Tirthahalli Taluk. It has to be stated at the outset that there are two maṭhas of

the Bhâgavata-sampradâya in the Mysore State, one at Muļuvâgil, as stated in paras 94, 96 and 97 and one at Talkâd, Tirumukûḍlu-Narsîpûr Taluk. The *svâmis* of both the maṭhas claim spiritual descent from Padmapâdâchârya, the immediate disciple of Śankarâchârya, who was appointed as the head of the maṭha at Dvârakâ by Śankarâchârya himself. According to tradition Agnimûrdha-Krishnânanda-svâmi, the 27th in spiritual succession to Padmapâdâchârya of the Dvârakâ matha, came to the south about three centuries ago and stayed at Mulbâgal in the Kôlâr District. On the invitation of the Ikkêri chief Bhadrappa-Nâyaka, he went to Tirthahalli Taluk and founded a maṭha named after Mulbâgal of the Kôlar District at Bhadrasamudra, an *agrahâra* granted to him by the chief. Before leaving for Tirthahalli, however, he founded a maṭha at Talkâd and appointed a *svâmi* to it. The Muļuvâgil maṭha claims that the maṭhas at Dvârakâ and Talkâd are its branches. Some papers in the possession of the maṭha show that its claim was admitted by an assembly of disciples and scholars that met at Surat about 35 years ago. As we saw above, Krishnânanda-svâmi figures as the donee in four copper plate grants—two issued by Śrî-Ranga-Râya II in 1660 and 1661 (para 94), one issued by Venkatappa-Nâyaka II in 1660 (para 96) and one issued by Bhadrappa-Nâyaka in 1662 (para 97). Munivrînda of the Ikkêri copper grants is evidently identical with Bhadrasamudra mentioned above. The *svâmi* is described in the grants as the promoter of the doctrines of Vishṇusvâmi who, according to the published succession list of the Dvârakâ-maṭha, was the immediate successor of Padmapâdâchârya. Both the maṭhas at Muļuvâgil and Talkâd are named after Krishnânanda-svâmi and the object of worship in both is Gôpâlakrishna. The maṭha at Talkâd is also locally known as the Koppâla maṭha from a village of the name of Koppâla which belongs to it. A record at the maṭha (E C, III, Tirumukûḍlu-Narsîpûr 47), said to be a copy of a stone inscription, registers a grant to Agnimûrdha-Krishnânanda-svâmi by Mâdhava-mantri in Saka 819. But this date is clearly wrong as we know from the copper grants noticed in paras 94, 96 and 97 above that the period of this *svâmi* was about 1660. It may therefore be concluded that the maṭhas at Muļuvâgil and Talkâd came into existence in about the middle of the 17th century.

The Śuka-bhâshya, a commentary on the Brahma-sûtras by Śukâchârya, has been supposed to be the chief authority for the Bhâgavata sect of the Smârta community. It was published in 1892. In a note prefixed to the work it is stated that the author was the founder of the Talkâd maṭha. But in the succession list of the maṭha the name Śukâchârya does not occur. Further, as stated in the previous para, the founder of the Talkâd maṭha was Krishnânanda-svâmi, and not Śukâchârya. Nor does the work give any clue as to the connection of its author with the Talkâd maṭha. All that can be gathered from it about the author is that he was the disciple of Gôpâlakrishna, belonged to the Śrivatsa family and was an incarnation of Śukâchârya, son of Vyâsa. The peculiarity of the work is that it quotes the Bhâgavata-purâna along

with the Upanishads as its authority in explaining the Brahma-sûtras. The tenor of the whole work is that *bhakti* or devotion to Vishnu is the only means for attaining salvation. Enquiries addressed to the Muļuvâgil and Talkâd mathas as to their acceptance of this work as their authority, as stated in the preface to the printed work, resulted in the repudiation of the work by both the mathas. They say that there was no *svâmi* of the name of Śukâchârya among the successors of Padmapâdachârya, that the Śankara-bhâshya is the work usually studied in them, that the present work is opposed to the teachings of the Śankara-bhâshya, that their Bhâgavata-sampradâya simply means that they are worshippers of *Vishnu-panchâyatana* instead of *Siva-panchâyatana*, and that consequently the Śuka-bhâshya has nothing to do with them. They also state that it is probable that the work in question was written by a follower of the Viśishtâdvaita system, though there are some points of difference between the Śuka-bhâshya and the Śribhâshya of Râmânujâchârya. I may also add that in case Śukâchârya was a *sanyâsi*, he would not mention his family or *gôtra* (Śrivatsa). The work does not appear to be one of any great antiquity.

SUGATUR.

99. About half a dozen records including a copper plate grant, which relate to the Sugatûr chiefs, were copied during the year. The chiefs represented are Tamme-Gauda, Mummađi Tamme-Gauda, Mummađi Chikarâya Tamme-Gauda and Śivanapa-Gauda. The last appears to be a new chief not hitherto known from other records. The earliest of the inscriptions bears the date 1494.

Tamme-Gauda.

100. A copper plate inscription in the possession of Chennavirabbadrâchâri at Khâji-Hosahalli, Hoskôte Taluk, date 1494, which consists of only one plate, measuring 9" by 4½", records that Tamme-Gauda who built Hosakôte, granted, with pouring of water, the village Hosahali, naming it Ayyana-Hosahali, to Nijaguṇa-Sujñânasvâmi of Hosûr in order to procure for himself the four objects of human existence, namely, virtue, wealth, desire and final emancipation. Before making the grant the donor had boundary stones marked with a linga set up around the village. Future kings are requested not to violate the grant, and it is stated that by maintaining it they will acquire prosperity and the merit of having performed *ganârâdhane*. Whoever covets this shall incur the guilt of the five great sins. The witnesses were the sun, the moon and the fire. The record closes with the expression *Śivârpita* (dedicated to Śiva) engraved in characters of a larger size. This inscription makes it clear that Hosakôte was built before 1494 and the statement that it was built in 1595 (*Mysore*, II, 75) has therefore to be revised.

Immađi Tamme-Gauda

101. A worn inscription in Doddâ Nagappa's field at Bhaktarhalli, Hoskôte Taluk, seems to record a grant to Basava-gauda's son..... by Immađi Tamme-Gauda. The date of the record appears to be 1558.

Mummađi Tamme-Gauda

102. An epigraph at Gonakanhalli, Hoskôte Taluk, tells us that Mummađi Tamme-Gauda of Sugatûr had a matha erected for Gurubasavaṇa, son of Sejje Siddhalinga-dêva, a member of the great assembly of Lingâyat gurus. The record is not dated; but EC, IX, Ânekal 47 of the same chief, which bears the date 1614, gives a clue to its period. This chief was a great scholar and poet. He has written

Mummađi Tamme-Gauda a works in three languages-Sanskrit, Kannada and Telugu. His Kannada work named *Śankara-samhite* is a big scholar and poet. poem consisting of 4100 *shatpadi* verses. In this work he states that he ought not to be reckoned among those chiefs who get works written by their court poets and pass them off as their own. His other works are stated to be *Rajendrachôla-charite*, *Kumârârjunîya* and *Saundarêsa-charite* in Telugu; *Kaumudi-cyâkhyâna* and *Rasikamanôranjana* in Sanskrit; and a *yakshagâna* or rustic play in Kannada. He had also a voluminous work styled *Śiradarpaṇa* composed by Brâhmans. His parents were disciples of the Vîraśaiva teacher Sujñânamûrti. In another place it is stated that the Sugatûr family rose to eminence by the grace of Sujñânamûrti-dêšika. We saw in para 100 Tamme-Gauda making a grant to Sujñânamûrti in 1494. It is thus clear that this line of teachers formed the hereditary gurus of the Sugatûr chiefs.

Mummađi Chikarâya-Tamme-Gauda

103. A fragmentary Telugu inscription near the *idqâ* at Hoskôte, which appears to be dated in 1668, records a grant to....odeya by this chief. EC, IX, Hoskôte 105, of 1693, appears to be a record of this chief's grandson.

Sivanapa-Gauda

104. There are two records of this chief, one at Bisanhalli and the other at Katigênhalli, both in Hoskôte Taluk. The former registers the grant of a field, as a *kere-kodage*, by Sivanapa-Gavuda to Kempanna-gavuda of Baśilanahali; while the latter records that Sivaneya-Gauda of Sugatûr, making obeisance, granted a matha to the virtuous Virakta...ya-déva, possessed of the pure *Sivâchâra*. From the second record it is clear that this chief belongs to the Sugatûr family, though his name has not been met with in the hitherto published inscriptions of that family. The first epigraph is dated in the cyclic year Vyaya, which may provisionally be taken for 1706.

KALALE.

105. A copy of a Telugu inscription found in a palm leaf manuscript in the possession of Sivarâma Sastri at Ånekal, dated 1711, refers incidentally to Vira-Râjavyagâru as the grantor of certain *vrittis*. It is very probable that this Vira-Râjayya is identical with his namesake of the Kalale family. The inscription records a sale-deed executed by Umâpati-sâstri, son of Venkaṭakrishna-sâstri and grandson of Akshantala Nârâyana-bhatṭa, in favour of Ayyambhatṭa, son of Sêshambhatṭa and grandson of Akshantala (here some space is left blank). Umâpati-sâstri sold for 110 Kanṭirâyi *varahas*, with all the usual rights, one-half *vritti* that came to his share out of the two *vrittis* that had been granted to his father by *mâhirâjaśri* Vira-Râjavyagâru in the *agrahâra* of Torapalle, surnamed Doddarâya-samudra. Both the seller and the buyer are stated to be of the Kâsyapa-gôtra, Åpastamba-sûtra and Yajuś-sâkhâ. The buyer was also entitled to the house-sites, taxes, etc., in the village, which pertained to the half share purchased by him. The surname of the village lends strong support to the above identification. Dodda-Râja was the father of the Kalale chief Vira-Râja, and the latter must have granted the village in memory of his father.

THE MUGHALS.

106. A Persian *sanad* in the possession of Mr. M. R. Annaji Rao of the Comptroller's Office, Bangalore, refers itself to the reign of the Mughal emperor Shâh Âlam II. The front bears two seals at the top and the text of the order below, while the back has several bits of writing consisting of notes made by the officers. The seals name the emperor and an officer, and give the Hijri date. The writing in the first seal is in six lines which run thus—

Shâh Âlam Bahâdur
Bâdshâhi Ghâzî Sulaimân iqtidâr fidvî
Âsaf Jâh Nizâmu-l-Mulk Nizâmu
-d-Daulâh Mîr Nizâm Ali Khân (1174)
Bahâdur
Fath Jang Sipâh Sâlâr Yâr-i-vafadâr;

while that in the second, which is in five lines, is as follows—

1176.

Shâh Âlam Bâdshâhi Ghâzî
Samsâmu Jang fidvî
Samsâmu-d-Daulâh Mîr Abdu-l-Haiy Khân Bahâdur
Samsâmu-l-Mulk

In the first seal the Nizâm acknowledges the suzerainty of the Delhi emperor. Yâr-i-vafadâr means "the Faithful Ally". The date which is partly defaced corresponds to A. D. 1760. The officer named in the second seal was the prime minister of the Deccan under the first Âsaf Jâh. He died in the fort of Kaulas in A. H. 1196 (1782). In those days the *sanad* for prime-ministership was granted by the Delhi emperor, and so the prime minister instead of styling himself the devoted servant of the Nizâm styled himself the devoted servant of the emperor. Samsamu-l-Mulk, a common title in the Deccan, means "the sword of the State". The date given corresponds to A. D. 1762.

The order which opens with an expression meaning "He is Bountiful," is addressed to the Dêsmukhs, the Dêspândes, the Muqaddams, the inhabitants and the cultivators of the sarkâr Koramkonâ, talluqa Karnâtak, (suba Farkhandâ Bunyâd), telling them that the office of Sarmajmû'âdâri (Chief Collector of Revenue) has been conferred on Râma-râv, son of Kônêri-râv, on his agreeing to these conditions:—(1) that he should make an annual present of rupees two thousand to the Imperial Government; (2) that he should deposit one-fourth of the total amount in cash at the treasury of the Fauji Firôzi (Victorious Army); (3) that he should pay the balance by regular instalments at the above mentioned treasury; (4) that he was entitled to collect one *hun* on every hundred *huns* as *rusûm* (fee), and to take four *pâili* out of each *khanî* of land-produce (as his share) in addition to the assessed revenue; and (5) that he should submit the official statements according to the prescribed rules year by year to the Imperial Court;— and that they should regard Râma-râv as the permanent Sarmajmû'âdâr of the aforesaid sarkâr and permit him to collect the fees described above.

Written on the 25th Zî Qâdah, in the 8th year (1766) of the auspicious reign.
Fair copy.

107. The bits of writing on the back may be rendered thus:—

Official note. The office of Sarmajmû'âdâri of sarkâr Koramkonâ, talluqa Karnâtak, suba , on these conditions (1) the payment in cash of one-fourth of the total amount (due from him) at the treasury of the Victorious Army and (2) the rest by regular instalments, and (3) the collection of a *rusûm* of a *hun* on every hundred *huns*, according to the permission note duly signed, has been entrusted to Râma-râv, son of Kônêri-râv. Signed. Navâb Mustatâb . . Åsaf Jah Nizâmu-l-Mulk Nizâmu-d-Daulâh the *sanad* be granted.

Detail of permission note, duly signed, dated 22nd Zî Qâdah in the 8th year of the auspicious reign.

. . . Kônêri-râv submits that the office of Sarmajmû'âdâri of sarkâr Koramkonâ, talluqa Bâlâghât Karnâtak, suba Farkhandâ Bunyâd, with these *rusûms* (1) collection of one *hun* on every hundred *huns* and (2) taking of four *pâili* out of every *khanî* of produce, has been held by him for a long time. He also possesses a *sanad* bearing the seal of Abdu-n-Nabi Khân Bahâdur alias Abdul Halîm Khân, a copy of which bearing the special seal has been submitted to the Imperial Court. He now states that he does not get even one-tenth of his *rusûm* owing to the unsettled condition of the tenants and the tyranny of the Mahrâtâs, and is expectant of Imperial munificence and favour the above office be given to Râma-râv on the usual conditions and on his agreeing to make a present of Rs. 2,000 of which one-fourth was to be paid in cash at the treasury of the Victorious Army and the rest deposited at the same treasury by regular instalments.

The conditions of the office being recorded, Râma-râv prays for a *sanad*.

As the *sanad* relating to the office of Sarmajmû'âdâri of sarkâr &c. (as above) has not been received and as also the report of the officers of the suba is not to be found, the particulars relating to the office cannot be determined.

The copy of the *sanad* granted by Abdu-n-Nabi Khân and bearing the special seal has been sent to the Imperial office. Deposited at the Central Treasury under the charge of Muhammad Qamru-d-din, Treasurer, Rs. 516-9 on account of the present of Râma-râv, son of Kônêri-râv, Sarmajmû'âdâr of Karnâtak, suba Farkhandâ Bunyâd. Dated 29th Zî Qâdah, Regnal year 8.

Hundreds 5, odd 16-9, total 516-9.

The diary of the above-mentioned (Râma-râv), son of Kônêri-râv, who has been honored by the rank of five hundred and fifty horse and the title of Rai, bearing the seal of Khânkhanan Fakhru-l-Mulk Iftikhâru-d-Daulâh Muhammad Akbar Khân Bahâdur Hizâbr Jang, Bakhshi of the province of the Deccan, reached the Imperial office on the 30th Shavvâl, 8th regnal year.

A further note adds that on the 17th Zî Hijja, 9th regnal year, this was recorded in the Imperial Register and in the diary of the "Issue Branch", and that a copy was received on the same date in the Department of Arrears of Presents.

These notes give us a glimpse into the administrative machinery and the official procedure of the Mughal period. The owner of the *sanad*, Mr. M. R. Annaji Rao, is a lineal descendant of the Sarmajmû'âdâr Râma-râv. I have to express my

- acknowledgments to Mr. G. Yazdani, M. A., Nazim, Archaeological Department, Hyderabad State, for his kind help in the decipherment of this Persian *sanad*.

THE MAHRATTAS.

108. Two Mahrāṭhi *sanads* in the possession of Vithalesvara Subbaraya, the *archaka* of the Viṭhalēśvara temple at Hoskōṭe, refer themselves to the rule of the Mahrāṭas. One of them, issued by Raghunātha Bāvāji, Subedār of Hosakotā-paraganā, is addressed to Rāma-bhaṭṭa, son of Mudgal-bhaṭṭa, and tells him that on a representation made to the Pēshwa about the upkeep of the Viṭhalēśvara temple in which the god had been set up, he was pleased to order the grant of the village Turugalūr in Mālūr Taluk of the revenue value of 42½ *varahas* for the purpose, and asks him to conduct the services in the temple and pray for the prosperity of the Pēshwa. The other *sanad* is addressed by the same officer to the Dēśamukhas and Dēśapāṇdes of the paraganā giving them intimation of the grant of the village, and asking them to have the *sanad* entered in the *daftār* and to hand over the original to the *archaka*. The god was set up by Raghunātha Bāvāji in accordance with the orders of the Pēshwa, and the image was sent along with Mudgal-bhaṭṭa's son Rāma-bhaṭṭa of Alandi near Poona. The present *archaka* Subbarāya is a lineal descendant of Rāma-bhaṭṭa. The period of the *sanads* may be about 1760.

MYSORE.

109. A good number of records relating to the kings of Mysore was copied during the year. They include a copper plate grant and range in date from about 1720 to 1858. The majority of them are in the form of *sanads*, *nirūps* or letters issued during the reign of Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III. One of the inscriptions records the gift of a large bell to a Lingāyat temple by a Muhammadan Amildar during the rule of Tippu. An epigraph of Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III gives a long account of the piety and travels all over India of a Mādhva devotee named Subbarāya-dāsa.

Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar I.

110. An inscription on a bell in the Siddhalingēśvara temple at Edeyūr, Kunigal Taluk, states that the bell was a present from Mīnākshamma, wife of Dalavāyi Basava-Rājaiya. Though the king is not named in the record, we know from EC, IV, Yedatore 58, of 1741, that Nanja-Rājaiya, son of the above-mentioned Basava-Rājaiya and Mīnākshamma, was the *sarvādhikāri* in the latter part of the reign of this king. The date of the record may be about 1720.

Tippu.

111. Two inscriptions on two bells in the Siddhalingēśvara temple at Edeyūr, Kunigal Taluk, tell us that the bells were presented to Siddhalingēśvara-svāmi by Jāpara-Kāna Bommaṇi, Āmila of Bādaśaha Tipu Sulatāna.

Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III.

112. A large number of records of this king, consisting mostly of *sanads* and letters and ranging in date from 1800 to 1858, was copied during the year. They include three *sanads* or *nirūps* issued by Pūrnaiya with his usual seal in Nāgari characters (see last year's *Report*, para 135). One of these in the possession of Subbarāya, *archaka* of the Viṭhalēśvara temple at Hoskōṭe, addressed to Krishṇarāya, Amildar of Tyākal, tells him that out of the estimated revenue of 10 *varahas* and 1 *haṇa* of the village Turugalūr belonging to the Viṭhalēśvara temple at Hoskōṭe (see para 108) in his Taluk, the *tasdik* of 5 *varahas* and 9 *haṇas* formerly settled for the temple has to be deducted and the balance of 4 *varahas* and 2 *haṇas* collected from Rāma-bhaṭṭa, the *archaka* of the temple, every year; and asks him to make over the village to Rāma-bhaṭṭa and to see that the services in the temple are regularly performed. The record is dated in 1800. It is not clear why the revenue of the village, which was 42½ *varahas* in about 1760 (para 108), fell off so much in the interval. Another in the possession of Abdul Razak, Shekdar of Sarjāpura, Anekal Taluk, bearing the same date, is addressed to Rāmaiya, Amildar of Anekallu, intimating that orders have been passed to the effect that an *inām* of 6 *varahas* should be granted to the *takiyattadār* fakīr Shamshuddīn residing in his Taluk, and telling him to grant the same either in cash or in land according to the wishes of the donee. The third, dated 1801, in the possession of Abdul Khuddus, the caretaker of Khājisāb's mosque at Gubbi, is addressed to Appājīya, Āmila of Gubbi, ordering

him to grant to Mokhadum Shâh, Khâji of Gubbi, land with an annual assessment of 1 *varaha* and $7\frac{1}{2}$ *haṇas*? in place of the two *khaṇḍugas* of wet land which he had been enjoying. Two records in the possession of Ramacharya, *archaka* of the Kô-dandarâma temple at Sarjâpura, Anekal Taluk, dated 1803, state that when the râjâdhirâja râja-mârtânda Krishnâ-Râja-Vodeyaraiya, seated on the jewel throne, was ruling the earth, the Padinasâle and Padasâle (weavers) of Sarjâpura agreed among themselves to pay 1 *kâsu* (pie) for every cloth manufactured and sold by them in order to provide for the daily, fortnightly, monthly and yearly festivals of the gods Kôdandarâma and Anjanêya of Sarjâpura; and that the other *prajegal* of Sarjâpura agreed to pay 1 *haṇa* for each family every year to provide for lamps, etc. for the same gods. Each record has two usual final verses and a long list of signatures at the end. A *sanad* in the possession of the Muļuvâgil mathâ, Tirthahalli Taluk (para 98), dated 1812, is written in three languages, namely, Persian, Mahârâthi and Kaunâda, and addressed to the Âmilas, the Śirastedârs, the Mokhaddams and the inhabitants of the sarkâr Nagara, telling them that Krishnânanda-svâmi of the Bhâgavata-samprâdâya, residing at Muļabâgil in Marâla-Sitûr-mâgani of Nagara-tâlôka, who had been enjoying lands of the revenue value of 160 Haidari *varahas* and 3 *haṇas*; and that on the representation of the svâmi in person that the balance left after the payment of the *jôdi* did not suffice for the upkeep of the mathâ, the *jôdi* has been excused. The *sanad* was to be copied in the Śirastedâr's register and the original handed over to the svâmi. The latter was not to be asked to produce a new *sanad* every year. The signature of the king—*Sri-Krishna*—comes at the end. The *sanad* was written by the Hajûr Munshi Râma-râv. It bears at the top the usual seal of the king in Nâgari characters giving his name with that of his father.

113. Among other records of this king, a *nirûp* in the possession of Kasi Subbanna, Shanbog of Sarjâpura, Anekal Taluk, dated 1812, which is addressed to Râmaiya, Amildar of Hosakôte etc., states:—"Your letter intimating the removal from his office of Shanbog Gundayya of Sarjâpura on account of the loud complaints of the raiyats against his oppression and the appointment of Sitârâmâyaya in his place has been received. You did well in dismissing this oppressor of the poor raiyats. As you say that nearly fifty *varahas* are still due from him to the sarkâr, put him in confinement, collect the money without the least mercy and make a report about the matter." Another in the possession of Subbarâya, *archaka* of the Viṭhalâśvara temple at Hoskôte, dated 1815, issued by Lingarâjaiya-arasu, Fauzdâr of Bengalûru, to Râmaiya, Âmila of Mâlûr, refers to a scrutiny held by the Fauzdâr into the former *sanads* relating to the *jôdi* village Turugalûr in Kudiyannûr-sammattu of Mâlûr tâlûka, in accordance with a general order received from Hajûr to the effect that the papers pertaining to the *jôdi* villages enjoyed by Brâhmans in the several taluks should be examined and directions issued to the Amildars to act in accordance with the result of the examination. The papers examined by the Fauzdâr in connection with the village in question were (1) a *sanad* issued by Raghunâtha Bâvâji granting the village, as a *sarvamânya*, to the Viṭhalâśvara temple at Hoskôte (para 108); (2) another addressed to the Dêśainukhas and the Dêśapândes by the same person directing them to treat the village as a *sarvamânya*; (3) a *tâkid* issued in 1800 by Divân Pûrnaiya to Krishnarâya, Âmila of Tyâkal, directing him to collect a *jôdi* of 4 *varahas* and 2 *haṇas* from Râma-bhâtta, *archaka* of the above-mentioned temple (para 112); and (4) a *nirûp* issued in 1811 from Hajûr to Âmila Râmaiya telling him to continue the *jôdi* village in accordance with the previous *sanad*. He then orders the Amildar to collect the *jôdi* from Râma-bhâtta as noted in the Divân's *tâkid* and to see that the village is exempt from such troubles as *bitti* (forced labour) and *bégâri*. This *tâkid* was to be entered in the Śirastedâr's register and the original handed over to the Brâhman. The signature of the Fauzdâr-Sri-Râma-comes at the end. At the top of the record is a seal containing three lines in Nâgari characters which run thus:—(1) Sri-Krishna (2) Piñja-kachêri (3) Bengalûru. Another *nirûp* in the possession of Kasi Subbanna, Shanbog of Sarjâpura, issued in 1820 to Appûrâya, Âmila of Sarjâpura, states that a complaint has been received from Appâjaiya, the long-standing Shanbog of Doddâ Timmasandra in Sarjâpura Taluk, to the effect that Râmaiya, a distant agnate of his, is now causing trouble by asserting his claim to the office of Shanbog, and directs him to hold an enquiry and give the post to the

proper claimant. Another, dated 1821, in the possession of Rāmāchārya, *archaka* of the Kōdañdarāma temple at Sarjāpura, is addressed to Chennarāyappa, *archaka* of the Rāma temple at Sarjāpura, by Subedār Appūrāya. It tells him that in accordance with a *nirūp* received from Hajūr lands of the revenue value of 3 *varahas* have been granted to provide for offerings and festivals in the temple and directs him to take possession of the lands and perform the services regularly. At the top of the *sanad* occurs the syllable *Dē*, supposed to be the initial of king Chikka-Dēva-Rāja-Odeyar, between the sun and the crescent. Another, in the possession of Subbaraya, *archaka* of the Vithalēśvara temple at Hoskōte, issued in 1830 by Divān Venkaṭarājaiya-arasu to Biligiraiya, Amildar of Mālūr, intimates the receipt of a petition from Appanā-bhātta of Hosakōte stating that formerly the village Turugalūr in Mālūr Taluk had been granted as a *sarvamānya* to the Vithalēśvara temple, that subsequently it was ordered by Pūrnaiya that a *jōdi* of 4 *varahas* and 2 *hanas* should be collected (see above) and that there has now been raised an objection to hold the village on payment of the above *jōdi*, and directs him to allow the village to be enjoyed by the temple as before on payment of the *jōdi* as ordered in Pūrnaiya's *tākid*. The signature of the Divān-Śri-Rāma-appears at the close. The seal at the top contains these four lines in Kannada characters : (1) Śrī (2) Śrī-Krishṇa Di (3)-vāna kachē (4)-ri Hujūr. Another in the possession of Ramacharya, *archaka* of the Kōdañdarāma temple at Sarjāpura, issued in 1833 by Bāpurāya, Fauzdār of Bangalore, to Sēshayya, Āmila of Sarjāpura, directs him to pay out of the customs revenue 2 *duddus* (8 pies) every day to the Rāma temple for purchasing camphor and incense. Another in the possession of the same individual, bearing the same date, is issued by Āmila Sēshayya to Chennarāyappa, *archaka* of the Rāma temple, giving intimation of the above order. This record also bears the syllable *Dē* at the top.

114. A Sanskrit inscription on the gold umbrella of His Highness the Maha-raja's throne in the Mysore Palace, consisting of 24 *anushṭubh* verses, invokes blessings on Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III. It is addressed to the king. After a rhetorical description of the umbrella in two verses it prays that all the gods, including the planets, and the eight regents of the directions who are described with their attributes and vehicles, and the goddesses may give their blessings to the king seated on his hereditary jewel throne. The umbrella is thus described :—"Afraid of defeat by the spotless moon of your fame, the moon serves you in the guise of an umbrella. Treating with contempt the brilliance of the sun by the power of your patronage, the moon of your umbrella causes joy at all times to the circle of the earth (*otherwise* to the lilies)." Then the record proceeds to invoke blessings thus :—" May Brahma, Vishṇu and Mahēśa together with their Śaktis protect you day and night. May Vāṇi give you eloquence, Lakshmi great wealth and Sarvamangalā good fortune. May the thirty-three crores of gods, the Viśvēdēvas, the Vasus, the Rudras, and the Ādityas protect you seated on the throne. May Sūrya give you glory, Chandra fame, Mangala good fortune, Budha loveliness, Guru wisdom, Śukra statesmanship, Śani happiness, Rāhu strength of arm and Kētu eminence. May Durgā, Gaṇēśa, Kshētrapāla and Vāstōshpati protect you on all sides. May Indra, seated on Airāvata and bearing the thunderbolt, increase your wealth. May the seven-handed Agni, seated on the ram and holding *sruk*, *srava* and other weapons, give you glory. May Dharmarāja, seated on the buffalo and possessed of *danda* and other weapons, give you an abiding love of *dharma*. May Nairrita, armed with the mace and seated on a man, remove your fear of evil spirits. May Varuṇa, seated on the crocodile and possessed of the noose and other weapons, give you peace of mind and purity. May Vāyu, seated on the antelope and bearing the winnow, grant you health and strength. May Kubēra, armed with the sword and seated on the horse, give you undiminishing treasure. May Īśāna, seated on the bull and bearing the trident and other weapons, give you long life." The record closes with an exhortation to the king that he will maintain the path of *dharma* followed by Dilipa, Sagara, Rāma, Harischandra and Naḷa. For an old description of the Mysore throne see last year's Report, para 145.

115. The remaining records of this king, about 18 in number, are mostly connected with the Prasanna-Venkaṭaramaṇasvāmi temple in Mysore and Subba-rāya-dāsa, its founder. The earliest of them is dated 1821 and the latest 1858. Barring three inscriptions which are on stone in the above-mentioned temple, all the others are *sanads* excepting one which is a copper grant. These latter are in

the possession of Mr. Raghavendra-dasa, the manager of the temple, who is a lineal descendant of Subbarâya-dâsa. Though not the first in choronological order, a *sanad* issued by the king in 1836 to Subbarâya-dâsa may be dealt with first as it gives details of Subbarâya-dâsa's pious acts and travels all over India, which are repeated almost verbatim in a stone inscription of about the same date in the temple. It is a long roll consisting of 11 sheets of paper joined together with the king's seal at every joint and is styled a *dâna-patrike* or gift-deed. It opens thus:—On Saturday the fifth lunar day of the bright fortnight of Âsvîja in the year Durmukhi corresponding to the Śaka year 1758, the râjâdhîrâja râja-paramâśvara praudha-pratâpa apratima-vîra-narapati, *birud-ent-embara-ganda*, sole hero of the world, a moon to the milk ocean the Yadu race, possessor of the insignia of among others the conch, the discus, the elephant-goad, the axe, the *makara*, the fish, the *śarabha*, the *sâlva*, the *gandabherunda*, the boar, Hanumân, Garûda and the lion, Krishna-Râja-Vadeyar, seated on the resplendent jewel throne on which Râjakshitipâla and other paramount kings descended from the lunar race had successively sat in the great Mahîśûra-samsthâna, the abode of the wealth of the Karnâtaka country, which was an ornament of all the countries that adorned the whole circle of the earth, gave a *dâna-patrike* to the devotee of the god Venkaṭêśa, Subbarâya-dâsa alias Gôpâla-dâsa as follows. Then follows a long recital of the miracles performed, badges of honor obtained, pious acts done, and journeys made all over India by the donee. It may be summarised thus:—

When formerly Subbarâya-dâsa was an official at the Inner Gate (*Ola-bâgilu*) of the Palace, the king's step-mother Lakshmammâṇi granted to him a *bhattamâṇya* at Ânandûr and his queen of Krishnavilâsa a *vritti*. While he was living in the house given to him in the Krishnavilâsa-agrahâra, a severe epidemic of cholera broke out in the city in 1827 counting a large number of inhabitants among its

Subbarâya-dâsa's miracles victims. The god Venkaṭêśa used to manifest himself to him, and when sore at heart for the calamity he lay unconscious giving up food and drink, the learned and pious

Diggâmi Śrinivâsâchârya, appearing in a dream, handed to him three pieces of charcoal (*angâra*), a Kantirâyi *hâna* and some colored grains of rice (*mantrâkshate*), telling him that their use would cure the patients and avert the epidemic. He accordingly cured a large number of people suffering from the disease by giving them holy charcoal water (*angâra-tîrtha*) and *mantrâkshate* and thus restored the city to its former healthy condition. On some people expressing a doubt about the truth of the matter, the king, prompted by the god Venkaṭêśa, went to him and saw his performance, during the worship of the god, of the torch-service (*panjina-sêve*) with a torch given to him by Bangalore Sâmâchârya who had been directed to do so in a dream, and other feats. On the invitation of the king he went to the Palace the next day taking with him the god Venkaṭêśa and performed worship in the Glass Hall (Kannadi-totti), at the conclusion of which the king presented to him the anklet (*gaggara*) of the royal horse and a silver bell as badges of honor. Soon after he went to Bangalore, and while staying there was directed in a dream to get the images of Śrinivâsa and Krishna in the possession of Śinappanâyaka-Bâlappanâyaka who was likewise directed in a dream to hand over the images which had been left with him 30 years ago by Diggâmi Śrinivâsâchârya. By the power of these images, on the holy occasion of the summer solstice, water issued from the plastered floor of Subbarâya-modali's choultry at Halasûr-pête and flowed for four days. This marvel was witnessed by all people and reported to Timmappa-râjaiya, Fauzdâr of Bangalore, who proceeded to the spot and expressing astonishment at the sight sent some of the water by a Brâhmaṇ to Hajûr. He then proceeded to Tirupati and stayed there for three months paying homage to god Śrinivâsa, who told the temple managers in dreams which they all had simultaneously to show him due honors. Accordingly, Arcot Venkaṭarâya, the Subedâr, presented him with an anklet, and a Garudagamba at the time of the torch-service, from the temple; Kôtikanyâdâna Tâtâchârya with a pair of metal horns (*tiruchina*); and Tolappa-Varadachârya with a gold lion's-head (*simha-lalâta*), a discus, as well as 20 *kunṭes* of land in Mallavâra, his *sarvamâṇya* village. He then returned to Mysore with all the insignia and stayed at the Trinayanâśvara temple for nine months, and, the king having in the meantime enlarged his house in the Krishnavilâsa-agrahâra and set up the god Vênugôpâla, removed to it and stopped there for two months. On his informing the king soon after that he had

been directed in a dream to go on a pilgrimage to the Ganges, the king gave him permission, though with great reluctance; he then put three double handfuls of rice mixed with pearls and rubies into his alms-bowl, presented him with a gold chain adorned with bells and a silver anklet, and granted these insignia for his god—a palankeen, two silver sticks, a pair of chauris, an umbrella, a white parasol, a pair of round fans (*sūripāna*), a horse with a double drum, an elephant with a lace banner, and a camel; he further gave him a *rahadāri* or passport addressed to all the district officers directing them to afford him all assistance during his journey, and had a similar *rahadāri* written by Khāsamējor Sâheb (Casamaijor), Resident in the State, for his journey in the Company's Dominions.

116. Subbarâya-dâsa then left Mysore for Sôsale where Vidyâpûrna-svâmi gave him the badge of a cord of straw (*hullusarave-birudu*). From there he travelled to Śringêri where, on seeing his badges of honor, Narasimha-Bhâratî-svâmi was greatly pleased and said that they were appropriate to him. He then went to Udupi, paid homage to the god Krishnâ and received the blessings of all the svâmis. The svâmi of Krishnâpura presented him with a gong, the svâmi of Pêchâvâra with a hand-lamp and a Nârâyanârti, the svâmi of Sirûr with a trumpet, the svâmi of Puttige with an image of Hayagrîva, and the svâmi of Kânanûr with an image of Venkaṭêsa flanked by consorts. After visiting Satyadharma-svâmi at Holehonnûr, he journeyed to Kollâpur via Panâdrâpura, Nâsika, Tryambaka Ônkâra and Chôli-Mahésvâra, and received from the ruler of the State whose wishes were fulfilled a? *surâti* with an inscription as a mark of honor. At Indore he was presented by Hôlkar Mallâri-Râya with a chauri with the name Mârtânda inscribed on it. He then reached Kâsi by way of Ujjani, Chitrakûta and Prayâga, set up the gods Vênu-gôpâla and Hanumân in the Vyâsarâyamâtha built by him near the Hanumân temple in Hanumanta-ghât, as also a linga in the Sîva temple erected by the Mysore king, and informed his guru of the matter, who, being pleased, gave him the surname of Gôpâla-dâsa. After visiting Gayâ he went to Brahmâvarta where he was presented by Śrimanta Bâji-Râya with a gold bracelet. He then travelled to Badarikâsrama via Janakapura, Ayôdhyâ, Naimisâranya, Gandaki, Gômati, Parikshita-gada, Hastinâpuri, Jvâlapuri, Kañakala-kshêtra, Haridvâra and other holy places and returned to Lashkar Gvâlêr passing through Kurukshêtra, Madhurâ, Gôkula-Brindâvana, Balarâma-kshêtra, Bharatapura and Nandigrâma. At Gvâlêr he received five silver *kalaśas* or finials for his palankeen from Bâjâ-bâyi, consort of Mahaji Sindhyâ; at Jânsi an elephant with a kettle-drum from Śrimanta Vinâyaka-Râya; at Nâgapuri a silver *simha-lalâta* adorned with a bell and engraved with an inscription for his palankeen from Raghôji Bhôsale in 1832; at Haidarâbâd an inscribed *morchâl* and a *rahadâri* from Râjâ Chandû-Lâl; at Gaddavâl, after passing through Mantrâlaya and Hampe-Virûpâksha, a pearl necklace for his god and a *rahadâri*; and at Kannavalu, after bathing in the Krishnâ, the Tungabhadrâ and the Nivritti-sangama and visiting Bhuvanêndra-svâmi of the Râghavêndra-svâmi-mâtha at Râghavêndrapura, a cap adorned with a gold finial from the Navâba. He then visited Tirupati, Ghatikâchala and Kânci, and went to Channapatâna, where the Board gave him a *rahadâri* written in four languages informing their officers that Subbarâya-dâsa was going on a pilgrimage to Râmêsvâra and other places with 60 Brâhmans, 30 Sûdras, 20 foot-soldiers, 1 palankeen, 2 elephants, 16 horses, 3 camels, 20 pack-bullocks, and swords and guns, and that he should be allowed to travel without any obstruction. With this and other *rahadâris* granted by Casamaijor, the Mysore Resident, the collectors and other officers of the Company's Dominions and the Chiefs of Arni and other places he travelled to Chidambara, Mâyûra and Sankhamukhi and then reached Kumbhakôna.

117. At Kumbhakôna he set up Hanumân in Kollam Śrinivâsarâya's bungalow on the bank of the Kâvêri, which his wife with the consent of her children had bestowed upon him with a gift-deed, and when after this he was going in the? Dabîr street with all his insignia, some scholars treated him with indifference, but, having realised his greatness in a dream, three of them, namely, Mannâr Krishnâchâr, Mâyûr Krishnâmûrtîyâchâr and Haiderâbâd Chittagubbi Râmâchâr, composed an *ashtâka* (or poem of eight verses) each in his praise and offered them to him. He then went to Nava-tirupati and Âlvâr-Tirunavalli, set up a white marble figure of Hanumân in the big street of Agra-hâra on the way to Râmêsvâra, bathed at Sétu, visited Kanyâkumâri, Ananta-sayana, and Janârdana, received a monkey-flag and a Garuḍa-flag from the svâmi at Tôtâdri, made over the land granted by queen

Gangā-bāyi to the god Hanumān set up by him behind the Venkaṭeśvara temple on the bank of the Anu-Tāmraparni at Tirunavalli, visited Śrīranga, went to Sōsale to pay respects to his guru, and returned to Mysore with all his insignia 1835. The king sent for him and being highly pleased on seeing all the insignia and letters and on hearing accounts of his travels presented him with a gold bracelet adorned with a bell. Sometime after, at his request, the king caused to be built a temple on the site of the 20th house in Krishṇavilāsa-agrahāra, a pond named Śrīnivāsa-pushkarini and a car, set up the god Prasanna-Venkaṭeśa in 1836, presented vessels, vehicles and other articles required for the temple, made a monthly grant of Rs. 100 for the festivals and the feeding of Brāhmans and set up a stone inscription in the temple. The king's signature Śri-Krishṇa comes at the end. The grant was written by Aramane Subbarāya.

118. The stone inscription referred to at the close of the last para, which is at the sides of the *sukhanasi* entrance, is almost identical in contents with the *sanad* dealt with in paras 115-117 but for a few slight variations and some additions at the end. It is stated here that Tōlappa-Varadāchārya also gave him an image of Nārāyaṇa with consorts, the grant of land, here said to be 25 *kuntas*, made by him being intended for the worship of this god; that Subbarāya-dāsa made a gift of this land to Dharmāchārya, grandson of Diggāmi Śrīnivāsāchārya; that he received the *surati* at Kollāpūr from Chenchinī Nānā Sāhib; and that he was presented with a pair of spears covered with bear-skin by the chief of Punganūr. The epigraph refers to the grant of the *sanad* mentioned above and adds the following items of information:—Subbarāya-dāsa and his elder brother Śīnappa-dāsa built, for the spiritual welfare of their parents and for the increase of the king's prosperity, an *agrahāra*, named Subbarāyadāsa's *agrahāra*, in front of the Prasanna-Venkaṭeśa temple. It consisted of nine houses, one of which was to be a feeding house, two, residences of the *archaka* of the Hanumān shrine and of the *yajamāna*, the others being given to Brāhmans (named) who were to conduct the services in the temple. The *yajamāna* was given the *bhaṭṭa-mānya* at Ānandūr which Subbarāya-dāsa had received from Lakshmammaṇi (para 115) and the others lands of the revenue value of 6 *varahas* each out of his *vritti* at Mōdūr in Attikuppe Taluk. If the contributions from the devotees were less than one rupee, the *archaka* was entitled to them; in case they exceeded that amount, they were to be handed over to the *yajamāna* to be utilised for the expenses of the temple. This grant was made by Subbarāya-dāsa in 1838. The epigraph goes on to say that the king was greatly pleased on seeing the grant and gave this *śilā-śāsana* to Subbarāya-dāsa calling upon him to preserve all the insignia obtained by the grace of the god Prasanna-Venkaṭeśa, to have a portrait statue of his opposite to the god, to carry on the services and festivals of the temple and to live happily praying for the prosperity of the donor. The writer of the grant was Kadīm Venkaṭarāya of Chikadēvarāya-durga. The record closes with the king's signature. As reference is made to Subbarāya-dāsa's grant of 1838, this inscription must have been put on stone in that year or at a later period.

At the top of the stone is a later addition stating that on the occasion of a solar eclipse on Thursday the new moon day in Mārgaśīra of the year Śōbhakritu (1843) the king ordered an annual grant of 36 Kantīrāyi *varahas* from the Treasury to Subbarāya-dāsa for the upkeep of the feeding-house at Biliķere, and that on the same occasion his son made an annual grant of 24 *varahas*, and his son-in-law Lingarājaiya-arasu an annual grant of 12 *varahas*, for the same purpose. It is stated that all the three have affixed their signatures.

119. Of the remaining two stone inscriptions in the temple, the one over the doorway of the Hanumān shrine, dated 1836, records that when śrī-Krishna-Rāja-Odeyar, seated on the jewel throne, was ruling the earth, Subbarāya-dāsa *alias* Gōpāla-dāsa, with the consent of his elder brother Śīnappa-dāsa, for his own spiritual welfare and for the merit of the king, made a gift to God of the house favoured to him in Krishṇavilāsa-agrahāra, the Prasanna-Venkaṭeśa temple, the painted hall, the car, the pond, the grove, the *agrahāra* in front of the temple, the Hanumān shrine, the Rāma shrine and other subsidiary buildings, all of which owed their existence to the king's generosity. Details about this matter might be learnt from the stone inscription of the temple. Here too we have the king's signature. The other inscription at the sides of the portrait statuette of Subbarāya-dāsa states — “May Venkaṭeśa be gracious. This is the portrait statuette of Subbarāya-dāsa

alias Gôpâla-dâsa, the devotee of the god Prasanna-Venkatêsa. The attitude of the figure represents the surrender to God of all the charities and (even) the body." The copper plate grant alluded to in para 115 consists of only one plate measuring 1' 2" by 7". It bears the date 1838 and records that when (with titles as in para 115) Krishña-Râja-Odeyar was ruling the earth, Śrinivâsa-dâsa and Subbarâya-dâsa *alias* Gôpâla-dâsa, sons of Sitârâmaiya and grandsons of Subbaiya of the Maudgalya-gôtra Âśvalâyana-sûtra and Rik-śâkhâ, during the Navarâtri festival, granted, for the spiritual welfare of their parents, for the increase of the king's prosperity and for the pleasure of the god Venkatêsa, a *vritti* together with a house furnished with all necessaries, to Bâbâ Śâmâchâr, son of Śrinivâsâchâr and grandson of Subramanyâchâr of the Haridrâsa-gôtra and Âpastamba-sûtra. Then follow details as given in paras 115, 117 and 118 about the construction of the Prasanna-Venkatêsvâra temple, etc., in the house formerly received by Subbarâya-dâsa from Krishnavilâsa-Sannidhâna and about the *agrahâra*, here named Subrahmanyâ-*agrahâra*, built by him. The donee was to get lands of the revenue value of 6 *varahas*, his duties being the recitation of the Sâma-vêda and officiating as Purôhit in the Prasanna-Venkatêsvâra temple. In case there was no hitch in the discharge of the duties assigned to him, he was entitled to sell, exchange, mortgage or give away the lands. The record closes with two usual final verses and the signatures of the king, Śrinivâsa-dâsa and Subbarâya-dâsa. One of the final verses may be rendered thus:—May those fortunate people who are devoted to the feet of their parents, who are well-born, who are possessed of brothers, wife and sons, who are intent on the worship of God, who are desirous of the position of an emperor, protect these charities.

120. Of the remaining records which are all, as stated in para 115, in the possession of Mr. Raghavendra-dâsa, the manager of the Prasanna-Venkataramâna temple in Mysore, a *sanad*, dated 1821, records the grant of a *vritti* and a house to Subbarâya-dâsa by Lingâjammanî of Krishnavilâsa-Sannidhâna, queen of Krishña-Râja-Odeyar III. The grant of this *vritti* and house has been alluded to more than once in the foregoing paras. The *sanad* is a pretty long roll consisting of 6 sheets of paper joined together with the king's seal at every joint. It has also a rare seal of the king at the top, which contains an *anushîtubh* verse in four lines in Nâgari characters, giving his name and that of his father. The lines run thus:—

Châmuṇḍikâ-sêvaka-srî-
Châmarâjâbdhi-janmanah
śrî-Krishnanripa-chandrasya
kalâ sêvânurûpiṇî

After invocation of the goddess Châmuṇḍikâ and the Boar incarnation of Vishnu, it records that the moonlight to the lily Krishnavilâsa, Lingâjammanî, the lawful wife of (with titles as in para 115) Krishña-Râja-Odeyar of Mahisûr, son of Châma-Râja-Vâdayar and grandson of Immađi Krishña-Râja-Vâdayar of the Âtrâya gôtra Âśvalâyana-sûtra and Rik-śâkhâ, on Thursday the first lunar day of the bright fortnight of Asvija in the year Vishu corresponding to the Śaka year 1743, with the consent of her husband, granted, as a *sarvamânya*, with all rights and taxes, for the pleasure of Châmuṇḍîśvari whose foot-stool was illumined by the cluster of rays of the jewel crowns of all the gods and demons, one *vritti* out of the twenty-one formed of four villages (named) in Attiguppe Taluk for the Lingamâmbâ-*agrahâra* founded by her for the increase of her good fortune on the bank of the Kâvîri near the village Chandagâla in Mahisûr-Ashṭagrâma Taluk, together with a house furnished with all necessaries, to Subbarâya, son of Râmaiya and grandson of Vâsudêvaiya of the Maudgalya-gôtra Âśvalâyana-sûtra and Rik-śâkhâ. It is stated that the king and queen decorated the donee and his wife with ornaments before making the grant. One of the 21 *vrittis* was reserved for the god Hayagrîva of the Parakâla-matha situated in the *agrahâra*, the others being bestowed on Brâhmans. An order was also sent with the king's signature to the Amila of the Taluk directing him to make over the *vrittis* to the donees. The *vriddidârs* were to conduct a special festival of the god Hayagrîva of the Parakâla-matha on the anniversary of the king's birthday, the second lunar day of the dark fortnight of Ashâdha coupled with the asterism Śravaṇa, out of the miscellaneous income (*bâjebâbu*) of their *vrittis*. Among the sources of income named may be mentioned *kempu-nûlu*, *sândaya*, *éru-kâñike*, *nâma-kâñike*, *guru-kâñike*, *jâtikûṭa*, *samayâchâra*, *charâdâya*, *horâdâya*, *maddi-patanga*, *śige-poppali*, *maravalî* and *maddika*. The

record closes with five usual final verses and the signature of the queen *Sri-Rāma*. The grant was written by Bhāgavata Nāraṇappa, the Hajūr Munshi. It is not clear why the names of the father and grandfather of the donee given here differ from those mentioned in the copper grant noticed in the previous para. Another record connected with the one noticed above is a *dhrura-uṇḍige* or assessment roll, dated 1822, giving minute details of the items of income of the *vritti* granted to Subbarāya by the queen. The donee is called Subbarāya of the Kitchen hall (*Adige-toṭṭi*) and his *vritti* is said to be in the village Mōdūru and the 8th of the 21.

121. Three of the records are *rahadāris* granted to Subbarāya-dāsa by the Bangalore Fauzdār Timmapparājaiya-arasu, the king, and the Nagar Fauzdār Virarājaiya-arasu in 1828, 1829 and 1830 respectively. The first, addressed to the Āmilas and Killedārs of Aramanesime-gadis, informs them that, the god venkaṭaramana of Tirupati having manifested himself to him, Subbarāya-dāsa went to Tirupati and is now on his way back to Mysore, and directs them to receive him with due honors, lodge him in a suitable place, give him the necessary supplies, look after his convenience, and when leaving the place send four men to accompany him to the next stage. The second, addressed to the same officers as also to those of the customs department, intimates that Subbarāya-dāsa to whom the god Venkatēśa is gracious goes on a pilgrimage to Udupi and thence to the Ganges taking with him 60 Brāhmans, 20 Sūdras, 10 weapons, 1 elephant, 16 horses, 6 bullocks, a palankeen with the god Venkatēśa, and a parasol, chauriś, flags and other insignia; and orders that they, along with the leading men of the place, should go out and receive him and his god with a band of music and other honors, lodge him in a safe and convenient place, supply him with all the necessary things (specified) obtaining a receipt which was to be sent to Hajūr for payment, and send four peons up to the limit of their jurisdiction. The customs officers were to allow him to pass without demanding any tolls. The stages within the State for the journey to Udupi and from there to Kāsi are given thus—Sōsale, Ashtagrāma, Lakshmaṇatīrthakatṭe, Yedatore, Bhērya, Narsipura, Kauśika, Hāssan, Vālatore, Bēlūr, Vastāre, Khāṇḍya, Lakkavalli, Tirthahalli and Āgumbe; and Āgumbe, Tirthahalli, Śivamogge, Honnāli and Harihara. The third *rahadāri*, addressed to the Āmilas and Killedārs of Holehonnūr and Honnāli, gives them intimation of the pilgrimage to the Ganges of Subbarāya-dāsa to whom the god Venkatēśa is gracious, refers them to the Hajūr *rahadāri* and is similar in contents to the first with regard to the remaining portion. Six more are *nirūps* issued by the king to or in favor of Subbarāya-dāsa. One of them, dated 1830, refers to a letter received from him from Shimoga about the misconduct of Harikār Timmappa who was ordered to accompany him and about the non-receipt of his own pay and the sanctioned special supplies on Saturdays, and states in reply that an order has been sent to the Nagar Fauzdār to arrange for some one else taking the thing (apparently ashes) to the Ganges in company with him and to send back Timmappa to Hajūr, that he must see that the thing is deposited in the Ganges, and that orders have been issued for handing over his pay of 10 *varahas* as Palace Pandit and the Saturday supplies to his elder brother Śinappa. He was also asked to write on leaving Shimoga. Another, of 1837, addressed to the Treasury Department, refers to Subbarāya-dāsa's pilgrimage to Kāsi and other places and the construction of the temple, etc., in the house granted to him in Krishnavilāsa-agrahāra, intimates a monthly grant of 30 *varahas* for carrying on the various festivals in the temple, and orders the payment of the amount either monthly or yearly to Subbarāya-dāsa or his agent. Another, dated 1838, addressed to Subbarāya-dāsa, says:—"It is a long time since you left Mysore on a pilgrimage to Tirupati. As requested by you at the time of your departure, the stone mason Chaudāchāri has been ordered to complete the work of the temple. I learn from Śinappa that the services in the temple are being regularly performed and that one-half of the temple grant is being sent to you for feeding Brāhmans. The Saturday supplies from the Lakshmivilāsa and Krishnavilāsa have been ordered to be given as before. When you go to Bangalore enquire on our behalf about the welfare of Kollam Venkaṭarāya, Śēshagirirāya, Rāmasvāmi, Sūrappa, Jivanarāya, Annappa, Anche-Subbarāya and Kuppanna. Our state of health is in the same condition as it was when you left Mysore." This letter shows how kind and considerate the king was to his dependants. The seal at the top has a *gandabhrunda* in it. Another, of 1843, states that when (with titles as in para 115) Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar was ruling the earth seated on the jewel throne,

he made an annual grant of 36 *varahas* for the maintenance of the feeding-house and the Jaya-Venkatēśa temple founded by Subbarāya-dāsa at Bilidere for the convenience of pilgrims proceeding to Udupi, Subrahmanyā and Tala-Kāvēri. It is also added that Buddhiavaru and Aliya Lingarāja-arasu likewise made an annual grant of 24 and 12 *varahas* respectively for the same purpose. This grant also appears as an additional note in the long stone inscription of the Prasanna-Venkataramanya temple (see end of para 118). Another, issued to Subbarāya-dāsa in 1853, refers to a complaint made by him about the reduction of the monthly grant to his temple from 30 to 20 *varahas*, and tells him in reply that the balance of 10 *varahas* is reserved for the expenses of the annual car festival and the feeding of Brāhmans on the occasion. Another, issued to him in 1858, refers to another complaint made by him about a requisition from the Treasury Bhakshi calling upon him to submit periodical accounts of the expenditure of the temple, and states in reply that the Bhakshi has been ordered not to demand the submission of accounts. It also informs him that the king will soon pay a visit to the temple.

One more record that deserves notice, though not a *sanad*, is an undated autograph letter of condolence addressed by the king to Subbarāya-dāsa who seems to have suffered some sad bereavement. It is a pathetic letter giving unmistakable proof of the depth of attachment which the king had for his faithful dependants. We are not told what the nature of the bereavement was, but it caused so much grief to Subbarāya-dāsa that he appears to have made up his mind to leave Mysore for good. The king asks him to stay with him and to try to give up the grief. He says—"You have been subjected to unending sorrow which you did not deserve. I look upon your grief as my grief. Think of me and console yourself. I have no trusted friend like you. I have tested you in every way and you have stood every test. It will be a relief to me if you remain with me till the close of the *daśā* or aspect of the planets to which I am subject at present. Your wife must be bowed down with overwhelming grief. Please offer her my condolences and console her. If you yourself give way to grief, what will be the fate of the other members of your family? I therefore conjure you to console yourself in the interests of your family and for my sake."

122. A word may be said here about some of the other *rahaddaris* and letters received by Subbarāya-dāsa, which were alluded to in paras 115 and 116. The *rahadāri* granted by Casamaijor, the Mysore Resident, is dated the 7th December 1829. There is also one in Mahrāthi granted by Greme, the Resident in Lucknow, in 1831. The Telugu *rahadāri* of Kārvēṭnagar was issued in 1833 by the mahā-mandalēśvara Bommarāja Bahādur Dēva-mahārājulu. The seal, like that of Vijayanagar, has a boar below and a dagger above between the sun and the crescent. The one given at Nāgapura, which is in Mahrāthi, bears the signature of Raghōji Bhōsle Sēnā-Sāhib. The seal contains an *anushtubh* verse in six lines of Nāgari characters, which means "This is the seal of Bāba's son Gaṇapa, a bee at the lotus feet of Sāha-Rāja." The verse runs thus—

Śāha-rāja-padāmbhōja-bhramarāyita-chētasah!
Bābātmajasya mudraishā Gaṇapasya virājatē॥

The Ārni and the Sonḍūr *rahadāris*, which are both in Mahrāthi, were granted by Abhinava Pūrṇa-priya Śrinivāsarāv Sāhib and Sivarāv Hindūrāv Ghōrpade Mainalakatamadār Sēnāpati respectively. The Tamil one of Travancore was issued by Divān Subbāvaiyar in the Kollam year 1010 (1835). The Punganūr *rahadāri*, dated 1832, which is also in Mahrāthi, mentions the ruler as Rāje Sugatūr Tukadī Pedachik Rāyal Yaśōvant Bahādur. A Telugu letter addressed to Subbarāya-dāsa in 1833 by Tirumala-Kunāra-Tōlappāchārya-Varada-Tātāchāryulu informs him that the god of Tirupati is gracious to him and that as directed by the god in a dream he presents him with a *simha-lalāṭa* for his palankeen and a pair of metal horns. The donor, described as the establisher of the Vēdic path and the promoter of both the Vēdāntas (Sanskrit and Tamil), refers to the long pilgrimages of the donee and the *rahadāris* received by him from various governments. Another of the same date from the same individual records the grant of 20 *gunṭas* of land to Subbarāya-dāsa. This land is stated to be a portion of the 200 *gunṭas* being enjoyed by the donor as a *sarvamānya* in Mallavara belonging to the Krishṇapuram-ilākhā. Finally, a *nirūp* from Vidyāpūrnatīrtha-śripāda, lord of the throne of learning of Vyāsarāya (para 91), dated 1846, records an annual grant of 6 *varahas* for the up-

keep of the feeding-house at Bilikere founded by Subbarâya-dâsa (see previous para). The donor was a *svâmi* of the Vyâsarâya-mâtha at Sôsale.

MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS.

123. A few of the records which cannot be assigned to any specific dynasty of kings may be noticed here. An inscription in characters of the 12th century on the lintel of the *sukhanâsi* doorway of the Sântisvara-basti at Nitîtûr, Gubbi Taluk, states that the images on the doorway were made by Maleya, (son) of Mâlave. A Tamil inscription in Sâsanada-bîdu to the south of Ânekal says—"This is the *madam* (or monastery) of Periyadêvan who is pleased to wash the feet of". Then follows the usual imprecatory sentence. EC, IX, Ânekal 54 also refers to this *madam* and the *svâmi* is named Periyadêva-mudaliyâr. The date of the record may be about 1200. Two Tamil epigraphs on the pillars of the *navaranga* of the Chennakêśava temple at Hâragadde, Ânekal Taluk, state that those pillars were the gifts of Tiruvanandâlvâr of Šeruppalli and Puliylâlvâr of Muppurañ. These records may be assigned to about 1300. Another Tamil epigraph in a field to the east of Konđarhalli, Hoskôte Taluk, tells us that the champion over the three, a Hanuma in crushing (his enemies), a royal warrior, an emperor in fight with the dagger, the mahâmañdalîśvara Murâri-dêvaraśar's son Pammarâsan granted in the year Manmatha, as a *kattuk-kudangai*, 3 *kandugas* of land below the big tank at Nonđanguli to Attachcha-gavañdan. As another record of this chief, EC, X, Kôlâr 173, is dated 1321, the Manmatha of the present inscription has to be taken to represent 1355. These titles were subsequently assumed by the chiefs of Ummattûr. An inscription in the enclosure of the Sântisvara-basti at Nitîtûr, Gubbi Taluk, which appears to be dated in 1380, is a Jaina epitaph (*nisidi*) recording the death of Sivanaha-setti. Another at Karibîranhosalli, Hoskôte Taluk, dated 1563, seems to record a grant to Hampiya-ođeyar. Three copper plate inscriptions received from Lakshmisêna-bhattâraka-paṭṭâchârya of the Basti-mâtha at Singangadde, Narasimharâjapura Taluk, are sale-deeds executed by Chennavirappa-ođeyar of Dânivâsa, son of Chikkavirappa-ođeyar and grandson of Chennarâya-ođeyar, in favor of Virasêna-dêva, disciple of Guṇabhadra-dêva who was the disciple of Samantabhadra-dêva of Gerasoppe. Each plate measures 10" by 7". The grants are dated 1584, 1585 and 1587. In two cases the lands sold are said to have escheated to the palace owing to failure of heirs. In the first case 9 *khañdugas* of land were sold for 32 *varahas*, and in the second 8 *khañdugas* of land for 30 *varahas*. In the third grant 10 *khañdugas* of land were sold for 40 *varahas*. All the inscriptions open with an invocation of Sambhu and close with the signature of the seller. The lands were to be enjoyed with all the usual rights by the purchaser and his descendants in spiritual succession. The imprecatory sentence in all runs thus—"He who covets this shall be an outcaste both in the world of men and the world of gods. He shall incur the sin of having killed women and cows." About the price it is stated that it was suited to the time, settled by arbitrators and agreed to by both the parties, and about the coins that they were sound, solid and current at the time. Chennavirappa-ođeyar seems to have been a chief of some standing. From EC, XII, Kunigal 49 we learn that he and his wife Parvatamma caused to be erected the mâtha of Tôntada-svâmi at Edeyûr. Along with the plates noticed above were also received the originals of EC, VI, Koppa 21-24 which are printed from hand copies. Koppa 21, now revised, states that Chennarâya-ođeyar of Dânivâsa granted 30 *khañdugas* of land to Samantabhadra-dêva of Gerasoppe in return for a tribute (*kañike*) of 120 *varahas* paid by him to the palace. Chennarâya-ođeyar being the grandfather of Chennavirappa-ođeyar and Samantabhadra-dêva the guru's guru of Virasêna-dêva, the given date of this record, namely, Śaka 1355 Śukla, is clearly wrong. The date intended is evidently A. D. 1509.

124. An inscription on the lamp-pillar behind the Hanumân temple at Aremâranhalli, Gubbi Taluk, which appears to be dated in 1590, states that the pillar was set up by Boppeya-nâyaka, son of Mâreya-nâyaka, for the god Tiruveṅgalanâtha. The pillar was prepared by the sculptor Mâragûli. Another in Ramanâna's field to the south-west of Chikkonđanhalli, Hoskôte Taluk, tells us that Dandi-setti, son of Choka-setti, granted for the god Bayiradêva the 17 *kolagas* of land which he had received from the king as a *katlu-kodage*. The period of the record may be about 1600. Another in front of the Hanumân temple at Lakshmi-pura, Kunigal Taluk, dated 1619, says that Kalasa-gavuda's son Lakkana-gavuda

founded the village Lakshmīpura and set up the gods Hanumān and Basavanna. The inscription closes with the remark that oxen should not be yoked to the plough on Mondays. Another on the north outer wall of the Narasiinha temple at Kunigal refers to some particular pole and says that as measured by that pole a *kamba* of wet land within the limits of Bisagūr measures 33 poles and a *kamba* of dry land 46 poles. Another on the pedestal of the processional image of the Ādinārāyaṇa temple at Hutridurga, Kunigal Taluk, says that the image was the gift of the *kandāchāra* or police force. An epigraph at Hosahalli, Hoskote Taluk, which seems to be dated in 1682, states that Yałache-gavuḍa was granted some land as *kōṭe-kodagi* and that he was to take care of the *kōṭe* or fort. Three inscriptions on the floor of the Śankarēśvara temple on the summit of Hutridurga record the names of three visitors, namely, Lingarasa's (son) Nanjaya, Sankrandana-dēva and Kariṇāma. The period of these records may be about 1700. An epigraph at Bettahalli, Kunigal Taluk, tells us that the village was granted by Dēvarāja-odeyar for the upkeep of the feeding-house at Amritūr. It is not clear who this chief was. Another at Goṇakanhalli, Hoskote Taluk, which appears to bear the date 1703, records the grant of the village as *surugu-māṇya* to Rāmāji-Venkāji. EC, IX, Ānekal 3, now revised, states that Hāfiẓ Muhammad Khān Sāheb gave a field, exempt from taxes, to Mohabat Shāh Bakāti for the *kabarastān* or tomb. A *sanad* in the possession of Kāsi Subbanna, Shanbog of Sarjāpura, Ānekal Taluk, issued by Hāfiẓ Muhammad Khān to Shanbog Venkayya of Sarjāpura, intimates that a house has been granted as *inām* to Nāraṇappa, and directs him not to demand any tax from him. This was to be copied in the *daftar* and the original given to Nāraṇappa. The record bears the Hijri date 1184 (1770). Hāfiẓ Muhammad Khān is said to have obtained Sarjāpura and a few neighbouring villages as a *jāgīr* from the Mughal emperor. Two records in the possession of Subbaraya, *archaka* of the Vīthalēśvara temple at Hoskote, both dated 1772, register the grant of some dues (specified) for the expenses of offerings, lamps, etc., in the Vīthalēśvara temple. One of them refers to the erection of the temple by Subedār Raghunātha Bāvāji (para 108), and among the donors are named Nāyib Subbarāv Hāvāji, the Dēsamukha of Hosakōṭe-paragāne, Dēśapāṇḍe Bālakrishna-Gōvindārāya and Venkaṇṇa, the Kulakarni of the *kasabe*. In the other the donors were Virattaiya-śetṭi and other merchants of the *bārāmārga*. An inscription on the brass-plated pedestal of Sarvāhṇayaksha and Kūshmāṇḍayakshini in the Śāntisvara-basti at Mysore, states that the plate was the gift of Marināgaiya, son of Danikāra Padmaiya. The period of this record is about 1815 (see last year's *Report*, para 138). A modern epigraph at Bidanagere, Kunigal Taluk, dated the 1st January 1877, says—"This is the charity of Tirumala-gauda's son Tōpa-gauda of Bidnagere, Kunigal Taluk. This is the road to Bengalūru. May god protect (the charity)." Four more epigraphs at the same place, said to have been engraved by Tōpa-gauda, are of some interest as they afford evidence of the influence of Christian missionaries (see para 33). One of them states "God alone is the *guru* of the world. Tōpa-gauda wrote this"; another says "To just rulers (and) to bribe-taking slaves idolatry is useless"; another states "The devout will not bow to images"; and the fourth says "The devout incessantly worship the creator of the world."

2. Manuscripts.

125. Some of the manuscripts examined during the year under report have already been briefly referred to in paras 13, 20, 31, 35 and 38. Among the works contained in the manuscripts examined, the following may be mentioned as worthy of notice:—(1) Kālasiddhānta by Chandrachūḍa, son of? Bhūdriśyāṁana-śarma and Jānakyaṁbā; (2) a commentary on Gaurijātaka by Yallaya-gaṇaka, son of Śridhara; (3) a commentary styled Śravaṇānandini on Sangītagangādhara by Kāśipati-pāṇḍita, who was also the author of Mukundānanda-bhāṣa and a commentary on Sabdāmanī, named Nayakalpataru; (4) Daivajñadarpaṇa by Buchchanna of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra and Āśvalāyana-sūtra, belonging to the Vellāla family, son of Pinatimma, grandson of Appa and great grandson of Sarvadēva; (5) Bhāvārtharatnākara, a work on astrology; (6) Yōgavidyāgama by Sahajānanda; (7) a commentary named Darpaṇa on Vāsavadattā by Timmana; (8) a Telugu commentary on Sakalabharatasangraha; (9) Rāmāyaṇa-rahasya by Vidyāranya; (10) Jñānasarvasva-sangraha; (11) Śaivabhūṣhana, described as Śivāgama-vachō-

ratnāñchitam bhûshanam ; (12) Svâtmânandaprakâsikâ-stôtra by Dakshinâmûrti ; (13) Rasamanjari by Bhânu, son of Gañéśvara ; (14) Śankarachampu by Lakshmi-pati of the Akshantala family, son of Venkatârâma-sûri and a resident of Kôlâhalanagara ; (15) Samhitâratnâkara, a work on Vaikhânasâgama ; (16) Nyâyavilâsa, a commentary on the Tatvaprabôdhini, by Viśvanâtha, son of Yallayârya ; (17) a commentary on Dhananjaya's Râghavapâñdaviya by Nêmichandra, disciple of Dêvanandi who was the disciple of the *shaṭtarka-chakravarti* Vinayachandra-pandita ; (18) Sangrâmavijayôdaya, a work on astrology ; (19) a Kannada commentary on the Vrittaratnâkara ; (20) a commentary styled Vârdhichandrôdaya on Vijayastûri's Śringârârnava-chandrike by Dêvachandra ; (21) Śivâlîlârnava, also called Śivapadakamalarênu-sahasra, by Kaṭale Nanja-Râja, son of Vîra-Râja ; (22) a commentary named Vidvannanôharâ on the Vidagdhamukhamançana by Kâyasta Târâchandra ; (23) Siddhânta-muktâvali by Anantabhaṭṭâchârya ; (24) Brahmasûtra-tâtparyârtha-prakâsikâ by Subrahmanyâdhvari, a resident of Siddhamallapura on the bank of the Tâmrâparni, son of Śâtivâtiśa and Minâkshi and disciple of Râmâyajvâ ; (25) Prasangaratnâvali by Pôtambhaṭṭa ; (26) Kavikarṇâbhûshaṇa by Dêvanârya, son of Viṭhapâmâtya of Kâñchi ; and (27) Advaita-sudhârasa, a Kannada work by the *paramahamsa-parivrâjaka-chârya* Avadhûta-Śivayôgindra.

126. Of the other manuscripts examined during the year, *Śivacharita* is a Sanskrit poem in praise of Śiva by Kavivâdiśekhara of the Kauśika-gôtra. The author praises Kâlidâsa, Haradatta and Kshemendra, and states that he was the first to be anointed to the throne in the presence of the god Ēkâmranâtha at Kâñchi for the exposition of the tenets of the school of Śrikanṭha. *Vaidyarâjavallabha* is a Sanskrit work on medicine by Lakshmanâchârya, who styles himself the *prâṇâchârya* of Bukka, son of the Vijayanagar king Harihara II. The author gives on account of the Vijayanagar kings down to his patron Bukka II who is stated to have conquered the Ândhra kings. The work may be assigned to the beginning of the 15th century. *Sobagînasône* is a Kannada poem in the *sâṅgatya* metre, consisting of a number of romantic stories, by Dépa, son of the Vijayanagar prince Kampa, probably the second of that name. The work probably belongs to the early part of the 15th century. The author has also rendered the Amaruka-sataka into Kannada verse. *Jñâna-chandra-charite* is a Kannada poem also in the *sâṅgatya* metre, giving an account of the Jaina prince Jñâna-chandra, composed in 1659 by the Jaina poet Pâyanavarni, disciple of Panditâchârya. The poet, who was a native of Śravaṇa Belgola, states that originally the story was written in Prâkrit by Vâsavachandra, that it was subsequently rendered into Kannada *shaṭpadi* by Pûjyapâdayôgi, and that his own work written in *sâṅgatya* is based on the *shaṭpadi* work.

General Remarks.

127. It is satisfactory to note that the illustrations of architecture and sculpture, the iconographic notes, the references to the popular beliefs and traditions connected with the antiquities and the notices of newly discovered early records of historical importance in these Reports are greatly appreciated by scholars in India, Europe and America. One scholar writes to me from England : "I congratulate you on your phenomenal energy and success in carrying on your researches. The results are most valuable from every point of view—art, history, antiquarian studies, and philology alike. I am particularly glad to read that there is a prospect of having an index of the Reports. It would be most valuable to all of us. I sincerely hope you will be successful in inducing the authorities to preserve ancient monuments. It would be monstrous if these precious structures, which embody the nation's highest ideals of religion and art, were allowed through neglect to fall into ruin." Another scholar writes : "As usual your Report is replete with interest. I congratulate you again on the beautiful photographs. The early pages of the Report dealing with the resurvey of the four districts is a perfect archæological Gazetteer and a mine of information. I am very glad to see that you propose, at an early date, to prepare an index. It would greatly add to the value of the Survey." Another writes : "Your Report is good as usual. Perhaps it has less startling novelties than some of its predecessors, but it is all of value. You have drawn attention to the more important discoveries so that it is

needless to repeat your observations. Page 4, the explanation of the hands on *sati* stones is new to me. Page 10, I never heard of Nidugal before. Page 12, the Śaka date gives a good fixed point for Ganga chronology. Page 30, I am glad to hear of the proposed Index, and the Supplement to Volume IX of the Epigraphia Carnatica. Page 51, "Tancha" for Tanjore is new to me. Your Reports read with others supply a gigantic mass of material for the history of the South, which is becoming unmanageable." Another again writes: "Your Report contains some inscriptions of importance and bears ample evidence of the zeal and success with which you carry on your archæological labours." Another still writes: "The most interesting of the new discoveries are the Ganga records. The stone inscription of Śripurusha extends his reign very considerably beyond what there were records for previously. Still 62 is not an impossible length for a reign, for Nripatunga had one as long. The identification of Tumbevādi (para 14) is important. The identification again of Tancha-rājya with Tanjore (para 106) is very interesting and important. The sentence always seemed faulty in construction but no such explanation occurred to any one. The whole thing is now plain and helps the history. As usual your illustrations are first-rate. I am particularly struck and pleased with the figure Plate IV, 2. It is most characteristic and illuminating." One more scholar writes: "The Report is a most valuable summary of your archæological work." Another writes from Scotland: "Your Report appears not to fall short in interest and value of its predecessors and I offer you most sincere congratulations on this new evidence of your unremitting care in your work."

A scholar writes from Holland: "I am very pleased to see from your Report that you are continuing your investigations in the field of archæology with undiminished vigour and success." Another writes from Norway: Your Report is, as usual, a store of useful information arranged and discussed in a masterly way." Another writes from France: "Your Report is very interesting and valuable." Another writes from Switzerland: "I am very glad to have your Report, especially on account of the Arabic inscriptions from Sira." Another writes from Denmark: "I have to thank you for your admirable Annual Report which always appears so promptly and contains such excellent material. This year I have been specially interested in the very fine temple at Arsikere which seems to be of considerable architectural importance. I should be very much obliged for any photographs you have of it, especially of the very remarkable porch. The Report fully maintains the very high standard you have set yourself and you must earn the grateful thanks of all Indianists for your indefatigable efforts which year after year produce such excellent results." Another writes from Chicago, America: "Your Report was of much interest to me. I was especially interested in the early Punnāḍ plate. It is my constant hope that early inscriptions will be found in Southern India to corroborate and supplement the Greek and Latin accounts. The Report is splendidly edited and beautifully printed. The plates are admirable. Mysore is to be heartily congratulated for the part it is playing in the decipherment of Indian history."

A European scholar in India writes:—"Your Reports are always for me a source of intense enjoyment, but the last one, I must say, has afforded me still greater pleasure than its predecessors as in reading it I was able to follow almost every detail having visited most of those wonderful *droogs* of which you give such a vivid description. These Mysore *droogs* I have always held are most fascinating, but the interest one is bound to feel in them is increased a hundred fold when one has the good fortune to study them with one of your reports in hand. You give life to a dead past, more especially when you unearth many an antiquarian gem which otherwise might be lost to posterity. May I add that I am always struck by the unerring sagacity with which you chronicle the beliefs and traditions which people have woven round each notable spot of theirs, be it shrine, hill spring, or *vīrakkal*. Your epigraphical discoveries during the year will fill up a gap in the little known history of the Kadambas. When the History of Southern India comes to be written your Reports will be for the future historian a mine of information for which posterity will be thankful, as your friends and admirers are grateful to you now for the most enjoyable hours you allow them to spend in your company, year after year. I congratulate you then most heartily on the most successful work of another year, as well as on your most admirable Report each line of which is a delight to a man who loves Mysore and its glorious past." Another scholar writes:—

"Your Report is full of interest, and deals with several places I know fairly well. You are rendering a splendid service by unearthing these interesting monuments of the past, and many of us are grateful for the guidance we receive from your reports." Another writes :—"One does not need to be a scholar to find much matter of interest in this attractive and well-illustrated record of the activities of your Department." An Indian scholar writes :—"I have read your Report through with great delight. It is full of rich, varied and valuable information on all topics in which Indian scholars are bound to take a keen interest. The *Sati* memorials are most interesting. The manuscripts described are very attractive and I should like to have more of them." Another scholar writes :—"Whether you are unusually lucky or your State is exceptionally rich in archaeological treasures, you manage every year to make some important additions to our knowledge of history, while your graphic descriptions of temples and references to interesting customs invest the reports with the charm of a novel or a fairy tale." Another writes :—"The Report, as usual, is highly interesting and instructive and bears testimony to your unwearied application and profound scholarship. I am very glad indeed to learn that an Index to the Reports, so indispensable to rapid reference, has been taken in hand."

Two sites of ancient cities in the Bangalore District have been noticed in paras 13 and 19. Instances of the conversion of a Hindu temple into a Muhammadan shrine and of a Jaina *basti* into a Hindu temple are given in paras 15 and 36. A number of *māstikals* with some features which seem to be peculiar to parts of the Bangalore District has been noticed in paras 19, 21 and 23, and two of them illustrated (Plate V). Two places which were centres of literary activity in the 16th and 18th centuries are mentioned in paras 14 and 26. The sculptures in the Dharmēśvara temple at Kōndarhalli (para 22) illustrating some episodes of the Mahābhārata and the tradition connecting the Pāṇḍavas with the locality are of some curious interest.

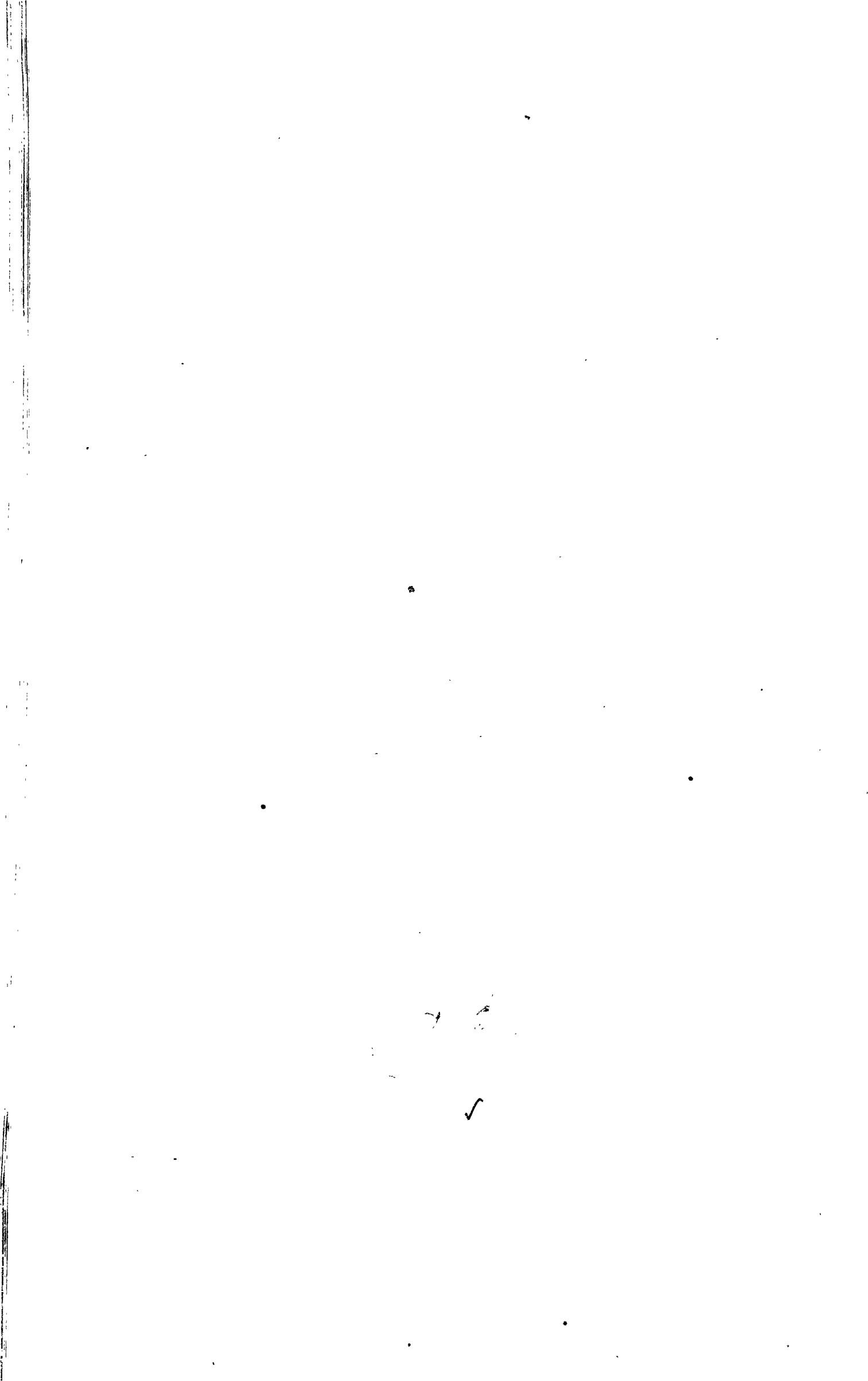
Among the illustrations of architecture and sculpture in the present Report, Plate I gives the north view of the Śāntīśvara-basti at Niṭṭūr, a Hoysala structure in a rather dilapidated condition, and Plate VI illustrates two Muhammadan buildings at Hoskōṭe. On Plate III are shown side by side two fine lamp-pillars, one found at Hoskōṭe and one at Harihar, and on Plate IV two elegantly carved pillars of the Agrahāra Ājanāya temple at Hoskōṭe. Plates II, VII and VIII show some stone and metallic figures of archaeological or artistic interest found in the Bhavāniśvara and Viṭhalēśvara temples at Hoskōṭe and in the Narasimha and Varadarāja temples at Maddūr. Plate V exhibits two *māstikals*. Finally, Plate IX shows a portrait statuette of Subbarāya-dāsa and a painted wooden panel containing the portraits of the Mysore king Krishṇa-Rāja-Odeyar III, his Divān Pūrnaiya, Subbarāya-dāsa and his elder brother Śinappa found in the Prasanna-Venkata-rāmaṇa temple at Mysore, and an inscribed metallic figure of Rāma found in the Prasanna-Krishnasvāmi temple at the same place.

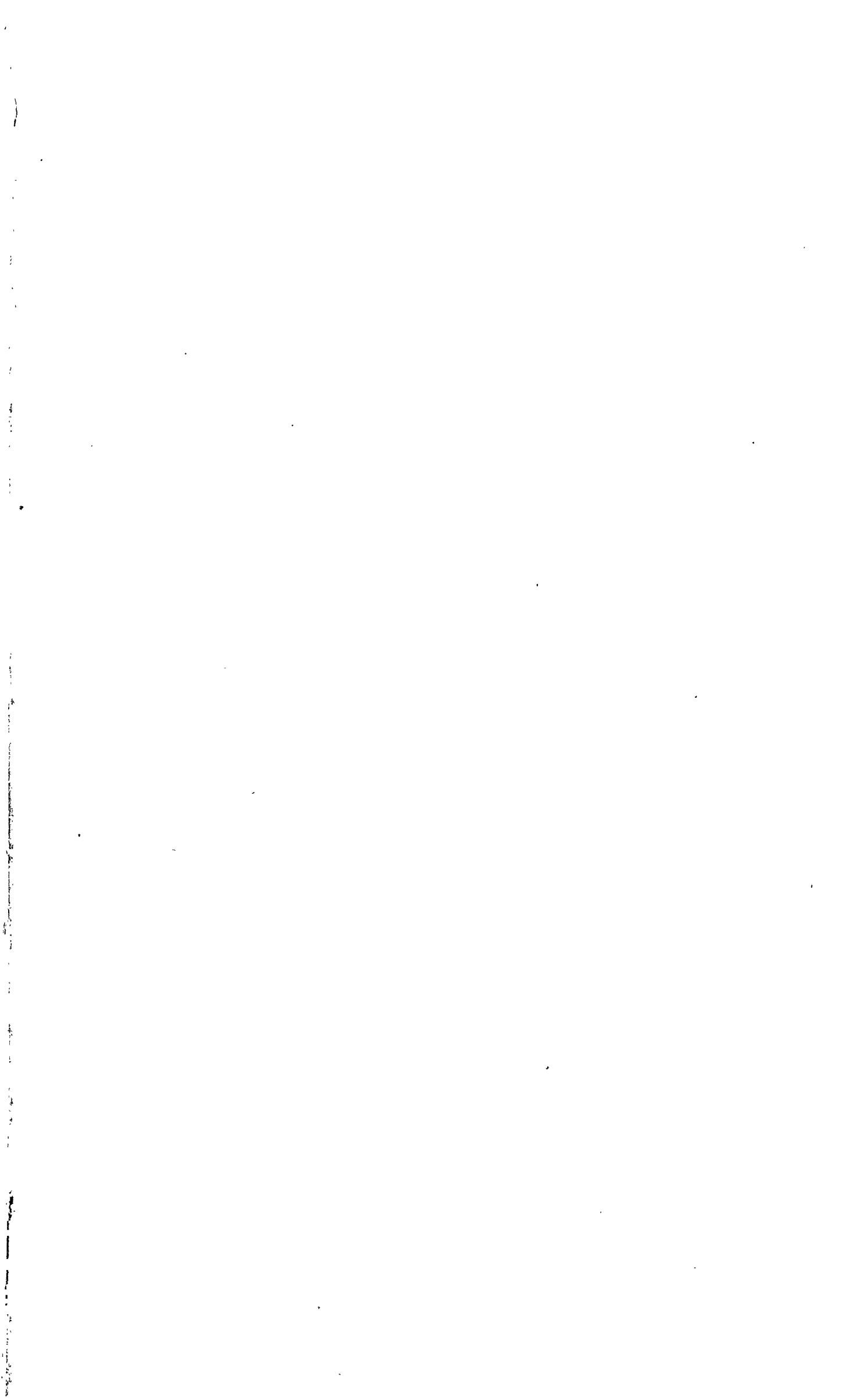
As in previous Reports I have to invite the attention of Government to the urgent necessity for making proper arrangements for the preservation of all the artistic structures in the State, for the early introduction of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and for making a special allotment in the annual budget for the systematic conservation of these noble monuments.

The Keregōdi-Rangāpura plates of the Ganga king Rājamalla II (paras 63-68) are of some historical value as they corroborate the statements made in other grants of the early Ganga dynasty. They also form an important addition to the number of the authentic records of this dynasty brought to light year after year in my previous Reports. The fine stone inscription at Khāji-Hosahalli (Plate XII), which brings to notice a new chief of the name of Binayādityarasa (para 74) of about the 7th century, is of some historical interest.

BANGALORE,
5th September 1919.

R. NARASIMHACHAR,
Director of Archaeological Researches
in Mysore.





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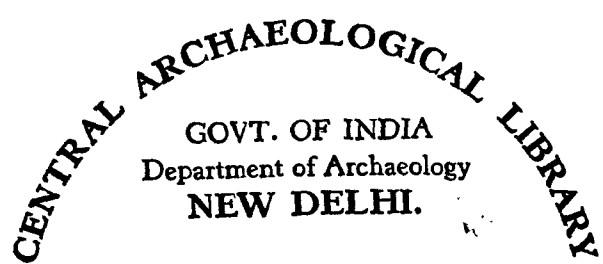
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